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LIFE AND TIMES

— IN —

HOPKINTON, N. H.

IN THREE PARTS.

PART I.—DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL.
PART II.—PERSONAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.
PART III.—STATISTICAL AND DOCUMENTARY.

BY C. C. LORD.

Concord, N. H.:

REPUBLICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, 22 NORTH MAIN STREET.

1890.

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PREFACE. 1192448

J. S. Canner - 15.00
In the compilation of LIFE AND TIMES IN HOPKINTON, N. H., the author has borne in mind the recent increase of historical and biographical labors in various localities in New Hampshire and other states. Hence, the contents of this volume are specially localized, having direct relation to affairs literally in Hopkinton. Events occurring elsewhere are mentioned mainly to show the connection between matters at home and matters abroad, rather than to establish facts in the general history of the state and nation.

The elaboration of Part I is intended to include narrations extending over the whole period of the existence of this township from 1736 to the close of 1889, inclusively, the principal events being considered in chronological order, the minor ones, so far as detailed, being in many cases reserved for more desultory mention. Part II is not, and is not intended to be, specially genealogical: the terms "personal" and "biographical" imply the purpose and scope of this section of the work. The title of Part III is sufficiently explicit.

This and other works of its kind comprise three varieties of statement. In the first place, there are facts established by public or private records, official or personal in nature; in the second place, there are the partial or probable facts asserted upon the authority of direct or indirect witnesses; in the third place, there are the assumed facts of local repute or tradition. The author of this volume is not so presumptuous as to deny the possession of the common liability of human nature to commit errors in the compilation of such

a work. He expects the kind consideration of all those of his readers who have engaged in similar labors; he courteously asks the same consideration of the rest.

The author of *LIFE AND TIMES IN HOPKINTON, N. H.*, is indebted to friendly assistance from many present and former citizens of the town. His thanks are due to Hon. George W. Nesmith of Franklin, Dea. Daniel F. Secomb of Concord, Hon. Isaac W. Hammond of Concord, and others. The researches of Alonzo J. Fogg, Esq., once a brief resident of the town, have been of important assistance. Sanborn's "History of New Hampshire," "New Hampshire as It Is," Fogg's "Gazeteer of New Hampshire," McClintock's "History of New Hampshire," and Harriman's "History of Warner" are among the works consulted in preparing this volume. The researches of the Rev. N. F. Carter have also been brought into requisition.

The task of collecting material for this work was begun about eighteen years ago, and has been pursued in a somewhat desultory way since. In 1889, a number of prominent gentlemen of Hopkinton kindly offered their influence in favor of an appropriation by the town in aid of its publication. As a result of this influence, on March 11, it being the annual town-meeting day, the town generously voted \$500 in aid of the implied enterprise, and chose a committee to receive and expend the amount at their discretion. This committee consisted of Herman W. Greene, Rev. Francis H. Lyford, Walter S. Davis, Eli A. Boutwell, and Horace L. Choate. On the 18th of the next April, this committee, having examined the same, formally decided that the work called *LIFE AND TIMES IN HOPKINTON, N. H.*, was a suitable one for publication. The further acts representing the town are embodied in the transactions of the committee mentioned.

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PART I.

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL.

LIFE AND TIMES IN HOPKINTON, N. H.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

The town of Hopkinton, in New Hampshire, is situated in the central portion of the state. Embraced in Merrimack county, Hopkinton lies on the southern boundary, occupying a middle position. Hopkinton is bounded on the north by Warner and Webster, on the east by Concord, on the south by Bow, Dunbarton, and Weare, and on the west by Henniker. Beginning at the north-west corner, Warner bounds this town on the north for 1,027 rods, in a slightly irregular line, to the boundary between Warner and Webster. Beginning at the eastern end of the boundary between Hopkinton and Warner, the boundary between Hopkinton and Webster takes a southerly course for a distance of 84 rods; then turning eastward, the same boundary continues in a straight line for a distance of 981 rods, to the north-east corner of Hopkinton. Concord bounds Hopkinton on the east, in a slightly irregular line, for a distance of 2,304 rods. Beginning at the south-east corner of Hopkinton, Bow forms its southern boundary, in a straight line, for a distance of 416 rods; Dunbarton, in a straight line, continues for a distance of 641 rods; Weare, in a slightly irregular line, completes the southern boundary of Hopkinton at a distance of about 1,079 rods, the line between Hopkinton and Weare being uniform with the division between Merrimack and Hillsborough counties. Henniker, in a slightly irregular line, bounds Hopkinton on the west for a distance of 2,162½ rods. The area of this town is said to be 26,967 acres.

The surface of the town of Hopkinton is, like the general surface of land in the vicinity, uneven, but less so than the surface of some others, and more rugged than that of some of the adjacent towns on the banks of the Merrimack river. The unevenness of the surface of this town is expressed in gentle undulations, allowing comparatively easy approaches to all the eminences. There is a

more important ridge of land running northerly and southerly a little east of the territorial centre of the town, and which from earlier times has been known as Putney's hill, extending for a distance of two or three miles. A slight depression about the middle of the summit of this ridge divides it into two brows, the northern of which being sometimes called Gould's hill. It is an interesting fact, that on Gould's hill, and in other places in the vicinity, the surface of the earth is grooved in a direction parallel to the main ridge, the effect of agencies exerted in early geological time. Some of the grooves are quite deep.

Another ridge, somewhat parallel to the first and a little further east, lies partly in this town and partly in Concord, the dividing line between the two towns running very near its summit, and is known as Beech hill. There are several other prominent elevations wholly or partly in the town, as Clement's hill, in the north-west corner; Dimond's hill, in the south-east part; Hoyt's hill, in the south of the town. The balance of the territory is mostly composed of valleys, plains, and other low lands. The gently undulating character of the surface, throwing the rougher outlines of surrounding country into the distance, affords extremely picturesque views of landscapes, when seen from the higher points of observation. The surpassing beauty of the prospect from Putney's hill has made the locality celebrated far and wide.

Fogg's "Gazetteer of New Hampshire" says,—“The views obtained from Putney's hill are some of the finest and most extensive to be found in the state. At the north can be distinctly seen Mooshillock, in Benton, while a little further to the east are the White Face and Chocorua's peak, in Sandwich, Waterville, and Albany; at the north-east, the Gilmanton mountains, in Gilford; at the east, the Catamount, in Pittsfield, and Fort mountain, in Epsom; further to the south are the high hills in Frankestown and Deering; at the south-west, the towering summit of the Monadnock, in Jaffrey, is in full view; at the west, the Sunapee lifts its lofty crest; at the north-west, right before you, stands the old Kearsarge or the central monarch of this vast chain of mountains, which make a circumference of nearly two hundred and fifty miles; while at your feet can be seen the villages, the farm-houses, the meadows, and the broad intervalles, through which meanders the Con-

toocook, whose limpid waters sparkle in the summer sunbeams. On this hill mountains and hills in seven of the ten counties in the state can be seen."

A noticeable feature of the geography of this town is implied in its mineral waters. There are numerous springs reputed to yield such waters, but there is one location of such springs that bears considerable celebrity. Scarcely any person has been in Hopkinton for a considerable time without at least hearing of the Hardy springs. These springs have been noted in local history since the earlier times, and considerable merit has been ascribed to their waters. The waters of these springs have been taken internally and applied externally, and there are not a few people who have been gratified with their effects. Chemical analysis has determined the ingredients of these waters, but we have never seen the formula, though the presence of iron, sulphur, magnesia, and perhaps other minerals is claimed for them.

The Hardy springs are located in the north-west part of the town, in the neighborhood euphoniously known as the Hardy corner. There are more of these springs than have ever been utilized. About sixty years ago, the land upon which these springs are located was owned by Isaac Hardy. At that time Nehemiah, Tyler B., and George B. Hardy dug out four or five of these springs, encompassing one of them with a wall of stone. Since then wooden boxes have been put in one or more of the springs, but at present little care is taken of them, and there are, perhaps, not more than three springs open.

We are not able to state what special therapeutic properties, if any, are ascribable to the waters of the Hardy springs. They have been often sought in cases of humor and skin poisoning from contact with the poisonous ivy. Doubtless many people have experienced relief from the simple tonic or laxative effect of these waters.

The territorial drainage of Hopkinton is effected mostly by the Contoocook river and its tributaries. The principal stream enters the town from Henniker, at a point about half way between the extremes of the line joining the two towns, and, pursuing a very tortuous course, crosses the boundary between Hopkinton and Concord at a point very near its northern extremity. On its northern banks, it receives the waters of Clough's or Clement's, Grassy, and

Rolfe's ponds, in the north-west part of Hopkinton, as well as the Warner and Blackwater rivers, which become its tributaries nearer its eastern exit from this town. On its southern bank, the most important tributaries are the Paul brook, draining the Great Meadows and other adjacent territory in the more western part of the town; and Dolloff's brook, draining much of the eastern and central part, receiving in its course the waters of Smith's pond, a natural reservoir of water just west of Hopkinton village. Contoocook river receives a number of smaller streams in its progress through the town. In the south-eastern part of Hopkinton are Farrington's and Spofford's brooks, running waters that find their way into Turkey pond, in Concord; and on the various outskirts is minor drainage that makes its way into most or all the surrounding towns. The larger streams of this town afford many profitable sites for water-power, the most important of which is on the Contoocook river at the village of the same name.

The soil of the town of Hopkinton is uniform with that which is included in much the larger portion of New Hampshire, being geologically known as granite or gneissic soil, formed by the disintegration and depuration of granite and gneiss. In their proximate composition granite and gneiss are much the same, both being combinations of mica, feldspar, and quartz, though the arrangement of the particles of gneiss is such as to favor a flaggy cleavage. There is a marked trace of iron in the soil of this town, particularly on Hoyt's hill, where the rills often run red with oxide of iron. In many places ferruginous sand can easily be picked up with a magnet, selecting spots where the wash of rains has collected a fine, earthy detritus. The soil of the hills is often underlaid by a very compact, clay subsoil; but the surface is easily friable, and, barring the frequent accumulations of rocks and stones, is easy of cultivation. The banks of the Contoocook river are alluvial, and free from impediments to agriculture, though their lowness favors their frequent flooding in times of excess of water. In the north part of the town is some plain, sandy land, composing the principal exception to the generally fertile character of the soil of the township.

The village of Hopkinton, beautiful in situation and surroundings, occupies the plain just east of the southerly brow of Putney's hill. It is seven miles from Concord,

and contains from fifty to one hundred buildings. Its streets are supplied with numerous shade-trees that aid to make it one of the most attractive villages in the state. Three miles to the north-west, and beyond Putney's hill, is the village of Contoocook, larger than Hopkinton village, and a railroad station at the junction of the Concord & Claremont and Concord & Peterborough lines of railroad. The location of Contoocook upon the river of the same name affords a water-power that has always been a prominent source of its prosperity. Contoocook is a beautiful village, which, seen from Gould's hill, spreads out in a charming manner on either side of the stream for which it is called. These are the only villages in Hopkinton.

The town of Hopkinton has a history which has given it both fame and pride. The more special particulars of its historical career are to be found in subsequent chapters of this volume.

CHAPTER II.

PRIMITIVE LIFE.

Such facts as we are able to obtain indicate that, when the territory now included in the town of Hopkinton first became known to civilization, its surface was extensively covered with heavy growths of forest. Among forest growths, both trees of hard and soft wood were found. On higher elevations, the growth of forest was of a mixed character, or the hard woods predominated. In lower tracts, softer woods had the ascendancy. Of the hard wood trees, oak, ash, birch, beech, maple, chestnut, etc., were abundant, while elm was quite plenty in the lower and lighter soil. Among softer woods, there was a large representation of the different kinds of indigenous pine, with an abundance of hemlock, and a lesser quantity of spruce and fir. Trees of lesser importance in the different constructive arts were found in the relative degree of distribution noticed in the forests of the present day. It is hardly necessary to add, that, among all the trees of the primitive forests, there were many of stately height and of gigantic proportions.

It is said that there are in New Hampshire ninety species of native grasses, excluding ferns, sedges, clover, and the like, which, botanically speaking, are not grasses. Only nine or ten of the native grasses, however, are fit for culture. Many of our native grasses, too, are woodland varieties. [See Report of the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture, Vol. VI, 1876, p. 47.] The woodland, and probably the field, varieties of indigenous grasses were represented in this town. The extant historical data furnish little or no absolute knowledge of their exact quality or availability to civilization. Doubtless to some extent, especially in the instance of lowland varieties, the white settlers were able to utilize the native grasses of this township, as their descendants now do.

The primitive beasts of the earth were many in number and largely savage in character, though the tamer species were well represented. Bears, wolves, lynxes, wildcats, with the ferocious panther, were the most formidable enemies to human safety. Foxes and other comparatively or wholly harmless animals of the smaller quadrupedal species were swarming without number. Moose and deer were the only herbivorous quadrupeds that afforded any valuable products of the chase. The birds of the air were both predaceous and innocent. Of predaceous varieties of the winged tribes, the eagle, hawk, and owl were the most important. The wild turkey, the pigeon, and the grouse were birds of useful, edible qualities. The crow was an ever-present airy inhabitant of this territory. The word *Contoocook* is said to mean crow-place. Of the musical feathered tribes, there were all the kinds that now exist. The streams and ponds of this town, with fuller banks than now, swarmed with fish. Pike, perch, trout, and less valuable existing representatives of the finny tribes were present in great numbers, while salmon and shad were abundant in their spawning seasons. Among the reptiles, the rattlesnake was the only venomous instance.

The wild red man was the only human inhabitant to enjoy all the bounteous gifts and sustain all the dangerous liabilities of local nature. The native Indian of this locality belonged to the tribe of Penacooks, who were subjects of the celebrated Passaconaway, the chief sagamore known to the civilized settlers. The Penacooks were a warlike tribe, whose principal settlement was in the vicinity of the

present city of Concord. The word *Penacook* is said to mean crooked-place, reference being made to the tortuous course of the Merrimack river in the vicinity of our capital city. The Indians living in this vicinity had their favorite local haunts, one of these being on the banks of the Warner river, near its mouth. Many relics of this Indian race have been found on this spot. In the rooms of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society can be seen various Indian implements, plowed up at the point named. Many of these were contributed by Cyrus Dustin, upon whose land they were found. Indian relics have been occasionally found in different places in this town. On the western bank of the brook running from Chase's tannery, coursing through land of Horace Edmunds, was formerly a large rock, cleft in such a manner as, by the assistance of a little mechanical contrivance, to be able to afford considerable space for shelter. This rock was said to have been a favorite winter resort of some of the Indians inhabiting this vicinity. The eastern aspect of the spot, the sheltered valley, and the proximity of the running brook conspired to make the selection a desirable haunt in the extreme weather of winter.

The Indians of this vicinity, like all others, existed mostly by hunting and fishing with bow and spear; yet there was some cultivation of corn, and possibly some of the succulent vegetables, conducted mostly or wholly by the women. Their habitations were wigwams, and their dress of prepared skins of beasts. They had amulets and ornaments of minerals or shells. Their ornamental devices were also sometimes quite ingenious. Feathers were also used in expressing the badge of chieftianship in their rulers, or, possibly, for more general purposes of adornment.

CHAPTER III.

CIVILIZED INCENTIVES.

An association of pioneers, entering upon life in a country new to civilization, is generally governed by some predominant social ideal. A recent political writer says there are three motives, of which one or another sways the mind of migratory human society. These three incentives are a warmer climate, political freedom, and religious liberty. Inceptive migratory schemes, however, express motives that are subject to modification as the new society becomes more multiple, and its individual interests become more and more particularized.

When, in 1620, the pilgrims from the Mayflower landed on Plymouth rock, the common breast of the small band of colonizers was stirred with a dominant religious motive, which mounted to the degree of enthusiasm. The inceptive social ideal, however, could not always maintain its original force. After a century of local experience and multiplication, the greater social movements of civilization in New England exhibited phenomena in which religion assumed more the attitude of an effect than of a cause.

The first civilized settlers of the wild territory of the present town of Hopkinton were mostly or wholly English speaking people, social descendants of those who first sought the inhospitable wilderness of New England for the privilege of liberty of conscience in the worship of God. In seeking a new home in the locality of this township, the sons and daughters of the elder New England colonizers could not entertain the colonizing motive of their social ancestors, since they enjoyed in their old homes as much religious liberty as they would have in their new ones. They brought their religion with them as a free, fatherly inheritance.

For more than a century after Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason obtained a patent of *Laconia*, in 1622, following which patent settlements began in the territory now known as New Hampshire, the location of our present political state occupied a position more or less upon the borderland of civilization. A few miles away from the older settlements were extensive tracts of new land awaiting the

advance of the civilized pioneer. The young, strong, and enterprising of any age could not treat such a social opportunity with indifference. The privileges implied in a virgin soil, independent homes, constructive social growth, and the accumulation of wealth, induced the earliest settlers of Hopkinton to leave the land of their fathers, and encounter the rougher features of the crude wilderness.

The legal conditions under which the settlers of Hopkinton received their grant are expressed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

PRIMITIVE DOCUMENTS.

The township of Hopkinton, at first called Number Five, was granted by the Province of Massachusetts Bay to citizens of Hopkinton, in that province, who entered and took possession, in circumstances that are subsequently described. The following is a copy of the record of the original grantees, showing the legal authority under which they held their grant. It will be observed that the date "1735," preceding the report of Edmund Quincy, and again before the order of the House of Representatives, is in error, being an accidental substitution of the date 1736. The copy of the record is given *verbatim et literatim* :

AT A GREAT AND GENERAL COURT,

or Assembly for His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, began and held at Boston, upon Wednesday, the Twenty-eighth day of May, 1735; and continued by Several Adjournments, to Wednesday, the Nineteenth day of November; and further Continued, by adjournments, to Wednesday, the Thirty-first Day of December following, and then met

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1735.

EDMUND QUINCY, Esquire, from the Committee of both Houses, on the Petitions for Townships, &c., gave in the following Report, Viz. :—

The Committee Appointed the fourteenth Currant, to take into Consideration the Several Petitions for Townships, now before the

Court, and Report what may be Proper for the Court to do thereon, Having met and mutually Considered the same, Are Humbly of Opinion That there be a Careful View and Survey of the Lands between Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers, from the North west Corner of Rumford on Merrimack to the great Falls on Connecticut, of Twelve Miles at the least in Breadth on North and South, by a Committee of Eleven able and Suitable Persons, to be Appointed by this Court: Who shall, after a due knowledge of the Nature and Circumstances thereof, lay the same into as many Townships of the Contents of Six Miles Square, as the Land in Wedth as aforesaid will allow of, No Township to be more than Six Miles East and West; and also Lay out the Land on the East side of Connecticut River from said Falls to the Township laid out to Josiah Willard and others, into as many Townships of the Contents of Six Miles Square, as the same will allow of, and also the Land on the West Side of the River of Connecticut from said Falls, to the Equivalent Land, into One or Two Townships of the Contents of Six Miles Square, if the same will allow thereof: Five of which Committee to be a quorum for Surveying and Laying out the Townships on each, from Rumford to Connecticut River as aforesaid; And Three of the Committee aforenamed shall be a Quorum for Surveying and Laying out the Townships on each side of Connecticut River as aforesaid: And that the said Committee make Report of their Doings to this Court at their Sessions in May next, or as soon as Conveniently they can, that so the Persons whose Names are Contained in the Several Petitions hereafter mentioned, Viz., In the Petition of Hopkinton, In the Petition of Salisbury & Almedbury, In the Petition of Cambridge, In the Petition of Bradford & Wenham, In the Petition of Haverhill, In the Petition of Milton & Brookline, In the Petition of Samuel Chamberlain & Jonathan Jewett, and in the Petition of Nathaniel Harris, &c., In the Petition of Stephens and Goulden and others, In the Petition of Morgan Cobb, &c., Jonathan Welles, &c., Lyscomb and Johnson, &c., In the Petition of Isaac Little, &c., In the Petition of Jonathan Powers, &c., John Whitman, Esq., &c., Samuel Haywood, &c., Josiah Fasset and others, John Flynt and others, Jonathan Howard and others, of Bridgewater, that have not heretofore been admitted Grantees or Settlers, within the Space of Seven Years Last Past, of or in any former or other Grant of a Township or Particular Grant, on condition of Setling; and that shall Appear and Give Security, to the Value of Forty Pounds, to Perform the Conditions that Shall be Enjoyed by this Court, may, by the Major Part of the Committee, be Admitted Grantees into One of the said Townships; The Committee to give Publick Notice of the Time and Place of their meeting to Admit the Grantees; Which Committee Shall be Impowered to Employ Surveyors and Chainmen, to Assist them in Surveying and Laying out said Town-

ships. The Province to bear the Charge & be Repaid by the Grantees who may be Admitted, the whole Charge they shall Advance; which Committee we Apprehend ought to be Directed and Impowered to Admit Sixty Settlers in each Township and take their Bonds, Payable to the Committee and their Successors in the said Trust, to the Use of the Province for the Performance of the Conditions of their Grant. Viz., That each Grantee Build a Dwelling House of Eighteen feet square, and Seven feet stud at the Least, on their respective Homelotts, and Fence in and break up for Plowing, or Clear and Stock with English Grass, Five Acres of Land within Three years next after their Admittance, and Cause their Respective Lotts to be Inhabited; and that the Grantees do, within the Space of Three years from the time of their being Admitted, build and Finish a Convenient Meeting House for the Publick Worship of God. & Settle a Learned, Orthodox Minister: And in Case any of the Grantees shall fail or Neglect to Perform what is Enjoined as above. The Committee Shall be Obligated to Put the Bonds in suit, and take Possession of the Lotts and Rights that Shall become forfeit and Proceed to Grant them to other Persons that will Appear to fulfill the Conditions within one year next after the said last mentioned Grant: And if a Sufficient Number of Petitioners that have no Grant, within Seven Years as aforesaid (Viz., Sixty to each Township), do not Appear, others may be Admitted, Provided they have fulfilled the Conditions of their former Grant; the Committee to take care that there be Sixty-three House Lotts Laid out in as Regular, Compact and Defensible a manner as the Land will allow of, One of which Lotts Shall be for the first Settled Minister, One for the Second Settled Minister, And One for the School; to each of which an equal Proportion of Lands Shall Accrue in all future Divisions.

FRYDAY, }
January 16, 1735. }

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Ordered, That Joseph Gerrish, Benjamin Prescott, Josiah Willard, Job Almy, Esquires, Mr. Moses Pierson, and Captain Joseph Gould, with such as the Honorable Board Shall join, be a committee to all Intents and Purposes, to Effect the Business Projected by the Report of the Committee of both Houses, to Consider the Petitions for Townships, which pass'd this Day, Viz., On the Proposed Line between Merrimack & Connecticut Rivers, and on both sides of Connecticut River; And that there be granted and allowed to be Paid out of the Publick Treasury, after the Rate of Fifteen Shillings Per Diem, for every Day he is in the Service in the Wood, & subsistence, & Ten Shillings Per Diem for every Day to each One of the said Committee while in the Service in Admitting Settlers into the said Townships, and subsistence, to be paid as aforesaid.

IN COUNCIL, READ AND CONCUR'D:

And William Dudley, Samuel Welles, Thomas Berry, Joseph Wilder, and John Chandler, junr, Esquires, are Joined with the Committee of the House, for the Line between Merrimack and Connecticut River, &c.

AT A GREAT AND GENERAL COURT,

Held in Boston, the Twenty-fourth Day of November, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Six, the following Vote Passed the two Houses and was consented to by the Governor, Viz.:

Voted, That John Jones, of Hopkinton, Esqr., be and hereby is fully authorized and Impowered to Assemble and Convene the Grantees, or Proprietors, of the Township Number Five, lying in the Line of Towns between the Rivers of Connecticut and Merrimack, in such Place as they Shall be Notified and Warned to Convene, and Assemble at, in Order to Chuse a Moderator, and Clerk, and Committee to Allot and Divide their Land, and to Dispose of the same, and to Pass such Votes and Orders as by them may be thought Conducive for the Speedy fulfillment of the Conditions of the Grant, and also to Agree upon Methods for Calling of Meetings for the fut. use; *Provided* none of their Votes Concerning the Dividing or Disposing of their Lands that shall be Passed while they are under the Direction of the Committee of this Court Shall be of force before they are Allowed of by said Committee.

CHAPTER V.

FIRST MEETING OF GRANTEES.

John Jones, of Hopkinton in Massachusetts, empowered to convene the grantees of Township Number Five in New Hampshire, did not delay. The call issued by him is given in full in this chapter, together with the minutes of the subsequent meeting. The record shows evidence of previous organized action of the future actual proprietors, in pursuance of the conditions of the grant. The following is the call:

Hopkinton, Janr. 22d, 1736-7.

Pursuant to an Order of the great and general Court or assembly of his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England: These are to Certify the Proprietors or Grantees of the new township number five on the line of Towns lying between Rumford and connecticut River that they assemble and meet on Monday the



fourteenth of February next att the house of Mr. James Morris Innholder in hopkinton att Ten of the Clock in the fournoon then and there to transact on the following particulars :

1st. To Choose a Moderator & a Proprietor's Clerk & Committee for managing the affair of the new Town.

2dly. To receive the return of the Committee and Surveyor appointed to lay out the home Lotts.

3dly. To grant money to defray the Charges of the said Survey & other necessary Charges already arisen and further prosecuting of the New Township.

4th. To draw their house lotts and agree upon proper methods for laying out and dividing and disposing of all or Part of the land in said Township as the proprietors shall think proper.

5thly. To determine how Meetings shall be called for the future & finally to act transact all such other things as may then be thought proper for the Service and advantage of the Society.

John Jones.

Vera Copia.

Chars. Morris, proprietors' Clerk.

The above and foregoing call was duly regarded and obeyed by the proprietors of the new township, as the following record attests :

Att a Meeting in Hopkinton february ye fourteenth Seventeen hundred & thirty Six & Seven legally called by Order of the great & general Court and Pursuant to the warrant the following articles were voted and consented to :

1. That Capt. John Jones be the Moderator.
2. That Charles Morris be the proprietors' Clerk.
3. That Ebeneser Kimble be the Treasurer.
4. That the Plan of the Committee as laid out under the Several reservations be received.
5. That each proprietor hold his lott according to the number drawn by him & manifested in the abovesaid Plan.
6. That each proprietor pay the Sum of Twenty Shillings to the Committee that laid out the lotts, and twelve pence more each for a Kittle & Chain & Twenty two Shillings more therewith for the Plan.
7. That no proprietor shall have liberty to sell his lott without leave obtained first from the Propriety.
8. Granted Twenty pounds to Clear the Road from Rumford to the Centre of the Town, and as far on the Roads of the town North & South as the said money will pay—the whole to be left to the management of the Committee.
9. That a Committee be Chosen to finish the first Division, & to lay out Sixty acre lotts for a second division, & each man to draw his lott ; and if there is any then dissatisfied with their lotts, they

shall have liberty to apply to the Committee who are impowered to view the said lotts, and if there is just reason for complaint, They are to equalize them by setting of a portion of land at the Charge of the Society, but if no just reason, then the persons so applying must bear the Charge of the Committee.

10th. That John Quarles be admitted as a proprietor in the Room of Joseph Houlton, John Benny in the Room of Samuel Watkins, Samuel Beaver in the room of Joseph Gold & Daniel Stone in the room of Joseph Caller . . . Claflen in . . . Room of Danl. Claflen, Junr.

11. That there be three men Chosen as a Committee to lay out the Second lotts and that Joseph Haven, Ebeneser Kimble & Henry Mellons be the Committee.

12. Granted Twenty five pounds to be paid to that person that undertakes to build a Mill in the propriety near the Place of the Reservations provided he will have the mill compleated on or before the first day of December next and that he will keep the Same in good Repair for five years next ensuing the money to be paid by the first of December next and in case he does not keep the Same in repair then shall the money be returned 'Tis agreed that preference shall be given to the Persons that owns the lotts where the reservations are made; and that the whole be left to the management of the Committee chosen to lay out the second lotts.

13. That when tenn familys are settled the proprietors will maintain preaching there.

14. That Andrew Watkins, Abner Bixbe, Joseph Bixbe, Samuel Woodwill, Benjamin Carrell, Edward Carrell, Jonathan Houlton & Daniel Bailey shall have an equal lott in the new township they paying five pounds each of them and paying all Other Charges arising and giving sufficient Security to settle the Same according to the Court acts & further to Settle the same in Person or by their Children or they that refuse to comply herewith to have six pounds allowed & paid them.

David Burnap & Daniel Stone appeared and entered their dissent against this last vote.

15. That Mr. Kimble be impowered to give notes of hand to the Persons that Chuse Six pounds and also to take bonds of the Persons that Chuse to settle and receive the five pounds of them.

16. That Thomas Pierce, Samuel Gold & Thomas Gold be admitted according to Vote fourteenth.

David Burnap entered his dissent against this vote.

17. That John Goady be repaid his Eleven Shillings & Six pence.

18. That Charles Morris, Thomas Walker & Jacob Gibbs be a committee to apply to to call meetings for the future.

Attes:

John Jones Moderator.

A true Copy—

Chas. Morris Clerk.

The clerk further records,—

The above Votes were presented to the Court's Committee and on December 8th 1737 were accepted and allowed oft except the Seventh Vote the Tenth Vote & the Seventeenth Vote as also the Dissents against the fourteenth Vote & the dissents against the Sixteenth Vote as pr Coppy of Votes on file.

Charles Morris, proprietors' Clerk.

The foregoing proceedings afford sufficient evidence of the unfinished condition of the affairs of the proprietors in anticipation of the actual occupation of Number Five. Although the causes of the dissent of the court's committee to certain acts of the grantees are not specified, and the record of their dissent is somewhat obscure, reasons may at least in part be readily conceived. In regard to the seventh vote, it appears that each grantee, having become the legal possessor of a right in the new township, held it in fee simple, with power to dispose of the same; in regard to the tenth, the General Court had already prescribed the legal method by which a grantee could be equitably substituted; in regard to the seventeenth, there was probably a simple contravention of equity. The fact that there was no serious obstruction to the admission of new proprietors is evident from the names of such appearing frequently in the progressive record of the transactions of the incipient township.

CHAPTER VI.

THE LOTS AND THE TOWNSHIP.

Immediately after the close of the record of the first meeting of proprietors, subsequently to the grant, the following inscription occurs upon the pages of the clerk's book.

Here followeth a list of all the Original Proprietors, who had given bond to the Court's Committee, with the Number of each man's lott, in the same line with his name :—

On the road leading to Rumford, on the South Side.

No.	1.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	John Jeffards
	2.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Henry Mellen
	3.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Eben'r Locke
	4.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elias Haven
	5.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jacob Gibbs

On the road leading to Rumford, on the North Side.

[illegible]

On the North Range, beginning att the Meeting house on the East side. N. E. 20 degrees.

No.	1.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Richard Potter
	2.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rev. Mr. Sam'l Barret
	3.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	David Fauster
	4.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nat'l Haven

No. 1, a triangular lott	.	.	.	.	.	Thomas Walker
N. W. 14 deg. 2.	.	.	.	.	.	Henry Walker
3.	.	.	.	.	.	Caleb Claflin
5.	.	.	.	.	.	Charles Morris
6.	.	.	.	.	.	Jason Walker
7.	.	.	.	.	.	John Jones
8.	.	.	.	.	.	John Bowker
9.	.	.	.	.	.	Elisha Haden
10.	.	.	.	.	.	Ebenezer Collier
11.	.	.	.	.	.	Samuel Streater
12.	.	.	.	.	.	Joseph Collier
13.	.	.	.	.	.	Matthew Taft
14.	.	.	.	.	.	John Walker

On the North Range, beginning at the Meeting house on the west side.

No.	1.	.	.	.	.	.	.	The minister's
	2.	.	.	.	.	.	.	John Weston
	3.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nath'l Smith
	4.	.	.	.	.	.	.	David Burnap
	1 a triangular Lott	.	.	.	.	.	.	Edmund Bowker
	5.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ministerial Lott
	6.	.	.	.	.	.	.	School Lott
	7.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Eleazer Gile
	8.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Daniel Mellen
	9.	.	.	.	.	.	.	James Morris

No. 10.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Joseph Haven
11.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	David Woodwell
12.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Matthew Lackey
13.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Robert Claflin

On the South Range, beginning at the meeting house on the west side.

No. 1.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Joseph Gould
2.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	James Wilson
3.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Daniel Claflin
4.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mark Whitney
5.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Joshua Claflin
6.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	John Quarles
7.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Eben'r Claflin
8.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jedediah Haven
9.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Benj'a Carril

On the South Range, beginning att the meeting house, on the East side.

No. 1.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Paul Langdon
2.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	George Carril
3.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Samuel Watkins
4.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Samuel Frail
5.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Joseph Holton
6.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Peter How
7.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Simpson Jones
8.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jabez Potter
9.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Daniel Claflin, jun.
10.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cornelius Claflin

These Lotts lying att the Taile of the Lotts, on the East Side of the north range.

No. 1.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ebenezer Kimball
2.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Isaac Whitney

The above arrangement of lots shows the occupied parts of the township to be on the north, east, and south, while the west is still a wilderness. A primitive map of the township, embodied in the proprietors' record, affirms its representation of "No. 5, granted to the inhabitants of Hopkinton, and contains the Quantity of six miles square, & is protracted by a scale of 200 perch to an inch." This map was constructed in 1736, the boundaries of Number Five at the time being defined as, on the north, "No. 1, granted to Salisbury & Almsbury men," and "Contoocook Township, granted to John Coffin, &c. ;" on the east, "Rumford ;"

on the west, "No. 6, granted to John Whitman, Esq., &c." Beginning at the north-western angle of the town, the following distances are read: "North 84° , $30''$ east, 390 perch;" then follows a southerly jog of 140 perch; then "north, 75° east, 1049 perch;" again "north, 15° west, 2100 perch;" further, "north 84° $30''$ east, 2038 perch;" lastly, "north, 15° west, 2100 perch."

The intelligent reader is doubtless aware that, reviewing the boundaries of this map, "Number 1, granted to Salisbury & Almsbury men," is now the town of Warner; "Contoocook Township, granted to John Coffin, &c.," is the original town of Boscawen, now including Boscawen and Webster; "Rumford" is Concord, also called "Penna-cook" in the early Proprietors' Record of this town; "No. 6, granted to John Whitman, Esq., &c.," is now Henniker. The distances recorded in this "protracted" evidence of a survey do not coincide with those given in the first chapter of this volume as mathematical boundaries of the town of Hopkinton. The discrepancy is doubtless the result of inexactness in the first surveys of the territory of Number Five. The map under consideration gives no interior locations beyond tracing the entrance and exit of Contoocook river and defining measurably two of its tributaries—apparently Dolloff's brook and Blackwater river, the latter flowing into Number Five from Contoocook township. The course of the Contoocook river through this town is not traced.

CHAPTER VII.

THE SETTLEMENT.

In many respects, the settlement of township Number Five is involved in historical obscurity. Certain particulars relating to the situation in this case are reserved for future narration. The inceptive movements of the grantees have been briefly described. The progressive work of admitting grantees, confirming rights, and encouraging settlements continued for a considerable time.

On the 29th of March, 1737, Andrew Watkins, Abner Bixby, Joseph Bixby, Samuel Woodwill, Edward Carrel, Jonathan Noulton, Thomas Pierce, Daniel Bailey, Samuel

Gold, and Thomas Gold were admitted by vote, the terms to be equal with others. Eighteen hundred acres of land were also voted to John Brewer and Daniel Claflin, for the "benefit of the Society," to admit six persons to settlement.

On the 31st of the following May, a gratuity of five pounds each was voted to Daniel Claflin, Sr., and Richard Potter, provided that they would settle, with their families, in the new township before winter.

On the 20th day of the next December, one hundred acres of land were granted to John Jones, Esq., for public services to the proprietorship. This act rescinded a vote upon the same proposition on the 29th of March, passed in the negative.

On the 29th of March, 1738, at a meeting adjourned from the previous 15th instant, the proprietors passed the following vote :

Agreeable to the Eleventh Article granted to Henry Mellon the the Sum of Twenty five pounds of money to be paid Some time in June next on Conditions that he builds a Saw mill and Setts it agoing by the last day of October next (on the Reservation) and keeps the said Mill in Repair for three years next ensuing and give each of the Proprietors an Equal right of Sawing their boards according to the Number of their rights and two Shillings & Sixpence p. hundred during the term of the said three years.

The proprietors chose assessors, collectors, treasurers, and committees, and exhibited energy and enterprise in the preparatory work of settlement. Special diligence was shown in the direction of opening the road from Rumford to the centre of the new township, from which fact we conclude that Rumford was intended as a base of domestic supplies.

It is not to be inferred, however, that the proprietors of Number Five were so immaculate as to escape controversy. There are numerous evidences of a lack of perfect harmony in their proceedings. The records of names entered in protest against acts of the proprietors in assembly are by no means infrequent.

On the 20th of December, 1737, Henry Mellen, for himself, as well as proxy for seven others, and sixteen others in person, recorded their names in protest against the act giving John Jones 100 acres of land for his services in aid of securing the proprietorship of the new township.

On the 29th of the next March, James Nutt and fifteen

others entered a lengthy protest specially against the act empowering John Brewer and Daniel Claflin to dispose of 1,800 acres of land. The protest asserted that the propriety pretended "to give away near one quarter of said Township for little or nothing, and the Major part may as well give away all the Remainder except what is already laid out." The sentiment embodied in this protest seems to have been effective, for, on the day it was entered, the position of Brewer and Claflin as a committee was qualified by an instruction. It appears there were six men, prospective settlers, viz., Henry Mellen, Joseph Haven, John Benny, James Nutt, Peter How, and Thomas Walker, who were ready to pay 180 pounds for the tract of 1,800 acres; and the proprietors voted to instruct the committee to dispose of the same to any parties who would give the sum named or more, or, if they saw cause, they could relinquish their rights as a committee. The protest of Nutt and others, as well as another of John Jones and thirteen others, of the same date as the first, indicated a controversy in regard to the eligibility of certain proprietors to vote at the regular meetings, the individuals appearing to have not fully complied at the time with all the conditions of the grant, and the indication being that they did not vote. Strange as it may seem, on the 2d of March, 1739, the proprietors chose Henry Mellen an agent to represent them in a suit already begun against them by John Jones.

Between March and October, 1738, we have no record of any meeting of the proprietors. Doubtless the time was occupied measurably with the affairs of actual settlement. We have no positive knowledge in regard to the person who first began domestic operations in Number Five. Tradition ascribes that distinction to Richard Potter. Without attempting to narrate an uncertainty, we pass to the general fact that there was a sufficient settlement in October of the year 1738, to insure the privilege of a legal meeting, the first in the territory of the new township.

A prefatory note to the record of the incorporating charter of the present town of Hopkinton says,—

This Township was taken up to be settled, after it was granted & laid out by Order of the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, by the inhabitants of Hopkinton, in said Province, under the name of Number five of the Line of Towns, And was by them called New Hopkinton.

CHAPTER VIII.

FIRST MEETING IN NUMBER FIVE.

The following is the record of the call and minutes of the first meeting of the proprietors of Number Five in the new township :

These are to notify all the Proprietors of the New Township Number five bordering on Rumford to meet at the house of Mr. Henry Mellen in the Said Township near the Meeting house Spot on Thirsday the nineteenth day of October next ensuing at nine of the Clock in the morning there to act on the following articles :

1st. That whereas there is Several Lotts already layed out that are complained of as not convenient for Settlement whether the Propriety will choose a Committee to view the Said Lotts and if the Said Committee find the Lotts not convenient for Settlement that they be impowered to lay out new Lotts convenient for Settlement and Situation.

2ndly. Whether the Propriety will choose a Committee to lay out a road from the Camp meadow to the Meeting house and from thence to the River and to lay out what other roads the Propriety think proper.

3rdly. To See whether the Propriety will come into Some method to flow the meadows.

4ly. To See what further Encouragement the Propriety will give towards building a Saw Mill.

5ly. To choose a Proprietors Clerk and Committee man to call Meetings for the future in the room of Charles Morris and what allowance they will grant for his Service hitherto.

6hly. To choose a Committee to present the votes to the Courts Com-tee for approbation.

7hly. To See if the Proprietors will grant furthur Sums of money for the use of the Propriety.

8ly. To See if the Propriety will adjourn this meeting to receive the report of the Committee that Exchanges the Lotts.

Joseph Haven	} Com-tee.
Isaac Whitney	
Thomas Walker	

Hopkinton, Sepr 30th, 1738.

A true Copy Examd By Henry Mellen, Clerk

At a Meeting of the Proprietors of the New Township number five bordering on Rumford at the house of Henry Mellen in Said Township on Thirsday the nineteenth day of October, 1738 :

1st. Joseph Haven was chosen Moderator of Said Meeting.

2dly. Put to vote whether the Propriety would choose a Committee to view Such house or home lotts in Said Township as are Complained of as not fit for Settlement & if Sd. Com-tee find Sd. lots not fit for Settlement to lay out new lotts in their room Passed in the affirmative.

3dly. Then voted that Henry Mellen, Timothy Knowlton, Ebenezer Goddard, Santuel Brewer, and Timothy Clements be a Com-tee to view the lotts as above Said, and if need be to lay out new ones in their room.

4ly. Voted that Henry Mellen Timothy Knowlton and Richard Potter be a Committee to lay out highways for the conveniency of the Proprietors of the Township No. 5.

5tly. Voted that there be a highway layd out from Rumford line to the meeting house Spot or place; also from thence to Cuntoocook river on the west Side of the meeting house Hill So called where they shall think proper; also to lay out a highway on the east Side of the Hill To accommodate the lotts on the east Side of the north range; also to lay out a highway from the meeting house place to the great meadow So called & from the meeting house to the Township No. 6: These all pased in the affirmative.

6ly. Voted that the Common Meadows in No. 5 be flowed on the Proprietors Cost.

7hly. Voted that there be thirty pounds of money more given in addition To the Twenty five pounds formerly granted towards the encouragment of building a Saw Mill on the Reservation To any man that will build Said mill by the 19th Day of October anno Domini 1739.

8ly. Voted that Henry Mellen be Proprietors Clerk for the Township No. 5.

9hly. Voted that Ebenezer Goddard be a Com-tee man To call meetings in the room of Charles Morris.

10ly. Voted that there be Thirty pounds in Bills of Public Credit raised and gathered on and of the Proprietors of No. 5 Towards the defraying of the Charges of flowing the Common meadows in the S. Township.

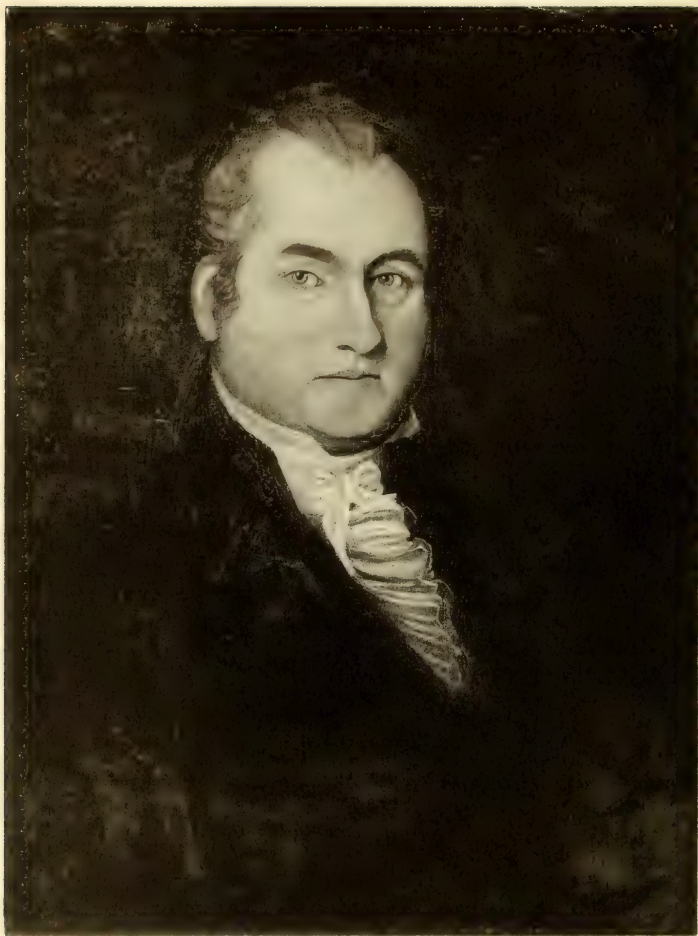
11ly. Voted that Henry Mellen be the man to receive the Thirty pounds and lay out the Same for the use of the Propriety in flowing of the Common meadows in No. 5.

12ly. Voted that there be one hundred pound Raised and gethered on and of the Proprietors of No. 5 for the clearing and mending of the highways in Sd. Township.

13ly. Voted that this meeting be adjourned untill monday ye 23d Day of October Currant, at Twelve of the Clock to the house of Henry Mellens in No. 5 Bordering on Rumford.

Joseph Haven, Moderator.

The record of the adjourned meeting is as follows :



DR. EBENEZER LARNED.

October 23d, 1738. The Proprietors according to adjournment met at time and place above Sd. and the Com-tee viz. Henry Mellen, Timothy Knowlton, Ebenezer Goddard, Samuel Brewer and Timothy Clements reported that they had laid out Six lotts in lieu of Six lotts that they found not fit for Settlement Said six lotts being laid out on the road or highway that leads to Rumford about Six Score rods to the east of the last range and the Proprietors of the Sd. Six Insufficient lotts drew their lotts in Exchange accordingly

14hly. Voted That the lott No. 1 (in the Exchanged lotts) be granted in lieu of the lot No 1 in the Skew lotts on the east Side of the north range & the lot No. 2 in lieu of the lot No. 2 in the Skew lots on the east side of the north range: No. 5 in the lieu of No. 1 in the Skew lotts on the east Side of the north range: No. 3 in the lieu of No. 2 lying at the tails of the lotts on the east Side of the north range; No. 4 in the lieu of No. 5 on the east side of the north range; No. 6 in the lieu of No. 14 on the east Side of the north range as the Said Exchange lotts are butted and bounded.

15ly. Voted that Isaac Whitney, Thomas Walker & Ebenezer Goddard be a Committee to present the votes of the Proprietors of the new Township No. 5 bordering on Rumford To the General Courts Com-tee for their approbation.

Joseph Haven, Moderator.

A true Coppy Examd p. Henry Mellen, Clerk.

CHAPTER IX.

A STRUGGLING TOWNSHIP.

By the records of the meeting called for the 19th of October, 1738, we have seen the evidence of a new township established and occupied. The infant community had begun a career of hopeful prosperity. It is hardly necessary to state that the centre of the new township Number Five was on Putney's hill. A person who now takes a position of observation on this hill, selecting a point near the junction of the old village road, from the east, with the northerly and southerly hill road, cannot fail to locate the direction, if not the exact courses, of the highways constructed in fulfillment of the 5th vote of the aforesaid meeting.

The new township did not flourish according to its first

anticipation. The period from 1738 to 1765 witnessed a variety of sources of trial. The progressive settlement of Number Five was subject to various annoyances and hindrances. Doubtless rights were relinquished on the part of different individuals from numerous causes. We might mention particularly a group of ten persons who, in the progress of events, came to be known as "the ten men." Some or all of these were included in the list of ten who were voted into the propriety on the 29th of March, 1737. It seems that these men were a prolonged source of discussion, since they never complied fully with all the conditions necessary to make them actual proprietors. On the 30th of March, 1739, an article was inserted in the call for a meeting on the 24th of the next May, as follows :

To hear & consider the proposals yt. some of both parties have concerted respecting the ten men who claim rights in the Said new Township & to act thence as the Proprietors shall think fit which proposals are as followeth viz. That such of those ten men or their legal representatives as shall come with or Send to Sd. meeting good and Sufficient Bonds to the acceptance of the Proprietors for the payment of thirty pounds for and towards the Building of a meeting house and Setling & maintenance of a minister and also consent to pay a proportionable part of the Public charges that have arisen or shall arise in Said new Township untill it be set off by the General Court & furnished with ordinary town power & privileges Shall notwithstanding their non Compliance with the Conditions of former votes or grants be admitted to a right equall to others in all divisions of Land in Said Township & shall be freed from any obligations to settle their Lots.

It appears that this matter dragged along till 1753, when, on the 14th of November, the following act was passed :

Voted that the ten men shall be Excluded from their Settelling their Paying the Thirty Pounds Each.

On the 24th of May, 1739, a number of important acts were passed as follows :

Thirty pounds granted to be expended for preaching the gospel untill the last of October next Ensuing.

Granted the Sum of Sixty pounds towards the building a public meeting house.

Voted that Edward Godward, Esq., and Joseph Haven Be Agents to prosecute & defend any Action or Actions Suit or Suits in the Law on Behalf of the Proprietors as necessity may require

And also to present the votes of the Proprietors to the General Courts Committee for their approbation.

Voted that a meeting house be builded & finished by the last of October next Ensuing the date hereof & that the meeting house be 35 foot in length & 25 feet in Breadth & 8 feet between joints with a Baval Roof.

The reader will be peculiarly interested in the following act, passed May 29, 1740 :

Voted that there be Eight Shillings pr. Day allowed to those that have spent their time in killing Rattle Snakes in Sd. Town.

In 1757, the first minister of the township was ordained. Preaching had been supported apparently at intervals, and the proprietors, on the 8th of September, anticipated the ordination by the following acts :

Voted to Settle Mr. James Scales as a Gosple Minister in this place.

Voted 450£ old Tenor to be Raised to Defray the Charges of the ordaining Mr Scales.

Voted Five men to be a committee to make Provision for the ordination of Mr Scales.

Voted Lt Aaron Kimball Mr. Stephen Hoyt Mr. John Putney Mr. Daniel annis, Mr Joseph Putney be a committee to make Provision for the ordaining Mr Scales.

Voted Mr David Woodwell Lt Aaron Kimbal Mr Thomas Merriell to be a committee to invite churches to assist in the ordaining of Mr. Scales.

Voted the 23d day of November Next to be the day to ordain Mr. Scales on.

Voted not to Build a meeting House at Present.

Voted to call in the money that the ten unsettled Rites was to give toward Settling a Gospel minister in this place.

Voted that the above Said committee which was appointed to Make Provision for the ordination of Mr James Scales to Receive the money of the ten Proprietors for Not Setteling of Rites and to make use of the Sd. money according to the above vote.

Voted to give Mr James Scales Sixty Spanish milled Dollars or Equivelent in Paper bills yearly as Long as he does Performe the Business of a Gospel minister in this Township.

Voted that Provision to be made in Six Places in this Town for Supporting the People that Shall attend the ordination of Mr Scales.

Voted that Lt Aaron Kimbals Mr Matthew Stanley Mr Stephen Hoyts Mr Peter Hows Mr Samuel Putneys Mr Joseph Putneys be Houses of Entertainment for People at Mr Scales ordination.

James Scales was duly ordained at the time selected by the vote of the proprietors. The same day a church was organized with the following ten members: James Scales, David Woodwell, Aaron Kimball, Jonathan Straw, William Peters, Joseph Eastman, Jr., Peter How, Abraham Colebe, Matthew Stanley, Enoch Eastman.

On the 1st of December, 1759, William Peters was elected the first deacon, and the church was then a complete ecclesiastical function.

The vote deferring the building of a meeting house suggests the fact that repeated votes to build had as yet proved futile.

It appears that during the period under consideration a saw-mill was built. The following act, passed November 14, 1753, throws a ray of light upon the matter:

Voted that those men that Built the saw mill Shall have ten acres of Land about Said mill as covenant and what Land Said mill pond flows on the undivided Land.

On the 24th of September, 1765, the proprietors passed the following act relating to a corn-mill:

Voted to Nathaniel Clement Eighty acres of Land one the north side of the Grate Roade to Rumford said Land Lying Between the Land that John Blaisdel and Joshua Baley now owns so Long as the said Clement his Heirs and assigns shall Keep a corn mill in Repare on ardows brook so called on said Land as also the privilege of Keeping a pond wheare he now flows so long as the said Clement keeps a Corn mill in Repare on said Brook and the privilege of one acre of Land abought his House.

The history of the township during the period mentioned is involved in peculiar obscurity. An idea of the situation in this respect is revealed by the fact that there was no public record for the year 1741, nor from 1743 to 1750, nor for 1752, nor from 1754 to 1756, nor for 1759, nor from 1762 to 1764. There were three great sources of trial during this time. They were War, the Mason claim, and the Bow controversy. These matters will be considered in order in succeeding chapters.

CHAPTER X.

EARLY PERILS OF WAR.

From 1744 to 1763, the New England colonies endured the hardships of almost continuous war. King George's War, or the War of the Austrian Succession, involved the governments of England and France in a struggle over the throne of Germany. Hence the boundaries of the English and French colonies in America became border lands of contention. The Seven Years' War was a contest for boundaries between the English and the French. Hence the New England colonies were equally involved in war in either case. There are evidences of early mutterings of war in the early records of the proprietors of Number Five. In the call for a meeting to be held on the 29th of May, 1740, the following article was inserted :

To chuse one or more meet persons to prefer a Petition to the General Court on the Behalf of the Propriety praying that they may be allowed such time (Beyond the time Limited In their Grant) to fullfill their Duty of Setling as the Court Shall think fit In Respect of the danger of War.

The following is the action upon the article :

Put to vote whether they will Send a man or men to present a Petition to the General Court for a further time to Do their Duty in Settling their lots or rights In Sd. Township by reason of the War—past in the neg-e.

The perils of war did more to disturb the continuous prosperity of the new township than all other causes combined. They were the potent cause of the repeated suspension of the records, through the enforced absence of many residents. In the event of war, the French in Canada became the allies of the Indians, who repeatedly made a prey of the English frontier settlements. In view of these hostile wild men, and the dangers from their attacks, three garrisons were early built in Number Five. They were Kimball's garrison, which stood near the spot now occupied by James K. Story, on the road from Hopkinton village to Concord; Putney's garrison, where James Scales was or-

dained, and which stood near the spot now occupied by the ancient, empty house owned by the heirs of Moses Rowell, on Putney's hill; Woodwell's garrison, which stood near the residence of Eben Morrill, a half mile east of Contoocook village. In spite of these constructive precautions, the inhabitants of Number Five were repeated sufferers by the incursions of Indians.

On the early morning of April 22, 1746, eight persons were captured by Indians at Woodwell's garrison. They were David Woodwell, Mrs. Woodwell, their daughter Mary, their sons Benjamin and Thomas, Samuel Burbank, and his sons Caleb and Jonathan. The garrison stood on the east side of the road now leading to the Hopkinton village and Contoocook road from Mr. Morrill's house, and the stockade, where the cattle were kept, was on the opposite side of the path, in a field now owned by Henry H. Andrews. In the early morning mentioned, a man had gone from the garrison to the stockade, leaving the garrison door open. By this door, the Indians, who had been lurking near, entered and surprised the occupants.

A soldier escaped. Mrs. Burbank, wife of Samuel, sprang to the cellar, and concealed herself under a barrel which stood on its end. Mrs. Woodwell had a struggle with an Indian, from whom she wrested a long knife, which she cast into the well. Mary Woodwell, who was only sixteen years old, at first resisted captivity, and an Indian presented a musket to her breast, but another Indian, named Penno, who had received kindness from her father, interfered, saved her life, and took her for his own captive. The Indians making this capture were of the St. Francis tribe, with head-quarters near the Canada line, and they intended to hold their victims for ransoms, or to sell them to the French, who held them for the same objects. Consequently the eight persons, aroused from their early beds, were marched hurriedly towards Canada. Their line of progress was through the present town of Warner, along the valley of the Warner river a distance of five or six miles, thence through Sutton and New London as now located, passing the easterly shore of Little Sunapee lake in New London, and the westerly shore of Mascoma lake in Enfield, thence to the Connecticut river, thence to the St. Francis, at the outlet of which into the St. Lawrence river was an Indian hamlet, the destiny of the company.

The Indians and their captives were twelve days on their march through the then almost or quite unbroken wilderness. The Indians allowed but one meal a day, and that one at evening, when they would cook and eat. Their food was mostly meat, of which there appears to have been a scanty supply. At one encampment, being scantily supplied, they killed a dog, of which Mary Woodwell refused to eat. Seeing this, Penno shot a woodpecker for her supper. Arrived at the St. Francis hamlet, Mary was sold to an Indian squaw, and Jonathan Burbank was also left in an Indian family. The other six captives were taken to Quebec, where Samuel Burbank and Mrs. Woodwell died of yellow-fever while in prison. David Woodwell, his two sons, and Jonathan and Caleb Burbank eventually secured release, the latter by means of funds derived from Chelmsford, Mass., where the following record is shown :

For David Woodwell of New Hampshire and Jonathan Burbank of Penacook, to assist them to go to Canada to attempt the redemption of the daughter of said Woodwell and the brother of said Burbank, Captivated at New Hopkinton by the Indians in April, 1746: Feb. 5, 1749, was collected £13 8s. to be equally divided between them.

This money secured Caleb Burbank's release, but it would not have redeemed Mary Woodwell but for strategy. The St. Francis squaw was extremely penurious, and refused to sell Mary for anything less than "her weight in silver." The aid of a French resident of Montreal was secured, and he at length induced a French physician of great repute among the Indians to connive for Mary's release. The doctor advised her to feign sickness, and his medicine helped on the deception. The squaw was then advised to sell the captive, represented as hopelessly ill, and, being alarmed, she took the advice. Mary's price, paid by the French agent, was 100 livres, the equivalent of \$18.50. It is needless to add that Mary Woodwell rapidly recovered after this transaction. After three years of captivity among the Indians, during which time she planted and hoed corn, pounded samp, gathered wild fruits for the markets, and performed other hard tasks devolving upon a female captive in her situation, Mary was taken to Montreal, where she remained six months. She was then taken to Albany by Dutchmen, who had been to Canada to redeem slaves

taken by the Indians; from Albany, she returned to Hopkinton, Mass., the place of her birth.

In recounting the foregoing narrative of the capture at Woodwell's garrison, we have been greatly assisted by an article on "Mary Woodwell," written by the late Walter Harriman, and published in Volume IV, No. 6, of the *Granite Monthly*.

A scout of twenty persons from Exeter came to Woodwell's garrison, by way of Boscawen and Warner, a few days after the capture, and found only a mare and two colts on the premises. On the tenth of November of the same year, a Mr. Estabrooks was killed by the Indians, when returning from Rumford, where he had been for the medical services of Dr. Ezra Carter. Estabrooks was only three quarters of a mile from Rumford when killed. The names of parties remaining in Number Five during the wars are only partially known to us. A petition to Governor Benning Wentworth, desiring military assistance, and presented July 13, 1747, contained the names of Samuel Putney, Abraham Colby, Matthew Stanley, John Putney, Daniel Chase, and Daniel Chase, Jr. Another petition of January 2, 1748, "by inhabitants of Rumford, Canterbury, and Contoocook," is said to have borne signatures of residents of Number Five. Their names were Abraham Kimball, Joseph Putney, John Burbank, Caleb Burbank, Joseph Eastman, Daniel Annis.

The following section of the narrative of the events of the troublous times now under consideration is from the pen of Alonzo J. Fogg, whose description is so graphic and full that we introduce it :

On the morning of April 13, 1753, as Abraham Kimball was driving his father's cow from Putney's fort to Kimball's fort, about two miles distant, he was waylaid by two Indians and taken prisoner near the foot of Putney's hill, on the east side. He was taken back some distance up the hill into the woods by the roadside, where there were several other Indians concealed. While waiting, they espied young Samuel Putney busily engaged in burning a pile of brush, near the house now standing on the farm owned by the heirs of Ignatius W. Fellows, of Hopkinton village. Here young Kimball had the experience of seeing two Indians creep stealthily along, keeping behind trees, stumps, and stones till they were near enough to spring upon the innocent boy and make him a prisoner, to keep young Kimball company (as they thought) to Canada. These Indians all lived in Canada, and were working in the inter-

est of the French, who gave them so much money for every captive they could bring from the English settlements, and deliver to the authorities in Montreal or Quebec. Consequently, it was no object for them to kill their victims or burn their buildings, as it had been fifty years before, when they waged war to revenge the wrongs that they considered had been committed on them by the white settlers. In those days, age or sex was not spared by the tomahawk and scalping knife.

After young Putney was secured, the two captives were taken about one mile north-east of Putney's fort, to what was called for many years the "Indian camp." This camp was situated near a large stone about thirty rods north of the tannery of Mr. Horace J. Chase, in the suburb of Hopkinton village, and on the road leading to Contoocook. The Indians stayed here till they were joined by another party, who had gone down to Rumford (now Concord) to make a reconnoitre of that settlement and quietly secure a few prisoners without disturbing the inhabitants in the main settlement, who might give them a warm reception if they were discovered in that vicinity. This party returned that evening without securing any captives, and with but little booty. The next morning the whole party started on their journey to Canada. They crossed the Contoocook river at Tyler's bridge, near Boscawen (now Webster), where they killed some cattle and selected the best part of the meat to carry with them.

There were living at that time, on a hill west of Boscawen plains, two or three families by the name of Flanders. The men were noted through the whole county in those days as "Indian hunters," and were well known to the red-skins through that whole section to Canada, as they frequently accompanied the celebrated Rogers and his Rangers on their excursions through those wilds. The Indians had many times attempted to kill these men, but always found them on the alert and ready to receive them. This time, they thought they would again make the attempt to destroy their deadly foe. Through one of their scouts, they learned that the Flanders men had left their barricaded homes for the day. They thought this a fit opportunity to carry their plans into effect. Accordingly, the whole party secreted themselves behind a log fence in the corner of a field, and close by the path where the white men would come on their return home. Here they patiently waited for the return of their intended victims. Near night-fall, as the Flanders men were ascending the hill, their large Indian dogs showed unmistakable signs, by low growls and raised hair on their backs, that Indians were in the vicinity, and in the range of their path which led to their homes. Not knowing the number of the foes they had to contend with, they determined to make a bold charge up the hill, and dislodge their enemy, and reach their houses, where they were better provided for defence against attack. Accordingly, they

ordered their dogs forward, and then gave a long, loud, unearthly yell and rushed forward, firing their guns. The Indians, who intended to waylay their enemy, were surprised themselves, and imagined that they were discovered, and were attacked by a large force from Rumford and Hopkinton, and fled from their hiding-place for life. At the first sound of approaching danger, the captive boys were as much frightened as the Indians, and ran nearly as fast; but they soon began to think they were running away from friends instead of enemies, and began to slacken their pace. The Indians were anxious to retain their captives, and tried to assist them along, but soon saw the ruse, as they did not try to hurry, and found that they must lose their prisoners or be taken themselves. One, a chief of the party, being irritated by the conduct of the boys, raised his hatchet and was in the act of burying it in the head of young Putney, when one of the dogs came up and seized the Indian by the neck, throwing him to the ground and lacerating his throat terribly. After the close of the French war, it was made known that this Indian died, from the effects of the wounds inflicted on him by the dog, before he reached Canada.

This bold attack of the Flanders men liberated the two boys, and they returned home to their anxious parents the day after they were captured. Ezekiel Flanders, one of the party who assisted in liberating Kimball and Putney, was killed by the Indians in 1756, while on a hunting excursion to Newfound lake, near Bristol.

The military records of colonial New Hampshire, during the period of the French wars, contain the following Hopkinton names; though identification of the persons is not sure: Joseph Eastman (probably of Concord), Stephen Hoyt, Matthew Stanley, Ebenezer Eastman, Joseph Putney, John Annis, Enoch Eastman, John Burbank, William Peters, Nathaniel Smith, Sampson Colby, Isaac Chandler, Thomas Merrill, Samuel Barrett, James Lock, John Nutt, John Jones, Thomas Eastman.

During the existence of war, many of the residents of Number Five being absent from the township, some returned to Massachusetts and others appear to have resorted to contiguous New Hampshire towns, but the facts recoverable are few.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MASON CLAIM.

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The original royal patent of *Laconia*, granted in 1622 to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason, embraced all the line of the Atlantic coast lying between the Merrimack and St. Lawrence rivers to the distance of many miles inland. Subsequently, Mason, who is conjectured to have severed business relations with Gorges, obtained a second patent of a considerable tract of territory lying between the Merrimack and Piscataqua rivers, and which he called New Hampshire. Disaster ultimately fell upon Mason, who anticipated, as did also Gorges, the realization of great returns from the supposed supply of precious metals in New Hampshire soil. The pecuniary outlay involved in the efforts at colonization was not followed by the expected returns. Mason's American interests became ruined, and he died without attaining the object of his ambition. Neglect and conflagration soon destroyed the remnant of enterprise in the Mason plantation at Portsmouth, and at last nothing remained to the heirs of John Mason but the naked soil.

In the year 1691, the Mason estate passed by purchase into the hands of Samuel Allen. The Mason title having become involved in dispute, a legal fiction of the conveyance to Allen assumed the lands to be in England, that they might be under the control of the king's court. Subsequently, through the connivance of the colonial authorities of Massachusetts, John Tufton Mason, lineal descendant of John Mason, laid claim to his ancestor's estate, involving the fiction of law in the conveyance to Allen. The claim was successful. John Tufton Mason offered to relinquish his title to the assembly of New Hampshire for the consideration of one thousand pounds in New England currency. The proposition was not immediately accepted, and, after notifying the assembly of his determination to sell, Mason, in 1746, conveyed his interest to twelve leading men of Portsmouth for fifteen hundred pounds. The new proprietors were Theodore Atkinson, Mark Hunking Wentworth, Richard Wibird, John Wentworth, George Jaffrey, Samuel Moore, Nathaniel Meserve, Thomas Packer, Jotham Odiorne, Thomas Wallingford, Joshua Pierce, and John Moffat. These proprietors were liberal in disposition,

and proceeded to grant townships on condition of industrial and social improvements and advantages, reserving usually fifteen rights for themselves. The original proprietors of township Number Five took measures to secure a second grant of their territory. The reservation of "one fifth," recorded in the legal instrument, has since passed into local possession. The following copy of the conveyance is taken from the proprietors' record of this township :

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the Land purchased of John Tuf-ton Mason, Esq., in the province of New Hampshire, held at Ports-mouth, on Fryday, the thirtieth day of November, by adjournment, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Fifty :—

Voted that there be and hereby is granted in Equal Shares in fee simple unto Henry Mellen, Yeoman, Thomas Walker, Cooper, and Thomas Mellen, Cordwainer, all of Hopkinton, in the County of Middlesex, and the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, and unto such others as they shall admit their associates, so as to make up the Number Seventy in the whole (Preference being first given and offer made unto the original Claimers, in Virtue of the Grant made by the Massachusetts Government, or such as hold under Such Claimers, to be admitted associates if they will) upon the Reservations, Conditions, Limitations, and Provisoos, hereafter mentioned, all the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, Property, Challenge, or demands whatsoever of the said proprietors, the Grantors of and unto all that Tract of Land in New Hampshire, Situate on the westwardly Side of Merrimack River, called and known by the name of Number Five, in the line of towns, so called, as well as by the name of New Hopkinton. According to the bounds thereof heretofore run and made in pursuance of the Said Government's Grant ; Reserving unto the Said Proprietors, the Grantors, the one-fifth part thereof, the Same to lie and be set off from the other four-fifths, on the westerly part of Said Tract of Land, and to Extend across the Same from the Northerly to the Southerly Boundary Line thereof, the Said Reserved one-fifth part to be Exempted and exonerated from all Taxes and Charges until the Same shall be improved by the s'd Grantors, or Such as shall hold the Same under them.

That there be one whole Share reserved within the other four-fifths in some convenient place for the first Settled Minister there in fee simple, Provided he Shall continue Minister there during his life, or until regularly dismis'd.

That there be one whole Share reserved within the Said four-fifths, for the use of the ministry there forever.

That there be one whole Share reserved within the Said four-fifths, for the Use of a School there forever.

That there be reserved at the place where the old Saw mill

stood, within said Tract of land, Thirty acres of Land (with so much of the Stream there as necessary), for a Saw Mill Privilege, to be laid out as Commodious as may be ; and that the Grantees and their Associates build a Saw mill at said place, within two years from this time, at their own cost and Charge.

That within three years there be thirty families there, each of them having a house there at least Sixteen foot Square, with a Seller under it, and five acres of Land Cleared and fitted for mowing or Tillage.

That within seven years there be Sixty famyls there, each of them having a house and Seller as afore mentioned, and five acres of Land Cleared and fitted as aforesaid.

That within three years a meeting house be Built there, and Constant preaching therein at the Cost and Charge of the Grantees and their associates.

That within seven years a minister be Settled there, at the Cost and Charge of the Grantees and their Associates.

That all white Pine Trees that are or shall be growing on Said Tract of Land fit for His Majesty's use Shall be and hereby are reserved and Granted to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors.

That a Plan of the Said Tract of Land, Having ye Reserved fifth part thereof aforesaid Delineated, described and marked out thereon, be sent by the Grantees to the Grantors within the Space of Forty days from this Time, and also an Instrument in writing, Signed by the S'd Grantees, therein obliging themselves and their Associates to fulfill and Comply with the Conditions herein mentioned, relating to the Settlement of the Said Tract of Land, Said Instrument to be prepared by the Grantors, and that this Grant shall be of no force or effect to the Grantees untill Such Instrument Shall be sent Sign'd as afforesaid.

That in Case any of the Grantees or their Associates, their Heirs or assigns respectively, Shall neglect to do and perform what is herein required by them to be done and performed, it shall and may be Lawful to and for the Grantors, their Heirs and Assigns, to enter into and upon Such Delinquent's Share or Right, and to Dispose of the same as they shall see meet and proper, as tho' this Grant had not been made.

That in case of an Indian war before the limitation of Time is expired for the dowing & performing the Respective matters and things herein mentioned to be done & performed, then the like number of years to be Allowed for the dowing and performing the rest after the end of Such Indian war ; And whereas the Said Proprietors have already released all their Right in the Township of Bow (as they Claim under the said John Tufton Mason), unto the Proprietors of Bow, and it being Suggested that Bow may Take off some part of the Tract of Land called Number Five, alias New Hopkinton, as aforesaid, That the Said Grantors will make up to

the Said Grantees and Associates out of some other of the Grantors' ungranted lands and their Associates, out of the Tract of land what shall be Taken by Bow from the Said Tract of Land Called Number five, alias New Hopkinton, upon a Just admeasurement, & returning the lines of the said Bow according to the Grant thereof.

And in case any action or Suit Shall be brought against the Said Grantees, their Associates or their assigns or any that Shall or may hold under them or any of theirs, for s'd Tract of land, or part thereof, They shall be and hereby are obliged to vouch in the s'd Grantors, their Heirs or Assigns, to Defend the Same, and the s'd Grantors hereby promise and engage that they, their Heirs and Assigns, Shall & will at their own Cost and Charge defend one action or Suit upon one Title and pursue the same to final Judgment, Through the whole Corse of the Law (if there Shall be occasion), and in case the final Judgment in Such Trial Shall be against the Said Grantors, the Grantees or owners Shall recover nothing over Satisfaction of and from the Grantors, their Heirs, Executors, administrators or Assigns.

A Copy of Record, *attest*,

HENRY MELLEN, Prop'rs Cler.

The following is a copy of an instrument certifying the actual settlement and occupation of the township Number Five under the privileges of the Mason grant:

To The Honorable Lord Proprietors of John Tufton Mason, Esqr., Grant, so called, in New Hampshire: We Henry Mellens, Thomas Walker, and Thomas Mellens, Agreeable to the Charter Given us of a Township in the line of Towns Number five, or New Hopkinton, so called, Situate on the westerly Side of Merrimack River, in the province afore Said, have Admitted the Persons hereafter Named as our Associates and have given the Preference and offer to the original Claimers.

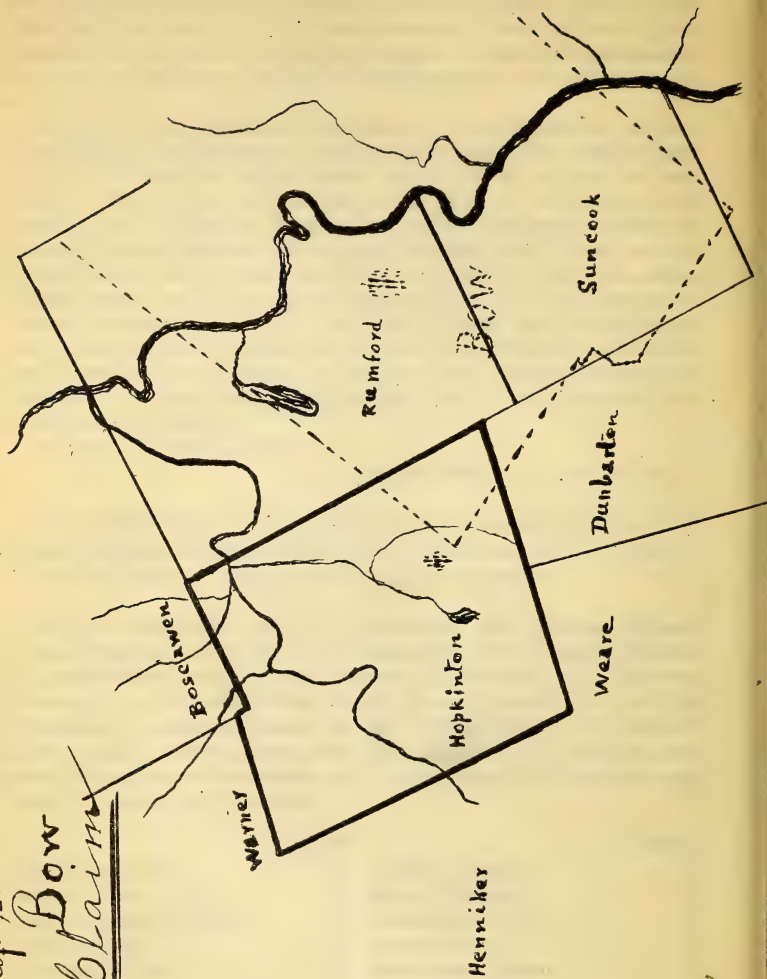
	Rights.		Rights.
John Jones, Esqr.	2	Jedidiah Haven	1
Joseph Haven, Esqr.	1	Mark Whitney	1
Rev'r'd Samuel Haven	1	Nathaniel Gibbs	1
John Haven	1	Isaac Gibbs	1
Thomas Byxby	1	John Jones, Juner	1
Peter How	1	Benjamin Goddard	1
Joseph Haven	1	Eleazer Howard	1
Timothy Townsend	1	John and James Nutt	1
Elder Joseph Haven	1	Daniel Mellen	1
Simpson Jones, Esqr.	1	James Lock	1
Isaac Pratts	1	David Woodwell	1



W. L. Smith, Jr.
Dec 1881
Map of the

Map to illustrate the

Bow
Claim



Nathaniel Chandler, Heirs	1	Matthew Stanley	1
James Chadwick, Heirs	1	Abraham Colby	1
Samuel Osgood	1	Sampson Colby	2
Daniel and John Annis	2	Isaac Chandler, Juner	1
Aaron Kimball	1	Abner Kimball, Heirs	1
John Chadwick	2	John Burbank	1
Thomas Eastman	1	Caleb Burbank	1
Timothy Clement	1	Samuel Eastman	1
John Rust, Heirs	1	Peter How, Juner	2
William Peters	1	Enoch Eastman	2
Ebenezer Eastman	1	Stephen Hoyt	1
Jacob Straw	1	Isaac Whitney	1
Samuel Putney	1	Enoch and Ezra Hoyt	1
Joseph Putney	1	Deacon Henry Mellen	3
Jonathan Straw	2	Thomas Walker	1
Thomas Merrill	1	Thomas Mellen	4
Joseph Eastman	1	Isaac Chandler	1
Jacob Potter	1	Joseph Eastman, Juner	1

Nov'r, 1762.

In testimony of what is written, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

HENRY MELLEN,
THOMAS WALKER,
THOMAS MELLEN.

Coppy examined p. GEO. JAFFREY, Prop'rs Cl.

Coppy examined p. ENOCH EASTMAN, Prop'rs Clerk.

In the above list, the figure "4," designating the rights of Thomas Mellen, is a doubtful one in the record.

The next chapter explains the method by which a considerable portion of the reserved fifth part of the township, retained for the benefit of the Masonian proprietors, found a disposal. The whole of it ultimately came into the possession of actual occupants.

CHAPTER XII.

THE BOW CONTROVERSY.

As we have already shown, the proprietors of Number Five derived their title from the government of Massachusetts. The claim of the authorities of Massachusetts to legal jurisdiction over the territory involved, arose, in part, from

the character of the original charter of the Massachusetts colony, in part from the dependent attitude in which the people of New Hampshire were, in their colonial weakness, willing to put themselves, and, in part, from the apparent hopelessness of the New Hampshire claims to any territory under the charter of John Mason. The township of Bow was granted to Jonathan Wiggin and others in 1727, by the government of New Hampshire. The conflict of interests between the two colonial establishments engendered numerous controversial troubles till 1741, when the boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire became permanently established. Local disputes, however, continued to involve the quiet of the communities for years afterwards. The Bow controversy involved the disquiet of the people of four several towns,—Bow, Concord, Pembroke, Hopkinton, as at present designated,—in consequence of the primary conflict of interests above described, Concord and Pembroke being relatively in the same legal position as Hopkinton. Bow succeeded in maintaining its original title, but was obliged to yield over two thirds of its territory to the other-named towns. The boundaries were settled at different times from 1759 to 1765. The territorial claim made by Bow upon Hopkinton included a few square miles of land, triangular in form, and extending into the south-east corner in the form of a wedge, the apex of which was nearly in Hopkinton village. Number Five was represented by several parties in the described controversy. On the 16th of October, 1760, Henry Mellen was chosen an agent in the adjustment of the Bow claim, with the expressed privilege of choosing any one to assist him he thought proper. On the 7th of May of the following year, Dea. Henry Mellen, Adj. Thomas Mellen, and Timothy Clement were chosen a "committee to go down to the lord proprietors and the proprietors of Bow to see if the matter can be agreed upon." On the determination of the controversy between Bow and Number Five, in New Hopkinton, in the first instance, the proprietors of Bow maintained their claim, and the loss was made good to Number Five by the Masonian proprietors of the "reservation" in the west part of the township, the evidence of the culmination of the transaction being recorded under the date of January 5, 1767, as follows:

Voted that we have Excepted the Lands of the lord Proprietors

which they voted to us acre for acre that was taken of by Bow being laid out on the Easterly Side of their fifth part of said Township.

Though the township of Bow sustained its claim, the township of Number Five ceded no territory to Bow. The adjustment of the claim becoming a function of the General Court of New Hampshire, a committee of the court, acting in conjunction with a committee of Number Five, made an equalization out of the ungranted land of the Masonian proprietors. The following record of Number Five, for May 1, 1765, assists the understanding of the reader :

Voted that matthew Stanley Isaac Chandler and Jacob Straw be a Committee to Reacon with the Committee that was appointed by the General Cort to Seel Common Land in Hopkinton.

The meeting passing this act was adjourned to the 3d of May, when the following acts were passed :

Voted to Confirm Timothy Clement Enoch Eastman and Jonathan Straw as a Proprietor's committee to Seel a Part of the Proprietor's Common Lands in Hopkinton to Pay the Purches and Charges that we have been at with the Proprietors of Bow.

Voted to Confairm and alow what said Committee have Don or shall Do in that Capacity.

Voted to Confirm what timothy Clement Enoch Eastman and Jonathan Straw as our Committee have Don or Shall Do agreeable to the Cort act.

The conditions outlined as the above acts are observed to be in fulfilment of a stipulation of the Masonian grant.

The following persons were residents and property holders upon the Bow claim in 1763, when, on the 13th of December, an act was passed by the legislature of New Hampshire, joining them and their estates to the "District of New Hopkinton :"

Abel Kimball, Timothy Kimball, Timothy Clements, Eliphalet Colby, Green French, John Chadwick, Abraham Kimball, Jeremiah Kimball, James Kimball, Moses Straw, Jonathan Straw, John Eastman, William Peters, Hezekiah Foster, Jeremiah Kimball, Jr., Thomas Jewett, Reuben Kimball, Daniel Watson, Obadiah Perry, Joshua Bailey, John Kimball, John Jewett, Parker Flanders, Isaac Colby, Thomas Hoitt, Widow Susannah Kimball.

In 1772, in consequence of the incorporation of the county of Hillsborough, of which Hopkinton was a part till 1823,

it became necessary for the provincial authority of New Hampshire to enact that that part of Hopkinton formerly claimed by Bow should be disannexed from Rockingham county, of which Bow was formerly a part, and annexed to the new county of Hillsborough, legalized in 1771.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE INCORPORATION OF HOPKINTON.

The troublous times incident upon the conflict between the French and English, of which some details have been given, closed in consequence of the "Treaty of Paris," made in 1763. Domestic peace and safety having been assured to the New England colonies, the condition of frontier townships rapidly improved. Number Five, in New Hampshire, so long distressed by dangers and fears, was speedily restored to social tranquillity. A prominent result of the restoration of local security was the incorporation of the township. The ultimate accomplishment of this object was implied in the earlier design of the proprietors. As early as October 27, 1757, a petition, asking for an act of incorporation for this town, was addressed "To His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Captain General & Governor-in-Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, and to the Hon^{ble} his Majesty's Council in the Province aforesaid." This petition was signed by the following persons :

Samuel Pudney, Joseph Eastman, Aron Kimball, Joseph Pudney, Enoch Eastman, John Pudney, Daniel Anis, Caleb Burbank, Peter How, Joseph Ordway, Matthew Stanley, Abraham Colbe, David Woodwell, Thomas Eastman, Joseph Eastman, Jr., John Chadwick, John Ordway, John Burbank, Jonathan How.

The incorporation of Number Five was followed by most decided social benefits, securing more independent legal functions, and consequent greater public confidence. Stability and constancy at once became more marked in public transactions. The township opened a new volume of records, of which there has been no interruption since. In subsequent chapters of this work will be found incidental

evidences of the advantages derived from the local incorporating charter, a copy of which follows :

THE INCORPORATING CHARTER.

Anno Regni Regis Georgii Tertii, Magnæ Brittanicæ Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, etc., Quinto.

[L. S.] An Act to incorporate a Place called New Hopkinton, not within a Place heretofore incorporated, together with that Part of the Township of Bow which covers a Part of the said New Hopkinton, into a Town, invested with the Powers and Privileges of a Town.

WHEREAS, The Inhabitants of New Hopkinton (so called), together with the Inhabitants of that part of the Township of Bow which covers a part of said New Hopkinton, have petitioned the General Assembly, representing the difficulties which they are under for want of the Powers and Privileges of a Town, and therefore prayed that they might be joined, united and incorporated together into a Town, and be invested with the Powers and Privileges which other Towns in the Province enjoy,

THEREFORE

BE IT ENACTED by the Governour, Council and Assembly, That that part of the Township of Bow which covers a part of New Hopkinton be, and hereby is, separated from the rest of the said Township of Bow, and is joined to and united with the said New Hopkinton, to all intents and purposes; and that all the Land Contained within the Bounds and Limits hereafter mentioned, and all the Persons who do or shall inhabit the same, their Polls and Estates, be and hereby are, incorporated together into a Town, including all that part of the township of Bow which covers a part of New Hopkinton, with the Polls and Estates, and are hereby invested and enfranchised with all the Powers and Privileges of any other Town in the Province, and shall be called Hopkinton.

The Bounds and Limits, including what has been called New Hopkinton, and also that Part of the Township of Bow which covers a Part of said New Hopkinton, which now together is incorporated into a Town, as aforesaid, are as follows :

Beginning at the south easterly Corner, at a Norway pine Tree, with Stones about it, spotted on four sides, and marked on the easterly side with the Letter R, and on the westerly side with the Letter H. Then running west five Degrees South, Six Miles, to a Hemlock tree with Stones about it, spotted on four sides, and marked on the easterly side with the Letter H, and with the Figure 5; and on the westerly side with the Figure 6. Then running north fourteen Degrees west, six miles, to a White Oak tree, with Stones about it,

Spotted on four Sides, & marked with the Figure 6 on the westerly Side, and with the numeral Letter V on the easterly Side. Then running east five Degrees north, three Miles, to a Stake in a Boggy Meadow, spotted on four Sides, and Stones about it. Then running north fourteen Degrees west, about 130 rods, to a River on which Almsbury Men formerly built a Saw Mill, to a heap of Stones in the middle of the said River, a little below the said Saw Mill, where it joins to the southwest Corner of Contoocook (now Boscawen). Then running east fourteen Degrees north, by a Part of said Contoocook (or Boscawen), three miles, to a Stake & Stones, the Stake spotted on four Sides, where it also joins to the northwesterly Corner of Rumford (so called). Then running South fourteen Degrees east, by said Rumford, about six miles and three-quarters, to the first mentioned Bound.

And for the more effectual Management of the Affairs of the said Town of Hopkinton, the Inhabitants thereof who are duly qualified to vote in Town Meetings shall meet together annually on the first Monday in the month of March, and chuse such Officers as the Law requires to be chosen in Towns; And the said Officers, when chosen legally, & sworn to the faithful Discharge of their respective Offices, as the Law directs, shall have the same Power to execute their respective Offices as such Officers have in other Towns in the Province, and shall be subject to the same Penalties, Pains & Forfeitures for refusing to serve when legally chosen, or Unfaithfulness in the Execution of their respective Offices, as the Law enjoins and inflicts in such Cases.

And whereas the Inhabitants of said Town are in Arrears of their Taxes, both to the Province and also towards the Support of the Gospel among them, which they have never yet had Power to assess and collect.

Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Officers who shall be chosen in said Town, to assess & to collect necessary Taxes there, shall be impowered to exert and execute their respective Offices about any Arrears of former Taxes, as well as about future Taxes, till such Arrears shall be fully discharged.

And whereas the Inhabitants of said Town of Hopkinton are in Arrears of the Province Tax for the Years 1762, 1763, & 1764, which they had not Power to assess & collect in the time when the same ought to have been done, and now it would be too heavy a Burden upon them, if required to be all paid in one Year, or in two years, beside the proper Tax for those years—

Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Arrear Tax for the Province for the year 1762 shall be joined with the proper Tax for the year 1765; And that for the year 1763, with the proper Tax for the year 1766; And that for the year 1764, with the proper Tax for the year 1767; to be then paid respectively: And that the Province Treasurer shall issue his Warrants according.



THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

And that the Inhabitants of the said Town of Hopkinton may be enabled to execute the Powers and to enjoy the Privileges, which by their Incorporation they are invested with, Capt. Matthew Stanley, Lieut. John Putney, and Ens. Jonathan Straw, or any two of them, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the Inhabitants of the said town.

Provided, Nevertheless, That those Persons who settled in said New Hopkinton in the year past, and those that shall hereafter settle there, upon Bow Claim, shall be exempted from paying any part of the past Arrears of the Province Tax.

Province of	}	In the House of
New Hampshire.		Representatives,
		January 10, 1765.

This Bill having been read three Times,

Voted, That it pass to be enacted.

H. SHERBURN, Speaker.

Province of	}	In Council,
New Hampshire.		Jan'y 11, 1765.

The within Bill read a third Time and passed to be enacted.

T. ATKINSON, Jun'r, Sec'y.

Consented to, B. WENTWORTH.

Vera Copia, Att'r.

T. ATKINSON, Jun'r, Sec'y.

A true Copy. Exam'd p.

ENOCH EASTMAN, Town Clerk.

In the next chapter, we embody the call and minutes of the first general municipal act of the town of Hopkinton under the provisions of the act of incorporation.

CHAPTER XIV.

FIRST ANNUAL TOWN-MEETING IN HOPKINTON.

[A copy of the record.]

The Warrant, or Notification for the first Town Meeting in Hopkinton (being an annual Meeting).

Province of	}
New Hampshire	

Notice is hereby given to the Inhabitants of Hopkinton, who are duly qualified to vote in Town Meetings, that they assemble them-

selves together, at the House of Lieut. John Putney in this Town, on the first Monday of the Month of March next after the Date hereof, being the fourth Day of said Month, at ten of the Clock in the forenoon, Then & there to consider & vote upon the following Articles—viz.:

1. To chuse a moderator to regulate the Affairs of said Meeting.
2. To see whether they will accept of their Incorporation.
3. To chuse Town Officers such as the Law requires to be chosen in incorporated Towns in the Province: namely, a Clerk, Select Men, Assessors, Constable, or Constables, Tything Men, Surveyors of Highways, Fence viewers, Sealer of Weights and Measures, Harwards, or Hog Constables, and a Committee to examine the Select Mens Accounts, Lot layers, and Overseers of Deer.
4. To pass a Vote to confirm the Revd. Mr. James Scales in the Gospel Ministry here, to be the Gospel Minister of this Town; or else to pass a Vote to reject him from being the Gospel Minister of this Town.
5. If a Vote be passed to confirm said Minister to be the Minister of this Town, Then to vote such yearly Salary as shall be thought necessary and proper for the Honour & Credit of the People, and for his Support & Encouragement in the Gospel Ministry; and how & when it shall be paid. And to see whether he will accept it.
6. To see if they will pass a Vote to raise the Arrears of said Minister's Salary, for his past Service in the Ministry by a Tax upon the Inhabitants of the Town; and how. And whether they will allow Interest for it since it was due, and till paid, as he has been obliged to pay for want of it. And whether they will allow two Years of said Salary to be made up at seven pounds per Dollar, as Dollars went then, and as he was obliged to give for Dollars then for want of said Salary.
7. To see if they will raise Money by a Tax upon the Inhabitants to Defray the Charge of procuring the Incorporation of this Town: And to pay the Interest of what Money has been hired for that Use, till it is paid.
8. To see whether they will allow the Revd. Mr. Scales anything for his Time & Trouble to procure the Incorporation of this Town. And if anything, then what, how: and when to be paid.
9. To see if they will raise the Arrears of the Province Tax upon the Inhabitants, according to the time they have lived in what is now Hopkinton, and what rateable Polls and Estates they have had during that Time.
10. To see if they can agree upon, and determine by Vote, a Place to set an House for the publick Worship of God in this Town.
11. To see if they will pass a Vote to build an House for the publick Worship of God in the Town; Of what Dimensions; and

when. And to chuse a Committee for the same; and to raise Money to defray the Charges thereof.

12. To see if they will pass a Vote to have a School kept for the Instruction of their Children; any part of the ensuing Year; And if any, what time of the Year—How long—And where—And to raise Money for it.

13. To see if they will chuse a Committee, or impower the Select Men to procure the Southerly side Line of this Town run, as it ought to be: To take Care of the several Bounds of the Town; And to join with the Select Men, or Committee of Boscawen in perambulating the Line, and Settling the Bounds between Them & us.

14. To see if they will raise Money to procure a Book for Town Records, And another Book for the Records of Births, Burials, &c.

15. To see if they will build a Pound for unruly Creatures, the year ensuing; To determine where it shall be set; and to chuse a Pound keeper.

16. To see if they will pass a Vote to do work upon the School Lot which was first laid out, to make it profitable for the Town towards maintaining a School; How much work in the ensuing year; and when.

By Order of	{ Matthew Stanley John Putney Jonathan Straw }	{ A Committee to call the first Meeting in Hopkinton.
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Dated at Hopkinton,
in the Province aforesaid, }
February 15, 1765 }

A true Copy—Examd—p. Enoch Eastman, Town Clerk.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Hopkinton in the Province of New Hampshire, legally called, & held at said Hopkinton, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, on the first Monday of March, A. D., 1765. and pursuant to the foregoing Warrant, or Notification, at the House of Lieut. John Putney.

1. Voted, That Capt. Matthew Stanley be the Moderator, to regulate the Affairs of this Meeting.

2. Voted, To accept of the Incorporation of the Town, lately procured.

3. Voted, That Mr. Enoch Eastman be Town Clerk.

4. Voted, That Capt. Matthew Stanley be the first Select Man; Ens. Jonathan Straw the second; Serg. Isaac Chandler the third Select Man.

5. Voted, That the Select Men be Assessors.

6. Voted, That there be but one Constable chosen in this Town for this Year ensuing.

7. Voted, That Mr. Peter How be Constable for this Town, for the Year ensuing.

8. Voted, That Mr. William Eastman be a Tything Man; Mr. Joseph Putney another Tything Man for this Town, the year ensuing.

9. Voted, That Mr. Hezekiah Foster be one Surveyor of High Ways; Mr. John Jewett another; Mr. Jotham How another; Mr. Mark Jewett another; Mr. Joseph Eastman another; Lieut. John Putney another; Capt. Matthew Stanley the other.

10. Voted, That Mr. Nathaniel Clement, & Mr. Timothy Farnum be Fence viewers.

11. Voted, That Mr. John Blasdel be Sealer of Weights and Measures.

12. Voted, That Mr. Joshua Bailey, & Mr. Thomas Eastman be Hawards, or Hog Constables.

13. Voted, That Mr. Joshua Bailey, Mr. Jacob Straw, and Lieut. John Putney be a Committee to examine the Select Men's Accounts.

14. Voted, That Mr. Moses Hills, Mr. Peter How, and Mr. Enoch Eastman be Lot Layers.

15. Voted, That Mr. Moses Hills, & Mr. Joseph Putney be Overseers of Deer.

16. Voted, That the Revd. Mr. James Scales be the Gospel Minister of this Town.

17. Voted, That the yearly Salary of the Revd. Mr. Scales for his Service in the Gospel Ministry be Thirteen Pounds & ten shillings sterling, in Money for the three years next coming; and then Eighteen Pounds in like Money yearly, so long as he shall be able to carry on the Work of the Ministry. And also to be found for him, yearly, at his House, twenty five Cords of Wood. For the first year to be compleated by the first of next March; in Consideration of his preaching Lectures, as he has in Time past, preparatory to administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

I accept the above Votes which relate to me; as witness my Hand—

James Scales.

18. Voted, That the Arrears of Mr. Scales Salary shall be raised by a tax upon the Inhabitants of what is now Hopkinton, their Polls & Estates, according to the Time that each has lived therein, and what ratable Polls & Estates they have had during that Time.

19. Voted, That two shillings & six pence p. Pound Interest be allowed for said Arrears.

20. Voted, That two years of the Revd. Mr. Scale's last Salary shall be made up at Seven Pounds p. Dollar.

Then the Meeting adjourned till to morrow at Ten of the Clock in the forenoon; to be held then at this House.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Hopkinton, held by Adjournment, at the House of Lieut. John Putney, in said Hopkinton, on the fifth Day of March, 1765.

1. Voted, That Money to defray the Charges of procuring the Incorporation of this Town, and the Interest of what Money has been hired for that use, till paid, be raised by a Tax upon the Inhabitants of the Town, their Polls & Estates.

2. Voted, Not to allow the Revd. Mr. Scales any Thing for his Time & Trouble in procuring the Incorporation of this Town.

3. Voted, That the Arrears of the Province Tax be raised upon the Inhabitants of what is now Hopkinton, their Polls & Estates, according to the Time they have lived in said Place, & what ratable Polls & Estates they have had during that time.

4. Voted, That the Place for an House for the publick Worship of God be the Top of the Hill, about six Rods northerly from the Burying Place.

5. Voted, to build an House for the publick Worship of God, in this Town.

6. Voted, That the said House be Fifty feet long; Thirty eight broad; & Twenty two feet Stud.

7. Voted, That the said House shall be framed, & raised, by the Beginning of September, A. D. 1766.

8. Voted, That Capt. Matthew Stanley, Lieut. John Putney, and Ens. Jonathan Straw be a Committee to prosecute the Building of the said House.

9. Voted, That two Thousand & five hundred Pounds, old tenor, be raised to defray the Charges of Building said House.

10. Voted, That there be a School kept some part of the ensuing Year, for the Instruction of Children & Youth.

11. Voted, That there be a School kept two Months in the Year ensuing.

12. Voted, That the said School be kept in the Months of January and February next.

13. Voted, That it be left to the Discretion of the Select Men where said School shall be kept, during said two Months.

14. Voted, That ninety Pounds old tenor be raised to pay for keeping said School.

15. Voted, that the Lot Layers be a Committee to inspect the Bounds and Lines of this Town; and to perambulate the Line, & settle the Bound between Boscawen & this Town.

16. Voted, That thirty pounds old tenor be raised to procure a Book for Town Records; and a Book for the Record of Births, Deaths, &c.

17. Voted, That there be no Pound built in the Town this Year.

18. Voted, Not to do any Work on the School Lot this year.

19. Voted, To reconsider, & annul the second Vote passed this Day; which was, Not to allow the Revd. Mr. Scales any thing for

his Time, & Trouble in procuring the Incorporation of this Town—
And then

20. Voted, To allow him twenty five Pounds, old tenor, therefor.
A true Copy—Exmd—p—Enoch Eastman, Town Clerk.

CHAPTER XV.

SUNDRY EVENTS BETWEEN 1765 AND 1776.

In observing the progress of events in the new township that was made Hopkinton in 1765, one cannot fail to notice the prominence given to matters relating to the church. The public interest in ecclesiastical affairs was subsequently continued. The meeting-house was erected. The site, however, was not on the hill. An unexpected concourse of events had turned the attention of people to the plain, where now is the village of Hopkinton. Here the meeting-house was built, near the site of the present Congregational church.

At a town-meeting held at Lieutenant Putney's house, on the 3d of February, 1766, the vote of the previous annual meeting, relating to the location of the meeting-house, was rescinded, and the following act was passed:

Voted that the place for Building A meeting House on is north-ardly of Ezra Hoyt's House on Said Hoyt's lands by the Road that go to the saw mill within Twenty Rods of the Road that that go to Concord.

The above act was confirmed on the following 21st of March as follows:

Voted to By half acre of Land of Mr. Ezra Hoyt for the Privilege of Seting meeting House.

Voted to Build the meeting Hous on the Land of Mr. Ezra Hoyts where the Committee Plast it.

At the same meeting and date it was

Voted that the Hous where this Town has met for the Publick worship of God Be fixt to meet in till the Meeting Hous Be fixt and that the Committee that is to Buld the New Meeting Hous Be the Committee to fix Sad Hous N B Capt Matthew Standley Lieu John Putney Ens Jonathan Straw.

On the 16th of March, 1767, the following vote was passed, suggesting the progress that had probably been made in constructing the new edifice:

Voted that mr John Blasdell be the man to takeer of the Meeting Hous to Sweep it and take Kare of the Dors and Lock.

The principal dimensions of the new meeting-house were determined at the first annual meeting of the town of Hopkinton. The vote then passed expresses about all we know of the exterior description of the edifice. An act passed on the 8th of July, 1767, was as follows:

Voted that the upor wandows in the Meeting House be Six Deep and the Lower wons be Seven Deep Squares Deep.

It appears that pews were sold from time to time, and the proceeds devoted to the completion of the edifice, which appears to have been of the same style as the representative New England meeting-house of its time. The supply of its furniture was a matter of much apparent discussion and hesitation. The town repeatedly refused to purchase a cushion, which may have been bought in 1768, and disclaimed an intention to provide a "Crissening Bason." On the 23d of March, 1774, it was

Voted to Build a Pulpit and finis the Galorye So far as to Law out what money the Pews will fetch.

The following votes, passed on the 19th of September, 1774, are significant:

a Vote to See if the Town would Reserve the ground meant for Singing Pews for the use of the Town and the Vote Past to Negative.

Voted to Sell the ground meant for Singing Pews.

The Rev. James Scales served the Hopkinton church as pastor till the 25th of June, 1770, when he was voted a dismissal. The town also voted to invite the churches of Concord, Pembroke, and Henniker to attend the dismissing council, for which the letters were to be sent, and at which a dinner should be provided at the public cost. The Rev. Mr. Scales accepted the terms of the dismissal as follows:

I the Subscriber concent to be Dismissed from my Pastoral Relations to the Church & People of Hopkinton Province of new Hamp-

shire upon the tarms above mentioned in the above Vots as witness my Hand this 25 Day of June 1770 James Scales.

On the 25th of January, 1771, Joseph Woodman was called to the pastorate of Hopkinton, but it appears he declined the call. On the 22d of the next July, Jonathan Searls was called, but the result was the same as in the former instance. The same may be said of Eden Burroughs, who was called on the 9th of the following December. The following action seems to have been successful :

Voted to to give mr. Elijah Fletcher a Call to Settle in the gospel Minstra in this Town.

Voted to give m fletcher Ninety Pounds Lawfull money Settlement.

Voted to give mr. Fletcher the Privilege of the Pasnage as it now is During his ministra in this Town.

Voted to give mr Fletcher fifty Pounds Lawfull money for his Salary the first year then Rising five Pounds a year till it comes to Seventy and thean to Stand for his yearly Salary.

Voted to give mr Fletcher twenty five Cords of wood yearly.

Voted that Lieut Straw mr Benjamin Jewett Capt Stanlay Lieut Chandler Eins Eastman and Capt Putney be a Committ to treet with mr Fletcher to See if he will Except of the above Call.

The subject of the popular education of children and youth was one of intelligent concern to the early residents of Hopkinton. During the period under consideration, considerable progress was made in the work of providing public schools, but the history of it is very obscure. The following action of the town throws important light upon the matter.

March 3, 1766:

Voted That nine pounds Lawfull money be Raised for a Town School the year ensuing.

Voted That the School be kept in two parts of the Town.

Voted that the Select men Shall Divide the School and money.

March 7, 1768:

Voted that Shugar Hill people Shall have their part of the money that was Raised for the School this year.

Voted that Beah Hill men Shall not have their part of the money that was Raised for a school.

March 12, 1768:

Voted not to Build any School House.

Voted to Reconsider the last Vote that was passed.

Voted to Build two School housen.

Voted to Build a School house near Esqr. Townsend's.

Voted to Build a School house in the Senter betwext Mr. Jotham Hows and Mr Moses Goulds.

Voted to Build the School housen Twenty two feet long and Eighteen wide and Seven feet and a half stud.

Voted that the School Housen Shall be Built by the first Day of october next fit for to Keepin School in.

Voted that Ensn Jonathan Straw be the man to See that the School house be Built by the time Voted at the lower End of the Town.

Voted that Mr. Joseph Putney be the man to See that the School house be Built by the time Voted at the upper End of the Town.

Voted that the Select men Shall Expend some part of the money that was Raised at our last annual meeting for the School in the Summer Season.

Voted one half of Said Money Shall be Expended in the Summer Season.

Voted that one half of Said money shall be laid out by Hireing a School mistres or mistress

Voted Seventy Dollars for Building two School Housen in Said Town the Biger part of Said money to be paid in Labour.

The amount of money raised at the annual meeting of 1768 was the same as that of 1766. The whole subject of school-houses is thrown into obscurity by a vote on the 26th of March, 1768, to reconsider that of the 12th, "to Build two School Housens on the Towns Cost." Money continued to be raised for schools, but it appears that no school-house was built before 1776.

We have already observed the evidence of enterprise in the establishing of early highways, but it appears no material progress, if any, in constructing bridges was made during the present period. The following act of the 28th of May, 1766, is of interest :

Voted to Buld a Boat at Contwoock river as Big as Deacon Mirils fary Boat is at Concord.

Voted to buld the Boate By the first of July in Suing the Date.

Voted that Sd Boate Shall be cept whare thay now pass over Contwoock River from hopkinton to New armstry.

Voted that mr Enoch Eastman Capt Matthew Standlay Be the Commity to buld the Boat and take kear of it till our next annual meting.

This ferry-boat was apparently built, and Enoch Eastman became ferryman. There is a tradition that the first

ferry in Hopkinton was located below the present village of Contoocook, at the point where the road now leading from a point near the house of George W. Holmes, across the railroad and to the interval, once terminated at the river-bank. The house of Mr. Holmes is on the Tyler's bridge road, that runs somewhat parallel with the river on the south side, and is about a half mile from Contoocook.

On the 29th of December, 1772, a vote was passed to build a ferry "over Contoocook river," and Captain Putney, Lieutenant Chandler, and Lieutenant Straw were made a committee to effect the purpose. This seems to have been a second ferry, below Contoocook village, at a point near the spot where Tyler's bridge is now located. This ferry was, for a longer or shorter time, managed by Thomas Bickford. On March 1, 1773, the following acts in relation to this ferry were passed :

Voted to give mr Thomas Bigford the ferra and the old Boat as it is now with his Coming under Bonds to free the Town from all Charges Relating the feary and his Building and Keeping a Boate Sufficiant to Drive in a Cart with one yoake of oxen and a Load for Six During his Life.

Voted that the Select men Should Be a Commette to take Security of Thomas Bigford for the fara that he Cleare the Town.

The location of the old Bickford ferry is now recognizable, the place being a few rods up the river from Tyler's bridge, where vestiges of the ancient appointments remain.

It appears that, during the present period, the town had various intentions in regard to a bridge over the Contoocook river. On March 2, 1772, Joseph Eastman was made a committee of the town to "look out a place" for a bridge, and entertain contributions, but, on March 6, 1775, it was voted "not to appoint any place" for one.

Previously to the incorporation of the town, the people, apparently by general consent, had begun to bury their dead in two places,—one on Putney's hill and the other on the plain. John Putney, John Blaisdell, and Mark Jewett were interested in the ownership of these burial places. On the 21st of March, 1766, the town voted to buy the two lots, described as containing a half acre each. In consequence of this act, so far as the vote to buy the lot on the hill applied, the following gratuity was recorded:

the half acre of Land which is Voted to Be procurd for a Burying Plac on the top of the Hill I give and Be Stow on the Town John Putney.

In consequence of the vote to buy the lot on the plain, the following is recorded :

A quarter of a nacor of Land for a Burying Plas which was Voted to Be Procurd on my Land I give and Be Stow on the Town John Blaisdell.

It appears that John Blaisdell and Mark Jewett were equally interested in the burial lot of half an acre of land on the plain. It was anticipated, apparently, that Mr. Jewett would be as gratuitous as Mr. Blaisdell. The town-clerk accordingly left a blank space in the records for inscribing the gratuity. The space is blank to this day. This fact were insignificant, had it not been that an apparent public feeling was aroused by it. On the 26th of March, 1768, it was

Voted Not to Buy a Quarter of an acre of Land of mr Mark Jewett for a Burying yard.

There were other acts of the same date as follows :

Voted to fence the Burying yards.

Voted to fence the upper Burying yard with a Stone wall.

Voted that mr John Blaisdiell be free from Buying or fencing any part of the Burying Yards and Said Blesdill Shall have the Privilege of feeding the Lower Yard with Sheep or Calves.

Voted to fence the Lower Burying yard with a good five Raill fence.

In the year 1773, a matter arose that interested Hopkinton in connection with other towns in this part of the then province of New Hampshire. In considering the subject, it is necessary to remember that the county of Hillsborough was incorporated in 1771, Hopkinton being a town of the new jurisdiction. The action of Hopkinton is best expressed in the unique terms of the clerk. In the call for a meeting, on the 7th day of August, 1773, the following article occurred :

to See if the Town will Chuse a Committe to Send to Amherst to Jine other Committees in this County to with Stand the Vote Passed in the Sessions to Pay 83 Pounds for Capt Killeys Breaking out of the goal in this County and Likewise farther application is

made for other money to the Value of 400 Pounds Lawfull money in the whole.

At the above meeting it was

Voted that mr Stephen Harriman Dea Matthew Standlay and Mr Christopher Gould Be a Committe to go to Amhauste.

On the 28th of the next October the following act was passed and recorded :

Voted mr Stephen Herriman be and hereby is appointed agent for the Said Town of Hopkinton to draw up Signe & prepare a Petion to the general Court to obtain a Repeal or Suspension of the order and Determination of the Court of the general Sessions of the Peac held at Amherst within and for the County Hillsbo on the 8 of June 1773 by Adjournment from the first thirsday next following the first Tusday in Aprl 1773 wheare By thay Vote the Sum of £78—3—2 to be assured & payd to John Holland for and on account of the Escape of Joseph Killay and that the inhabitants may not be Compeld to assess & Pay the Said Sum untill a Rehearing of the Action brought By Said Holland against Said Kellay may be obtained & he is heareby impowered to tak any other Step representing any greivances in behalf of the Town that he may think Proper either by him Self or Such other Persons as he may think fit to Substitute.

The foregoing action relates to Joseph Kelly, of Nottingham, who, in July, 1772, in behalf of John Holland complainant, was defaulted at court and committed to jail for bail. Kelly subsequently escaped, and Holland was granted £75 and cost by the sessions. A petition of towns to the general court of the province, for the revocation of the order, and alleging negligence on the part of the custodian of the jail, was dismissed in the house of representatives, January 21, 1774.

On March 2, 1767, the town voted to build a pound, back of the meeting-house, and to buy a burying cloth; on the 16th of the same month, to build the pound thirty feet square and eight feet high, and to procure a plan of the town, and that Ezra Hoyt be pound-keeper; on March 7, 1768, that John Blaisdell be the clerk of the market; on the 12th of the same month, not to accept of the pound; on the 25th of October, when the provincial law required a grammar school, that if the town was complained of for not keeping one, it would pay the fine; on March 1, 1773, that hogs might run at large, "if yoaked and Ringed."

The period under consideration demands a notice of the condition of public politics, especially in anticipation of the events of the Revolution. The public importance of Hopkinton in 1773 demanded representation at the general court. On the 28th of October of that year, Capt. John Putney was chosen a committee to petition the governor for the right to send a representative. However, there was soon a representation of another kind.

At a town-meeting, held on the 18th of July, 1774, Capt. Jonathan Straw was chosen delegate to the convention called at Exeter on the 21st of the same month, to succeed the assembly dispersed by Governor John Wentworth. This convention chose Nathaniel Folsom and John Sullivan delegates to the provincial congress at Philadelphia. On the 9th of January, 1775, Joshua Bayley was chosen delegate from Hopkinton to a second convention at Exeter, to appoint delegates to a second congress, to be held on the 10th of May. John Sullivan and John Langdon were chosen delegates to this congress. On the day that Joshua Bayley was chosen a delegate to the Exeter convention, the town of Hopkinton voted "to accept what the Grand Congress has resolved." On the 11th of December, 1775, Capt. Stephen Harriman was chosen a representative to Exeter for one year, the selection being in anticipation of the convocation, of the 21st of the same month, designed for the elaboration of a plan of local civil government.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE REVOLUTION.

The year 1776, being the date of the Declaration of Independence, is properly regarded as the inceptive year of the Revolution. However, the reader of general history knows that the civil and military events that ushered in the Revolution were anterior to 1776. The blood of the American colonies was both stirred and spilled before the year mentioned. The momentous nature of events had previously demanded an inventory of the materials of war.

In 1775, in compliance with the demands of the Colonial authority, an enumeration of people and of war material

was taken in this town. The following is the official return :

Males under 16 years of Age,	332
Males from 16 years of Age to 50 not in the Army,	160
Males above 50 years of Age,	30
Persons gone in the army,	42
All females,	519
Negroes and slaves for Life,	2
	<hr/>
	1085

Guns that are wanting are fifty-six.

Powder six pounds in town.

The above account taken by us the subscribers is true errors excepted.

JONATHAN STRAW, } Selectmen
ISAAC CHANDLER. } for Hopkinton.

On the 14th of March, 1776, the Colonial Congress passed a resolution recommending the disarmament of persons disaffected toward the American cause. The purpose of this act was regarded by the Committee of Safety of New Hampshire, so far at least as the following order implies :

Colony of New Hampshire,
In Committee of Safety,
April 12th, 1776.

In order to carry the underwritten RESOLVE of the Hon'ble Continental Congress into Execution, you are requested to desire all Males above Twenty one years of age (Lunaticks, Idiots, & and Negroes excepted) to sign to the DECLARATION on this Paper : & when so done, to make Return thereof, together with the Name or Names of all who Shall refuse to sign the same, to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

M. Weare,
Chairman.

In Congress, March 14, 1776.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Several Assemblies, Conventions, & Councils, or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies *immediately* to cause all Persons to be disarmed, within their Respective Colonies, who are *notoriously* disaffected to the cause of AMERICA, or who have not associated, & refuse to associate, to defend by Arms, the United Colonies against the Hostile attempts of the British Fleets & Armies.

(Copy)

Extract from the Minutes,
Charles Thompson, Sec'y.

The selectmen of Hopkinton returned the following signatures to the declaration of fidelity to the American cause :

Signers in Hopkinton.

Richard Carr Rogers, Abner Gorden, Joseph Putney, Peter How, Joshua Bailey, Jotham How, Oliver Dow, Moses Kimball, Benj. B. Darling, Aaron Kimball, Elijah Fletcher, Stephen Harriman, Jonathan Straw, James Scales, Anthony Colby, Sargent Currier, John (X) Chadwick, Enoch Eastman, Joseph Eastman, John Putney, William Darling, Gideon Gould, Ebenezer Collins, James Smith, Jonathan Starit, Wm. Stanley, Abner Colby, Daniel Stickney, Samuel Kimball, Adonijah Tyler, Ezekiel Hadley, Abraham Rowell, John Clement, Daniel Murray, Joseph Stanley, John Blaisdell, Elijah Durgin, Benjamin Eastman, John Jewett, Eliphelet Colby, Daniel Watson, Francis Smith, Aaron Greeley, John Jewett, Green French, Moses Jewett, Jacob Sibley, Elneser Riden (?), Abraham Davis, Isaac Colbey, Jonathan Chase, Nehemiah Colby, Samuel Hoyt, Joseph Flint, Abel Kimball, Asa Heldreth, Samuel Farrington, Jonathan Gorden, David How, Nathaniel Clement, Joshua Morse, Philip Greeley, Nathaniel Morgan, Jacob Hoyt, David Connor, Timothy Darling, Nathan Sargent, Jacob Straw, Moses Emerson, Moses Bailey, Johnthning O'Connor, Ezra Hoyt, Nicholas Colby, Matthew Stanley, Stephen Hoyt, Stephen Eastman, John Trussel, Joseph Story, Moses Gould, John Gage, Thomas Bickford, Moses Sanborn, David Young, John George, Joseph O'Connor, Joseph Davis, Thomas Webber, Moses Sawyer, Moses Hills, Richard Straw, William Peters, Jonathan Quimby, John Darling, Josiah Smith, Benjamin Jewett, John Burbank, Caleb Smart, Isaac Chandler, Jeremiah Story, jr., Isaac Fallow, Abraham Kimball, Joseph Chandler, John Gage, jr., Nathaniel Kimball, Samuel Jewett, Oliver Pierson, Ezekiel Straw, Daniel Cresey, David Fellows, Daniel Noyes, Joseph Clarke, Henry French, Zachariah Story, Nathan Story, David Clough, Jeremiah Story, Joseph Hovey, Samuel Stanley, Joseph Barnard, Ephraim Gay (?), Samuel Stocker, Samuel Harris, William Godfrey, Peter Sargent, John Webber, Moses Connor, Samuel Smith, Mark Jewett, Richard Merrill, Nathan Kimball, Moses Straw, Ralph Judkins, Richard Webber, William Colby, William Davis, Caleb Burbank, Thomas Eastman, Ruben Kimball, William Scales, Jonathan Quimby, Benjamin Quimby, Jacob Choat, Joseph Nichol, Samuel Brackenbury, James Kimball, Oliver Sawyer, Benjamin Sawyer, Johnson Guile, Frances Whittier, Isaac Davis, James Clough, Jonathan Hunt, Samuel Silver, Philip Godfried, Esq., John Eatton, Joseph Hastings, Samuel Hadley, Benj. Wiggin, Josiah Judkins, Daniel Flanders.—161.

{ James Smith }
 { John Clement } Selectmen.
 { Benj. Wiggin }

The names on this paper are those that Refused to sign to the Declaration Sent from the Committee of Safety to us the Subscribers.

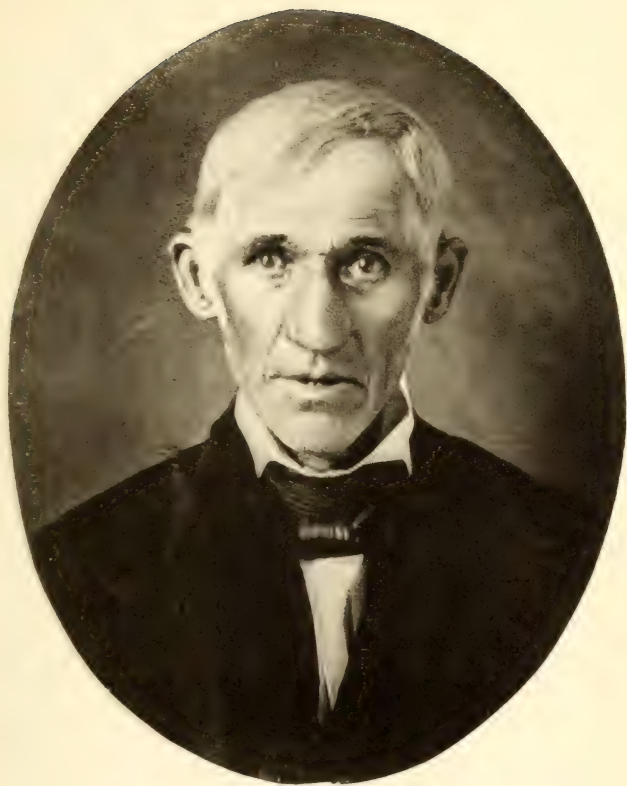
James Smith, } Selectmen
John Clement, } for
Benj. Wiggin, } Hopkinton.

Chase Wiggin, Nathaniel Barker, James Buswell, James Jewett, Christopher Gould, Benj. Brown, Abraham Brown, Nathan Gould, Moses Jones, John Jones, Eastman Hoit, John Currier, Richard Cressy, Benj. Merrill.—14.

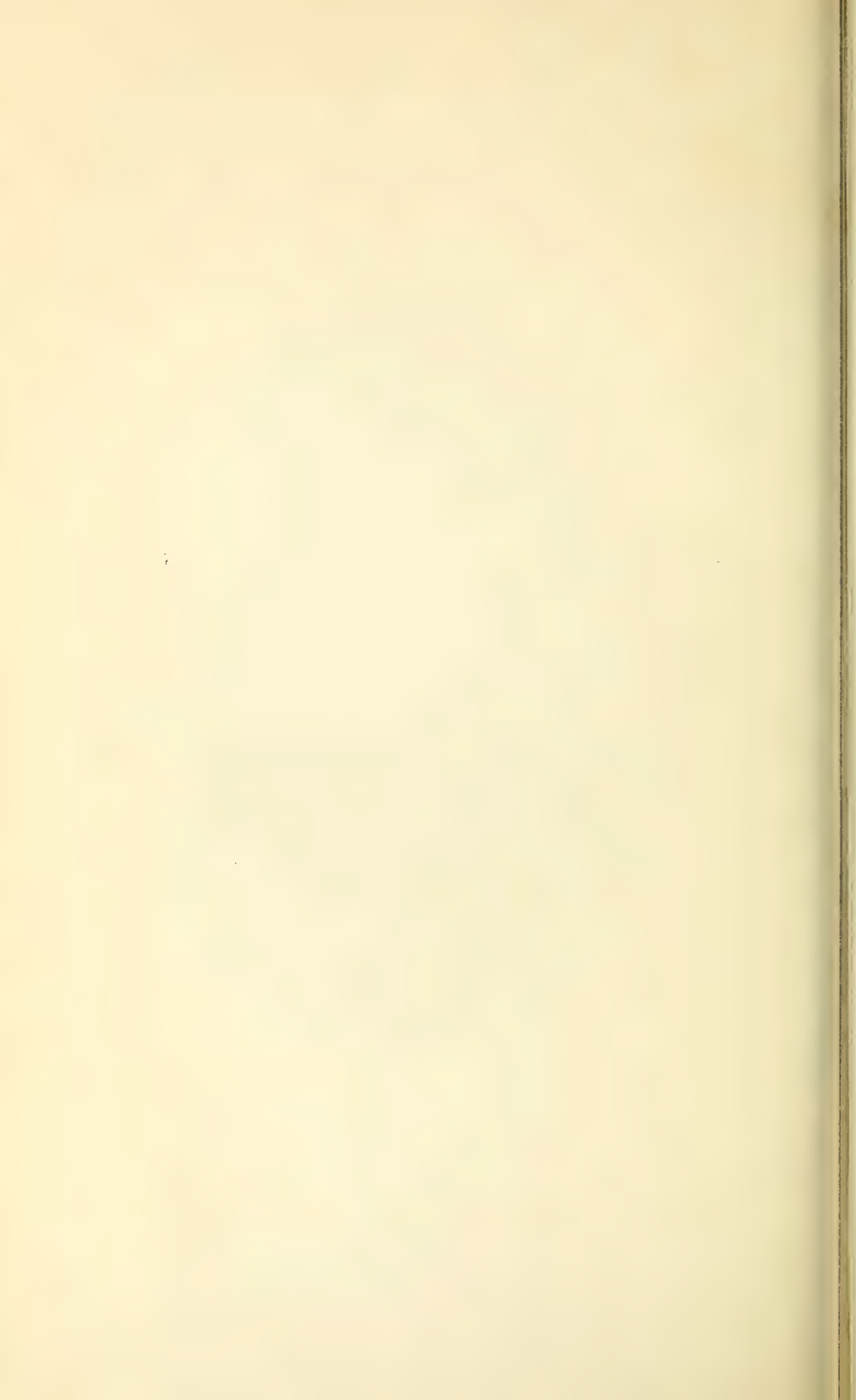
The considerate reader will bear in mind that the act of the fourteen men in refusing to sign the declaration does not of itself convict them of disloyalty of heart to the American cause. The steps of resistance to British authority taken by the American patriots no doubt seemed desperate and hopeless to men of more conservative instincts, even though they inwardly admitted the justice of the cause they dared not espouse.

When the people of Hopkinton became subject to the necessities of the Revolution, they were under a law requiring all persons between sixteen and sixty years of age to do military duty. Each town was also required to keep a regular supply of one barrel of gunpowder, two hundred pounds of lead, and three hundred flints. In September, 1776, the provincial authority passed an act forming two military bands known as the Training Band and the Alarm Band. The first band included all the able-bodied men from sixteen to sixty years of age, excepting certain public officers and employees, negroes, mulattoes, and Indians; the second, all persons from sixteen to sixty-five not included in the first.

In Hopkinton, on the 4th of March, 1776, Major Chandler, Joshua Bayley, and Moses Hill were made a local committee of safety. However, the existence of war implies soldiers. They are either volunteers, conscripts, hirelings, or, in the peculiar language of the records of Hopkinton, persons "sent for." Soldiers are recompensed by governmental wages, by bounties, or by local allowances. In the progress of Revolutionary events in Hopkinton, there were repeated votes to carry on the war by "rates." The town voted money, corn, and beef for the support of the army. On the 14th of January, 1777, votes were passed to procure shovels, spades, one hundred pounds of



HON. ABRAM BROWN.



gunpowder, with lead and flints; but the vote to buy "intrenching tools" was rescinded on the 3d of the next March. During the progress of the war, the town allowed parents and masters for service done by their sons and apprentices, gave militia the same pay as soldiers, made Continental soldiers good in respect to the depreciation of money, and chose committees to hire men when "sent for." It also aided the families of non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

The town having on one occasion voted to raise twenty-six men, the following act, passed February 8, 1779, became effective through evident opposition, it showing how the dues of citizens were adjusted:

Voted that Each and Every Person which was Rated to Pay the hire of the 26 men which was Raised to go in to the Continental Sarvis that went in this Town's Behalf in the year 1777 Shall Each of them have the Benefit of theare Proportion of the Sarvis of them Sd. 26 men according to theire Rats which thay Paid in Sd Rats to hire Sd men according to a Vote Passed to hire Sd 26 men on the Towns Cost without any Deduction Notwithstanding any Vote or Vots Pased in Sd. Town Repugnant to the above Sd Vote Sene Sd Vote was passed.

The foregoing record is followed by this memorandum:

February 8: 1779 then Mistr Aaron Greeley Liut Jonathan Chase Liut Joshua Morse Joseph Barnard Thomas Webber Eliphlet Colby Ensla (?) Brown Liut Joseph Chandler Dea Abel Kimball Jeremial Story June Moses Emerson Enterd thear Desent against the above Vote.

The following vote, passed June 3, 1782, is suggestive in a similar connection:

Voted that every Person which had theare Recits Sent in a gainst them By this Town Should Recieve the Same Benefit from the Town that the Town Received from the State By the Reson of Said Receipts Being Sent in against them.

The following votes, passed on the 15th of May, 1777, shed some light upon the price paid to Revolutionary soldiers by this town:

Voted to accept the raits that is already made for the warfare.

Voted to allow to those Persons which hired men for three year before thear was any Committee Chose in Town for to hire men

for three year Equal month with those which the Committee hired at Ninty Dolars the three year.

Hopkinton men fought on many battle-fields of the Revolution side by side with others of the different New England colonies. The records of any distinctive parts performed during the war by men of this town are very meagre. While the soldiers were fighting abroad, public vigilance was alert at home. On the 4th of March, 1776, the town passed an act in favor of deposing certain parties, charged with disloyalty to the common cause, from the privileges of public trust, and making official recognition of the same a deed of public hostility.

The following is a record of this act:

Voted that our Representative Should Use his Enflunc that the two Greens Should Be Put Down from thare office and that if any Person Should go to Peter Green to git a Rit he Should Be Looked upon an enemy to h's Country.

Peter Greene, mentioned above, was a physician and justice of the peace residing at Concord. He was arrested on suspicion of being a Tory in 1777.

There was once an evidence of public faltering on the part of the people of Hopkinton in view of the trials of the Revolution. The following is the record:

Voted to Chuse a Committee to Prefer a Pettition to the ginaral Court to have the act in Regard of the oat of fidelity Repealed.

Voted Capt Straw mr Benjamin Wiggin & mr Isaac Bayley the Committee to Prefer Said Pettion.

The foregoing votes were passed March 4, 1782.

In attempting the recovery of the names of the Revolutionary soldiers from this town, we have been greatly assisted by the late Hon. George W. Nesmith, of Franklin, to whom we are indebted for numerous particulars selected from extensive data in his possession.

The following were at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, in Capt. Gorden Hutchins's company: Nathaniel Clement, Abraham Kimball, William Darling, Thomas Mathews, Jonathan Judkins. John Gorden, Elisha Corliss, Nath. Perkins, and Micah Flanders, members of the same company, are of doubtful residence, though some of them were probably from Weare. Most of the Hopkinton men at

Bunker Hill were enrolled in the company of Capt. Isaac Baldwin, of Hillsborough, who was killed on the field, and whose command devolved upon Lieut. John Hale, of this town, who served with the following others: 2d Lieut. Stephen Hoyt, Serg. Moses Kimball, Corporals Moses Bayley, Moses Connor, Reuben Kimball, and Moses Darling; Moses Trussell, John Putney, Samuel Hildreth, Peter Howe, Timothy Clements, Daniel Cressy, Joseph Putney, Clifford Chase, Richard Straw, Thomas Eastman, Thomas Hills, Benjamin Stanley, John Stanley, Enoch Eastman. Trussell lost an arm, and his coat and knapsack. Hildreth, Hills, Chase, and Thomas Eastman each lost a coat. Lieutenant Hoyt and John Putney each lost a coat and knapsack. Caleb Smart was also at Bunker Hill, in Stark's regiment, and was wounded.

The following privates were enlisted August 2, 1775, and served under Capt. John Parker, of Litchfield, in the northern campaign: Samuel Smith, John T. Connor, Ebenezer Collins, James Judkins, David Clough, Jedidiah Jewett, Daniel Murray, Joseph Stanley.

In Col. Benedict Arnold's regiment, that cut through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec in 1775, in Capt. Henry Dearborn's company, were Lieut. Nathaniel Hutchins, and a private named Carr.

In the latter part of 1775, thirty-one companies of soldiers were sent from New Hampshire to reinforce General Sullivan at Charlestown. The officers of the twentieth company were Timothy Clements, of Hopkinton, captain; Joseph Chandler, first lieutenant; Amos Gould, second lieutenant.

The following enlisted in Col. Pierse Long's regiment, on the 8th of August, 1776, and served four months, or one hundred and twenty-one days: Capt. Timothy Clements, Serg. Moses Darling, Daniel Blaisdell, Isaac Clements. Lieut. Nathaniel Hutchins also belonged to this regiment, being promoted to a captaincy, and, on the expiration of the term of enlistment in the spring of 1777, recruited a company and joined Col. Joseph Cilley's regiment in April. Captain Hutchins retired from service in January, 1781.

The following soldiers were enlisted into the continental service by the authority of Colonel Stickney, generally for a service of three years. The enlistments began early in 1777. In Colonel Scammel's regiment, Capt. Daniel Liver-

more's company, were Serg. Samuel Smith, Joseph Bickford (died June 20, 1778), B. Sargent, Samuel Judkins; in Colonel Cilley's regiment, Capt. James Gregg's company, Ebenezer Blaisdell, Jr. (died August 15, 1777); in Captain Hutchins's company, Serg. Ebenezer Collins (wounded October 7, at Stillwater, N. Y.—died October 26, 1777); Serg. John Chadwick, Moses Colby, Daniel Creasy, John Eastman (killed July 8, 1777, at Hubbardton, Vt.), James Edgerly, William Hodgkins, Jonathan Judkins, Samuel Stocker, Enoch Hoit, David Smith (died August 4, 1778), Caleb Smart, Elijah Smart, Jonathan Sawyer, Benjamin Williams, Joseph Eastman (died October 30, 1777, at Saratoga). Most of these men were enlisted in April, some for less than three years.

The following were with Capt. Joshua Bayley, of this town, at Bennington, being enlisted on or about the 20th of July, 1777, and discharged at Stillwater on or about the 20th of the following September: Quartermaster Joseph Stanley, 2d Lieut. Timothy Farnham, 2d Serg. Joshua Gile, 4th Serg. Peter Howe, 1st Corp. John Burbank, 4th Corp. Ebenezer Eaton, Christopher Gould, Richard Smith, Samuel Howe, David Howe, Jonathan Straw, Jr., Stephen Harriman, Jr., Jonathan Hunt, Josiah Corbet, Moses Emerson, Moses Jones, Daniel French, Abraham Kimball (severely wounded), Caleb Burbank, Ebenezer Rider.

The following were enrolled in Capt. John Hale's company, Col. Henry Gerrish's regiment, called out to reinforce General Gates, enlisting in August, 1777, and performing twenty-eight days' service: Capt. John Hale, Serg. Daniel Flanders, Corp. Jacob Straw, Jonathan Chase, Stephen Hoit, Philip Greeley, Jacob Hoit, Nathan Sargent, Richard Carr Rogers, Joseph Chadwick, Moses Hills, Thomas Hills, Samuel Farrington, David Fellows, Josiah Corbett, Enoch Long, David Kimball, Moses Burbank.

The following Hopkinton men enlisted in a company commanded by Capt. Joshua Bayley, and served twenty-five days in August and September, 1778, in the campaign in Rhode Island: Lieut. Thomas Rowell, Serg. Moses Darling, Serg. Abner Chase, Corp. Reuben Kimball, Corp. Levi Hildreth, Oliver Dow, Moses Hills, Joseph Hastings, Jacob Choat, Jonathan Straw, Ezekiel Straw, Samuel Hoit, Timothy Darling, David Kimball, Samuel Chase, Richard Smith, William Putney, Timothy Farnham, David Howe, William

Barnard, Joshua Morse, John Clement, William Ayers, Moses Clarke, Joseph Currier, Moses Clement, Jacob Tucker, Ezekiel Goodwin, Ira Waldron;—these men were in the regiment of Col. Moses Kelley, of Goffstown. Corp. John S. Farnham enlisted into the army May 5, 1779; John Eaton and Timothy Farnham, April 5, 1781;—these were all discharged in December, 1781. Benjamin Creasy enlisted April 6, 1781, and was discharged March 17, 1782; he was claimed by Henniker.

The following were new levies from and for Hopkinton, enlisted before or during 1781, and distributed among different continental regiments: Serg. Isaac Clement (died in December, 1780), Richard Smith, Ebenezer Dustin, David Howe, Daniel Eaton, Alvaro Currier, Moses Chase, Jonathan Howe, Daniel Stickney, Moses Flanders, Benjamin Quimby, Samuel Howe, Ephraim Hildreth.

It further appears that William Clement was quartermaster of Col. Thomas Stickney's regiment in September, 1777, serving from the 29th of that month till the 25th of October. Thomas Eastman and Enoch Hoit were of Col. Joseph Cilley's regiment, Captain Hutchins's company, in 1778, being counted as absentees. John Eastman and John Farnam were in Colonel Stickney's regiment in 1779.

The following names of Revolutionary soldiers we are unable to locate: Abram Currier, Samuel French, Michael Stocker, John Robinson, Benjamin Flanders, Jr., Daniel Kimball, Stephen Putney, Jeremiah Tyler, William Stocker.

In the absence of any special testimony upon the subject, it may be inferred the Revolutionary soldiers from this town were, as a whole, faithful to their duty. However, as a matter of history, the following document is of interest in this connection:

State of }
New Hampshire. }

In Com^{tee} of Safety, July 5th, 1781.

Sir:—

You are hereby directed to proceed in searching for Isaac Walker and Wm. Putney of Hopkinton—Michael Ames and Israel Rand of Warner, James Kelley of Stratham and James Randall of Chester or Nottingham, who have lately deserted from Capt. Eben^r Dearing's Company stationed at Piscataqua Harbour—And if they can be found to secure them & return them to the said company. And all officers Civil & Military are here by required to give you their

aid & assistance in finding, securing and sending on to their company the said Deserters.

M. WEARE, Pres'.

L^t. Joseph Huntoon.

On the 13th day of January, 1778, a town-meeting was held in part to see what the town would decide in reference to the "Articles of Confederation of the United States of America." The simple record of the town's decision is as follows:

Voted to Reciv the articles of Confederation.

CHAPTER XVII.

SUNDRY EVENTS FROM 1776 TO 1783.

In this chapter are included many incidents properly belonging to a Revolutionary narrative, but which, for better classification and greater ease in compilation, are reserved for this division of our work.

In the immediately preceding chapter, we made a reference to the depreciation of money. The reader of general history understands this reference. Money is the sinew of war. The American colonies, in want of money, issued a continental currency, in bills of paper that rapidly lost value. The records of Hopkinton illustrate the decline of the currency. On March 1, 1779, the town raised £1000 for the expense of highways, the price of a man's labor a day to be five dollars, and "the same for a yoke of oxen, cart, and plow." On April 4, 1780, the price of labor for a man was voted to be fifteen dollars a day, the same for a yoke of oxen, and one third of the same for a cart, and the same for a plow as for a cart. On March 5, 1781, with £4000 for highways, thirty dollars was decreed the price of a man's labor a day, the same of a yoke of oxen, with ten for each a cart and plow. On February 17, 1780, the dues of the Rev. Elijah Fletcher were voted to be four thousand dollars, to make up the equivalent of the depreciation of money on his salary the year past.

During the Revolutionary period, public instruction of children and youth in school was almost or entirely sus-

pended. The town also publicly signified its willingness to pay the cost, if complained of for not keeping a school. March 2, 1778, the town voted to sell the school right or school lot, and devote the interest of the proceeds for the support of yearly schools, but this act proved a futile one.

There were a few ecclesiastical items transacted during the period under discussion. The subject of public church music was one of consideration at town-meeting. March 1, 1779, the town voted to allot twelve feet of gallery of the meeting-house in front for the use of singers, and that the singers' pew "should be put on the town's cost." On September 8, 1783, it was voted that Thomas Bailey, Daniel Tenny, Jacob Spofford, Jonathan Quimby, Jr., Nathaniel Clement, and Isaac Bailey, should sit in the singing pew, to lead in singing, and to take in such singers as they thought proper.

There was notable progress made in the construction of bridges during this period. It seems that by July 1, 1779, there was a voluntary bridge of partial construction over the Contoocook river, near Lieut. Benjamin Thurber's house. Such evidence as we have obtained indicates that this bridge was at the place of the first ferry, below the village of Contoocook. On the date above mentioned, a vote to see if the town would assume the cost of this bridge, so far as constructed, passed in the negative, though the town voted to finish the structure. The action in favor of finishing the bridge was reaffirmed on the 7th of the same month, when, also, the selectmen were authorized to prosecute "the offenders in regard to the bridge being flung down." The last act suggests the speculation that parties who built bridges on their own cost assumed the right to "fling down" the same at their own pleasure. The town chose Capt. Stephen Harriman, Eins. Enoch Eastman, and Christopher Gould a committee to finish the bridge, which appears to have been the first one over the Contoocook that was aided by the public authority. About the same time, the town voted to build two bridges over Paul's brook, the first in 1778, succeeding a previous one, near Dea. Currier's house, which means near the present residence of John F. Currier; and another over Ordway's brook, in 1781, near Abraham Kimball's mill, which is the same as the spot near or where the Buswell's Corner road now crosses Dolloff's brook, at the north-east quarter of the town.

There were numerous minor acts done during the time under consideration. On March 21, 1777, the town voted to build a "pair of stocks" near the meeting-house; on the first Tuesday in September, 1779, to give up Thomas Bickford's bond to keep a ferry across the Contoocook river; on March 4, 1782, to give a bounty of five silver dollars for the head of each wolf killed in town by a resident of the town; and, on the same date, to "lose eighty old continental dollars which were counterfeit of Constable Story."

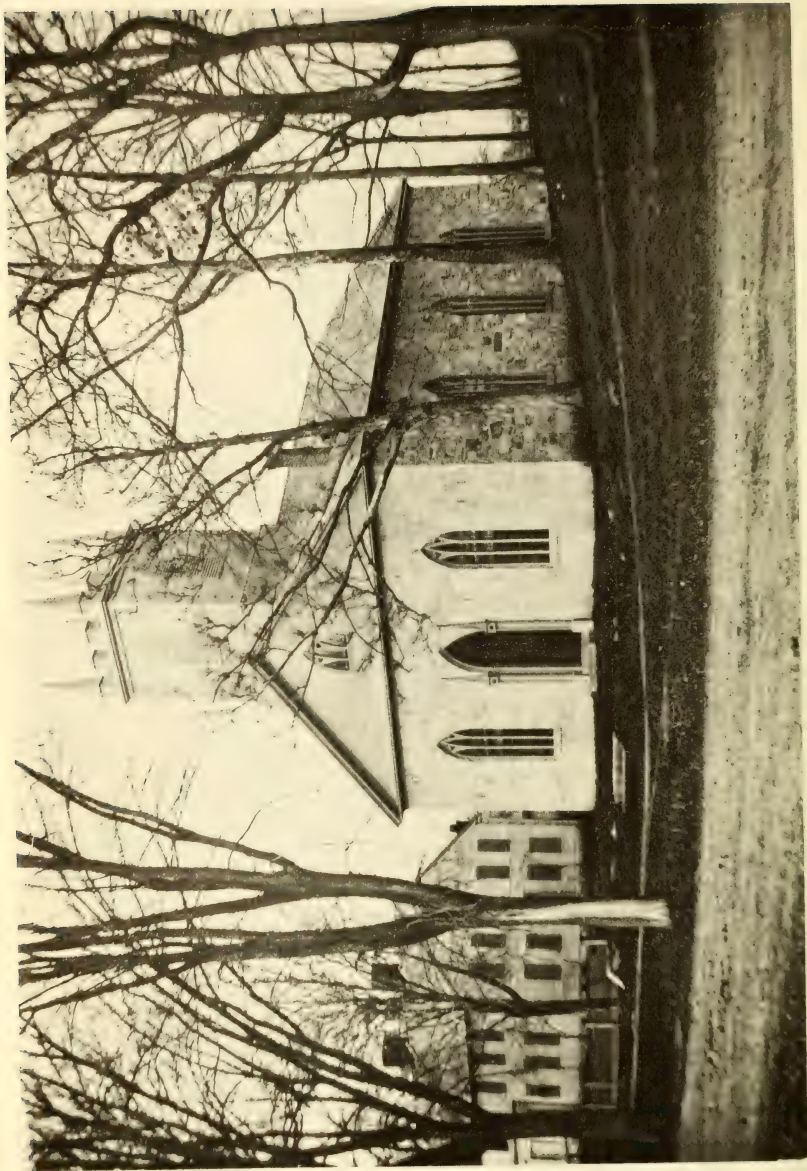
The condition of events anticipative of a new form of civil government was active. The constitutional convention of 1775 not effecting satisfactory results, there followed another of 1778, to which the town sent Captain Harriman. Then followed the revisional convention of 1781, to which Joshua Bailey was sent, and which had nine sessions, and lasted two years, its result eventually being accepted by the people of the state. Hopkinton twice rejected the work of the convention previously to the selection of a committee of examination on the 18th day of November, 1782. This committee was composed of Captain Straw, Mr. Aaron Greeley, Nathan Sargent, Enoch Long, Major Chandler, Deacon Kimball, Lieutenant Chase, Joshua Bailey, and Lieutenant Morse. On the 23d of the next December, the town accepted the plan of government with the amendments proposed, and on the 8th of September, 1783, it voted "to accept of the alteration made by the convention in the plan of government."

During the transitional progress of civil events, Hopkinton kept up its representation at the General Court. The following were its representatives: Capt. John Putney, in 1776; Capt. Stephen Harriman, in 1777; Joshua Bailey, in 1778; Dea. Abel Kimball, in 1779; Moses Hills, in 1780; Capt. Stephen Harriman, in 1781; Lieut. Jonathan Chase, in 1782; Aaron Greeley, in 1783, or till the first Wednesday of the next June, when the new government became effective.

It is noticeable in this connection that when the town chose Capt. John Putney a representative in 1776, it also chose Major Chandler, Capt. Harriman, Lieutenant Dow, Joshua Bailey, Ensign Eastman, Captain Straw, Esquire (?) Clement, Aaron Greeley, and James Smith a committee to instruct him.

On March 3, 1783, the town passed the following act:





ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Voted that Laws now Practis upon Be in fore till June 1784 unless the Constitution takes Plac.

On the same date the following was also passed :

Voted to grant mr Blaisdell and his Son thear Request in Regard of Changing his name from obee to John and that the Town Clerk govern him Self accordingly.

These two votes are not only of historic value, but they are interesting on account of their literary composition. Perhaps the curious reader can tell, by the rhetorical structure of the second vote, what was done in respect to a name, and whose name it was.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A CONSTITUTIONAL TOWN-MEETING.

Constitutional government may be said to have begun in New Hampshire in 1784. Previous attempts at state constitutional government had largely been either warlike expedients or peaceful experiments. In attempting to give a general reason for the partly ineffectual attempts at governing the state by representation, we might mention the socially dynamic result of a violent revolt against the government of Great Britain. Escaped the bondage of one power, the people hesitated before assuming the too great obligations of another. The freeholders of New Hampshire dreaded any semblance of the former royal powers and privileges. They disliked the "image and superscription" of the British Cæsar. Sanborn's History of New Hampshire says,—“The hatred of royalty was so intense that every trace of it was swept away. The sign-boards that bore the royal face were torn down; pictures and coats of arms in private houses were removed or reversed; the names of streets that bore the word ‘King,’ or ‘Queen,’ were changed, and even the half-pence that bore the image of George III were refused in payment of dues.” Such a popular feeling engendered suspicion of the word “governor,” and the term “president” was tolerated when the magistrate, so called, was made elective by popular vote. In such a condi-

tion of social affairs, governmental measures could hardly fail of the severest scrutiny. However, the people of New Hampshire consented to accept the provisions of a constitution, according to which the town of Hopkinton called and held a public meeting, as attests the following record :

State of New Hampshire } The government and People : we notify and warn
Hillsborough ss } all the freeholders and other inhabitants paying a
pole tax in Hopkinton to meet at the meeting hous
on Monday the first Day of march Next at ten of the Clock in the
forenoon to act on the following articles Vs :

1ly to Choos a moderator to Regulate Said meeting.

2ly to Choose a Town Clerk.

3ly to Choose Selectmen and Assessors.

4ly to vote for a President and two Senators to Serve one year from the first wednesday in June next agreeable to the New Constitution.

5ly to Choose one Person to Represent the Town one year from the first wednesday of June Next in general Assembly to be holden at Concord agreeable to the New Constitution.

6ly To Choose a Constable or Constables and all other Town officers as the Law Directs.

7ly To See what Sum or Sums of money the Town will Rais to Defray Town Charges and Repare the Highways.

8ly To See what Sum of money the Town will Rais to Keep a Town School the year in Suing.

9ly To See if the Town will abate mr William Tylers Rats in Constable Hoyts Rate List and all futer taxes in this Town.

10 To See what Bounty the Town will Vote to give to any Person that Belongs to the Town for each Wolfs thay Shall Kill the year ensuing.

11ly to See what the Town will give Samuel Judkins for his Servis as a Soldier During the war.

12ly to See if the Town will hear the Petition of mr Nathaniel Morigin and others in Regard of opening a Road.

13ly to See if the Town will grant the following Petition from a number of the inhabitants to throw up the old Road or exchange it from the easterly Sid of mr Samuel Silvrs Land to mr James McHard Land and to Lay out a Road through Said Silvrs Land to near wheare mr Zachariah Huneford Deceased Did Live and through Land belonging to the Heirs of mr John Eastman Deceased to Said mcHards Land thene through Said mcHards Land till it Comes to the old Road wheare it Shall be most Convenient an to See if the Town will Choos a Committee to Vew & Settle with the owners of Said Land or otherways as thay shall think best: also to See if the Town will Lay out a Road from near wheare Said Huneford Lived through Said Silvers Land to mr

Abraham Rowells Land and through Said Rowells Land to Said Rowells mills.

14ly To See if the Town will fenc the burying yard.

Hopkinton February 14: 1784.

Isaac Chandler	} Select men.
Joshua Bailey	
Aaron Greeley	

at the Annual meeting held at the meeting hous on monday the first Day of march A d 1784 at 10 oclock in the fournoon.

1ly Voted majr Chandler moderator.

2ly Voted Joshua Bailey Town Clerk.

3ly Voted to adjourn this meting into mr Wiggins.

4ly Voted Joshua Bailey mr Thomas Bailey and mr Benja B Darling Selectmen and Assessors.

5ly Voted for Josiah Bartlet Esq President for this State 56
Vote Timt Walkr Esq 2.

6ly Voted for Senaters Esqr Blood 28 Esq Page 1 georeg
Jackman Esq 2 Joshua Bailey 31

7ly Voted mr Aaron greeley Representative.

8ly Voted to Choos a Committee to instruct our Representative.

9ly Voted Joshua Bailey major Chandler Eins. greeley Dr Clement Capt Hale Dea Kimball Lt Chase Capt Herriman Ens Eastman Capt Straw Capt Moor mr B Darling and mr D Munsey the Committee to instruct our Representative.

10ly Voted to Carry on the Rest of the meeting by hand of Vote.

11ly Voted to have 4 Constables.

12ly Voted mr John Trusel mr William d Colby mr Eastman Hoyt & mr Daniel Stickney Constables.

13ly Voted majr Chandler mr Thomas Webber Lt Jonathan Chase Eins Greeley mr Nathan Sargent & mr moses Kimball tithen men.

14ly Voted J Quimby Jr D How J Sibley J Plumer Capt Heriman J Clarke mr moses Kimball Lt Dow John Homes Henry Blak James Putney Dr Currier Thomas Webber Lt Morse Joseph Colby Ju Dr Clement Moses Hills Jr Joseph Clark Capt Hale moody Smith David Colby Joseph Story and mr Isaac Cheeney Survayers of Highways.

15ly Voted mr Benjamin B Darling & mr Thomas Bailey Survaves of Lumber.

16ly Voted mr John George Clerk of the market.

17ly Voted Lt Chase Lt Morse and Capt Hale a Committee to examine the Select mens accompte.

18ly Voted mr Isaac Bailey Seler of Lather.

19ly Voted mr Joseph Sargent John T. Connor Joseph Chadwick fenc Viwers.

20ly Voted mr Aaron greeley majr Chandler and Eins Eastman Lot Layers.

21ly Voted Mr David Conner Dear Reaf.

22ly Voted majr Chandler Pound keeper.

23ly Voted Eins Darling mr Benjamin Hoyt Mr David Fellows and mr Joseph Chadwick Hogg Reafs.

24ly Voted that the Select men Should Rais as much money as thay think Propr for the benifit of the Town.

25 Voted to Rais three Shilings on the Pound to Repare the Highways to be Laid out at three Shilings Pr Day for a man and the Same for a yeok of oxen.

26ly Voted to Rais Sevnty five Pounds to Keep a Town Schoole.

27 Voted that this meeting be adjorned to meet thirsday at eleven oclock to meet at the meeting Hous.

thirsday march 4 met according to adjournment.

Persnally appeired Capt Straw enterd his Decent against the Vote of Raising 75 Pound for Schooling.

1ly Voted to Divid the Town into eight parts for Schooling and that each District Should Dray theare equal proportion of what money thay Pay which Shall Be Laid out for Schooling.

2ly Voted to abate mr William Tylers Rats to Constable Hoyt.

3ly Voted to Pas over in Regard of Said Tyler futer Rats.

4ly Voted to give any Person five Dollers that belongs to this Town for every wolf thay Shall kill the year insuing.

5ly Voted to give David Kimball five dollerse for the Wolf he Killed.

6ly Voted to give Samuel Judkins twenty dollers for his Sarvis as a Soldier.

7ly Voted to open a Highway from Lt Jacob Straws to the Highway By Jonathan gardinge (?) on the east Sid of mr mcHards Land.

8ly Voted to Chuse a Committe to Viu the Land menshoned in the warrant for a Road and that the Select men Be the Committe.

9ly Voted to fenc the buryng yards with Stonwall or Bord fenc.

10 Voted Capt Jonathan Straw to Receive him to Savas as Constable in the Roume of William D Colby.

11 Voted to abate John Nichols Rats to Constables french.

12 Voted to except of mr Samuel Hoyt as Constable in the Roum of Eastman Hoyt.

Voted to adjorn to the first monday of April three oclock.

There is nò record to indicate that the adjourned meeting of the first Monday was ever held. The next recorded meeting of the town was on June 1.

Since this chapter contemplates the town as for the first time under strict constitutional government, we copy the

following paragraph from Fogg's "Gazetteer of New Hampshire":

In May, 1775, the Royal Governor withdrew, and the province was governed by a convention, of which Matthew Thornton was President; and in January, 1776, a temporary Constitution was adopted under which Mesech Weare was unanimously elected President of the Council, and Chairman of Committee of Safety, till June, 1784.

CHAPTER XIX.

CONTROVERSY OVER THE MEETING-HOUSE.

Succeeding 1784 and preceding 1800, there were several important events that demand separate chapters for their narration. The first of these events that we shall consider was the controversy over the meeting-house.

During the progress of this work, we have seen the evidence of a public determination to locate the meeting-house on Putney's hill. Subsequently, we have seen the original determination changed, and the meeting-house located at the site of the present village of Hopkinton. Such a modification of a public purpose could hardly be effected without controversy, and a public controversy is always a hard thing to quell. The meeting-house once located upon the plain, there were not wanting those willing to allow their dissatisfaction to be known to their fellows. More than this, it appears there were eventually more than two places named, each an actual or possible site of a meeting-house. In such a condition of things, a controversy had abundant encouragement to live.

On the 4th day of June, 1787, the matter under consideration had obtained such a pitch as to result in a public act of the town as follows:

Voted that the meeting Hous shall Stand wheare it now Stands.

However the subject was not allowed to rest here, as is indicated by the following act of December 15, 1788:

Voted to Chuse a Committee of twelve men. Voted Mr James Buswell Lt Jacob Straw Capt Darling Capt Moor Capt Herriman

Lt Morse Eins Eastman Deacon Sargent Lt Farrington Capt Bailey Majr Chandler and Lt Hoyt Be a committee to Consult to gather and agree on a Plac for the meeting Hous and report to the next Town meeting added Daniel Fowler and John Jewett to the Committee.

Thus there was selected a committee of fourteen men, presumably all of judgment and influence. On February 2, 1789, the town accepted a report, which was as follows:

Hopkinton, December 22: 1788 at a meeting of the Committee Chosen by the Town of Hopkinton to consult upon a place wheare the meeting Hous ought to Stand 1ly Voted Majr Chandler moderator 2ly Voted Lt Hoyt Clerk 3ly after we have Considered the matter Respecting the meeting hous we have Examined the Rats and we find the east end of the Town Pays about Eight Pound in fifty in the minister tax more than the west end and is eight Pats in number more: also the travil is thirty Six miles farther to the Common Lot On the Hill So cald then wheare it now Stands according to our Computation: as those two Places are the only ones that was Picked upon by the Committee thearefore we think the meeting Hous ought not to be moved.

This report appears to have been signed by a majority of the committee as follows: Nathan Sargent, Samuel Farrington, John Jewett, John Moore, Isaac Chandler, James Buswell, Benja. B. Darling, Enoch Eastman, Joshua Morse.

Within three days after the acceptance of this report, the meeting-house was burned, and, February 5, a warrant was issued for a town meeting "at Mr. Isaac Babson's dwelling," a tavern occupying the site of the present Perkins Inn, on the 12th of the same month. At this meeting, the following acts were passed:

Voted that the Selectmen Should be a Committee to appoint a Justice out of the town to go to such Persons as thay think Proper and Propose Such Oaths as thay think Proper in order to find out who Sot the meeting hous on fire.

Voted that the Selectmen Should take Such Persons with them as thay think Proper for theare assistanc.

Voted that the Selectmen should take Such Person or Persons as thay think Proper on Suspicion and Sumons Such evidances as thay think Proper to Prove the facts and Prosecut to final Judgement.

The foregoing business having been transacted, the subject of a new meeting-house was in the regular order of sequence, and it was discharged as follows:

Voted to build a meeting Hous.

a Vote to See if thay would have it on the Common Lot Past to the Negitive 59 for 134 against.

to have it Near Lt E Straws Past to the Negitive for it 62 against it 129.

Voted to have it wheare the meeting hous was Burnt or within a few Rods 129 for 62 against.

However, the controversy was so intense and the dissatisfaction of the minority so great, the foregoing action was not held to be conclusive. The aid of disinterested influence was invoked. The following action of the same date reveals the method:

Voted to have it Left to the first Selectmen in the three following Towns Namely Gilmantown Linesborough and Washington that the first Selectman that is now in office and that if the first man is absent or Cant Com to take the Second.

Voted that mr Daniel Flanders and mr James Buswill be a Committee to wait on Said Committee.

The committee of selectmen of the three named towns accepted the call and discharged their duty with apparent faithfulness. On March 2, 1789, at a town-meeting called at the Babson tavern and adjourned to "Mr. Babson's barn-yard," the following report was publicly rendered:

To the Town of Hopkinton Gentlemen:

we, your Committee, appointed to fix upon a Suitble Plac in your Town for you to build a meeting hous upon do Report that we have taken a Vew of the Principle part of your Town and the Situation of Each Part of the Same and have found it to be attended with difficulty Rightly to Settle the matter in Such a way that Each Part of the Town Should have theare Equality of Privileges: the Senter of a Town in a general way is to be attended to in these Cases but we are informed the Senter of the Land in your Town Cannot be Regarded for the above purpose thearefore we have taken a Vew of the other Spots of ground Nominated by the Several Parts of the Town (viz) the Connor near mr Burbank's the Hill the Spot by the School House and the old meeting House Spot and considered them thus: it appears to us that the Spot by mr Burbanks will accomodate the Southwest Part of the Town only: as to the Hill, it appears to us that it will accomodate the Northwesterly part of the Town only: as to the Plac by the School Hous the distance from the old Spot is So Small it is not worth attending to: Thearefore, we, the Subscribers, are unanims of the opinion that near the

Spot wheare the old meeting Hous Stood will be the most Convenient Plac for you to build a Meeting House upon.

Hopkinton, February 20, 1789.

Peter Clark,	} Committee.
Ezekiel Hoit,	
Jeremiah Bacon,	

Of the reporting committee, Peter Clark was from Lyndeborough; Ezekiel Hoit, from Gilmanton; Jeremiah Bacon, from Washington. The public presentation of their report was followed by these acts:

Voted to Build a meeting Hous agreeable to the Report of the Committee.

Voted to Choose a Committe of five.

Voted Capt Bailey Capt Chase mr Hill Capt Greeley and Lt morse a Committe to make a Draft of the meeting Hous and make Sale of the Pews and Build the meeting Hous.

After an adjournment of one week, the town passed the following act:

Voted that the meeting Hous Should be 62 feet Long and 46 wid with a Porch at Each end about 12 feet Squer.

Preliminarily to erecting the proposed meeting-house, the town discharged certain minor matters. It was voted that the work of construction should be let out to the lowest bidder, and that the excess of money obtained from the sale of pews should be returned to the purchasers pro rata. Captain Straw was given the underpinning of the old meeting-house on condition that he find and lay the stone steps to the new one: he was also voted the nails, hinges, and iron of the former meeting-house.

The new meeting-house was erected upon the site of the old one, apparently according to the proportions defined in the vote of the town, March 9, 1789. The ultimate style of architecture was superior to that of the old one, if size and stateliness are to be taken into account. The house, eventually moved northerly and improved, had seven entrances. There were three doors at the end, or the side fronting the village square. There were two in each of the easterly and westerly towers. Within the edifice, the customary high pulpit and sounding-board were on the north, and a large, wide gallery compassed, at least, the east, south

and west. In front of the pulpit, and designed for the use of the officers of the church, were a few pews of more elegant construction. The rest of the pews were of the usual plain, square kind, with seats hung by hinges rendering them capable of being raised or lowered at pleasure.

As may be inferred from what has already been expressed in this chapter, the destruction of the first meeting-house was incendiary. There were, at least, two persons suspected of the offence of burning the edifice. On May 8, 1789, the town voted to forgive Abel Rowell for his offence in burning the meeting-house, upon condition that his father bind him to labor for the town to the satisfaction of the claim, his father appearing to have made the original proposal to that effect; but on the same date, the town clerk was asked to record the fact that the father and son had both been asked if they had anything to offer to the town, and they replied that they had not. On the following 8th of June, the town voted that Captain Greeley should "carry on the lawsuit or cause against Abel Rowell," who was ultimately convicted and imprisoned in the jail at Amherst. The last action of the town in regard to this matter appears to have been on December 6, 1793, when the following was passed:

Voted to Discharge and forgive Abel Rowell all the Cost that the Town Was at in Recovering the Execution by Which he is now held a Prisoner in Amherst jail before Said Execution Was Given to Nathan Kendall Deputy Sheriff for Service.

In regard to the other suspected party involved in the affair of the burned meeting-house, we present the following record of December 11, 1794.

Voted to Consider Lt Jacob Straw as Innocent of Burning the meeting house that Was burnt in town in February 1789 or accessory thereto.

CHAPTER XX.

TROUBLE WITH THE MINISTER.

In a previous chapter, we noticed the call of the Rev. Elijah Fletcher to the ministry of the town. The Rev. Mr. Fletcher continued in the pastoral service of the town till his death on the 8th of April, 1786. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Cram, who received a call by the vote of the town on the 10th of November, 1788. The Rev. Mr. Cram was ordained February 25, 1789, at a time when the town had no meeting-house. The ordination occurred in the open air, in front of Benjamin Wiggin's tavern,—the dwelling-house now occupied by Mrs. Helen B. Goodspeed and E. Eugene Dunbar. The new minister was soon involved in a serious trouble. A considerable number of the people of the town appear to have conceived a strong dislike for him and his teaching. A bitter controversy ensued. Its results ramified far and wide in the administration of public affairs.

The precise cause of the difficulty between the Rev. Mr. Cram and a portion of the people of the town is not very evident. A prescribed condition of the settlement of the town, as we have seen, implied the obligation of the settlers to support "a learned an orthodox minister." The intelligent reader observes that the required obligation does not define the terms "learned" and "orthodox," which are explained only by the evident disposition of the times and the practice of the people. One informed in the early history of New England clearly understands the reason why, in the fulfillment of their obligations, the residents of Hopkinton, while the requirement existed, supported a minister of the Calvinistic, Congregational faith, not to insist upon the fact that he was always a graduate of a college.

We are compelled to assume that the Rev. Jacob Cram was both a learned and an orthodox minister. We assume he was learned, because he was a graduate of Dartmouth college; we assume he was orthodox, because he was not placed under the ban of his church. We conceive that, outside of any personal defections there may have been between the Rev. Jacob Cram and his people, there was an undercurrent of vexation that culminated eventually in the

separation of the functions of church and state in New Hampshire. The American instinct, reflection, and action were so predisposed to freedom, a law implying their restriction, if not openly disobeyed, was liable to frequent evasion. It is true that the law of the state, requiring the support of "a learned and orthodox minister," if not disobeyed, was evaded by many people in New Hampshire before the year 1819, when the so called Toleration Act was passed by the state legislature.

Assuming him to have been a learned and orthodox minister, we surmise that the Rev. Jacob Cram may not have been a person who always illustrated the highest prudence. It is among the possibilities that he set forth the orthodox conception of time and eternity with an aggressive emphasis that created offence. Doing so, he could not fail to intensify the more or less dormant social opposition to the ecclesiastical law of the state. Whatever may have been the exact truth in the Rev. Jacob Cram's case, it is fortunate that we have a list of the specific accusations made against him, and which accusations, crude as they are in their formulated expression, convey suggestions of valuable historic importance. The following document bears witness to our assertion:

Hopkinton Novr 25th 1791.

A Complaint to the Congregational Church of Christ in Said town against your Revd Pastor mr Jaib Cram :

1st In his Deceiving Some of the people in not leting them know his principals before he was Settled in town as your Pastor.

2nd In his saying in Publick that Persons can Convert themselves & in private that Persons can Convert themselves in half an hour.

3rd In his saying in Public that there is enough in a natural man to reunite him to god.

4th In his saying in Publick that a natural man is as dead as a dead Corpse.

5th in his saying in private Conversation that god was the author of every Event that takes Place both in the natural & moral world Sin not excepted.

6th In his saying in public that the Town had been a Cheat & Cheating in tithes & offerings ever Since it was Settled.

7th In his Saying in Public that the apostle Paul is now repenting in Heaven & would be to all Eternity.

8th In his saying in Public that it is the duty of Ministers after they had warned the People & given them Instruction if they would

not repent it is then the Duty of the Minister to Pray that the Lord would Cast them off & send them to hell.

9th In his accusing some of his hearers in Public of going after the Ministers of Hell.

10th In his saying in Public that Children are guilty of [it] that Sin before they are born.

11th In his saying in Public that the greatest Sin a natural man commits is his going to meeting & reading his Bible.

12th In his Saying in private that if a Person can Prove anything he had said he would acknowledge it but if he could not he should do nothing about it.

13th In his requesting the town to join with him to Call a Council to Know the Will of Heaven through them what to do Concerning the Difficulties that had arose on his account in town as he wished not to be a means of breaking the town & afterwards denying that Ever he proposed any such thing.

14th In his requesting Interest for his Settlement & after being Urged not to take any & told it would set the People against him he said he had thought of a way that it might be Put so that the People would not know it.

Now we desire you to Call an Ecclesiastical Council to look into the fore going Complaints & grant the town such Relief respecting them as they in their wisdom shall think fit.

Joshua Bailey	} Committee for the Town
Jonathan Chase	
Isaac Bailey	
Aaron Greeley	
Thomas Bailey	

The reader will observe that the foregoing specifications and accusations are addressed to the church, the acknowledged umpire of theology and morals. However, the town, as a civil function, reserved to itself very important related matters which it found difficult to adjust. The Rev. Mr. Cram had not been ordained without opposition, and his ordination being accomplished, there were dissatisfied residents of the town who refused to pay their ministerial taxes. The direct issue of this phase of the situation is revealed by an article inserted in the warrant for a town-meeting on December 13, 1790, as follows :

to See if they will Vote to leave the matter to men that Shall be mutually Chosen by both Parties wheather those men that Petitioned the Council against the Rev mr Crams ordination and have not generally attended his Public Sarvise Shall Pay the Tax or not that is already assesed against them for his Settlement and Salary

or any other man or men that has not generally attended on his Public Services Sence his Settlement and also respecting the Cattle that was taken from a number of men by Distrant for Said Taxes if voted them.

The record of the meeting that was held in answer to the warrant mentioned asserts the following :

Voted to Leave it to indefrent persons to deside upon the article in the warrant Respecting thos that was against mr Crams ordination.

Voted to Leave the matter to the four Hond Judges of the Superior Court to Determin the Caus.

The progress of the controversy between the minister and a number of the citizens of the town assumed many phases, of which a perfect knowledge is now very difficult. It is evident that the subject had its aggressive legal aspects. The town, once a complainant, became a defendant. Public deliberations were held, committees were chosen, and at length a council was held ; but the controversy, either in fact or result, dragged along. The vote to refer the matter to the judges of the superior court appears to have been futile, for on March 28, 1791, the town passed the following act :

Voted to except of the Report of the Committee which is as follows : Memorandan we the Subscribors being requested By Joshua Bailey and others acting as a Committee in Behalf of the Town of Hopkinton on the one Part and Stephen Harriman and others in behalf of Certain Persons Called the agreeved party in Said Town on the other Part to Heare the Several matters in Dispute subsisting between the partis and give our oppinions theare on Whiather the Said aggrieved party or any of them according to the Constitution and Laws of the State are Holden to Pay the Taxes assessed on them for the year 1789 and 1790 for the Settlement and Support of the Revd mr Cram as a minister in Said Town and Having fully heard the Parties we are of Oppinion that the Said Stephen Herri-man and others are according to the afore said principles holden to pay Said taxes accepting the following persons Vs Jacob Hoyt Jacob Sibley and Moses Emerson.

Hopkinton
March 24: 1791.

Stanford Kingsbury,
Jonathan Freeman,
Ebenr. Webster.

Of the foregoing committee, Sanford Kingsbury was from Claremont ; Jonathan Freeman, from Hanover ; Ebenezer Webster, from Salisbury.

By the character of the foregoing report, the indication is that the town had the legal advantage of the delinquent ministerial tax-payer. However, the report was not final. The same day that it was accepted by the town, a vote was passed "to join with the Rev. Mr. Cram in calling a council to advise with in regard of ministerial matters in town," and the preliminaries were duly arranged. A council was held on January 6, 1792, at the house of Benjamin Wiggin, being composed of the pastors and delegates of the churches in Medway, Mass., Warner, Newburyport, Mass., Concord, Pembroke, and Goffstown, the Rev. David Sanford, of Medway, being selected as moderator. After deliberation, the council advised that the relation of the Rev. Jacob Cram as pastor of the church and town be dissolved, upon condition that the minister's salary be paid and all differences between him and them be consigned to oblivion. On the same day, in fulfillment of the advice of the council, the formal concession of the church was expressed as follows, according to an attested copy of the record:

At a meeting of the Church of Christ in Hopkinton the Sixth day of Jany 1792:

1 Voted according to the advice of the Council now seting in town that the Pastoral Relation between the Revd Jaiob Cram and the Church be Dissolved this Day.

2nd Voted to Recommend in the most affectionate manner the Revd Jaiob Cram to the Churches of Christ wherever god in his vidence shall call him to Preach the Gospel.

3rd Voted the following Recommendation namely We chearfully recommend the Reverend Jaiob Cram as a pious godly Minister of Jesus Christ in gospel standing with this and the sister Churches in the neighborhood and we most affectionately pray that the great head of the Church may Richly furnish him with every gift and grace and bless his labours to the Salvation of many Souls ready to to perish.

Signed by the Church Committee.

Enoch Long	} Committee of Hopkintón Church.
Jotham How	
Abel Kimball	
Jonathan Herrick junr	
Samuel Farrington	

The town of Hopkinton seems to have been as acquiescent as the church in regard to the expressed mind of the council, for on the 16th of the following February, a vote was passed "to raise all the money that is due to Mr.

Cram;" and on October 7, 1793, the town voted to abate for Capt. Stephen Harriman and seventy-one others the "ministerial taxes that standeth against them in the several constables rate lists in town for the years 1789, 1790, 1791 and 1792." Other abatements were voted later.

We have already said that the controversy in fact or result dragged along. As late as August 24, 1795, the following act, relating to the old ministerial trouble was passed:

Voted that the Selectmen Shall take as much of the ministerial money Which was left of Paying the Revd Jacob Cram as Will Pay the men in Town that has Paid money for to pay Mr Cram So that he might be Settled With more than they Ware taxed to Said ministerial Tax and pay the Same to Said men.

We have mentioned the fact that suits in law were brought against the town during the progress of this controversy. On August 30, 1790, Capt. Philip Greeley was chosen an agent to defend the suit of Capt. Stephen Harriman. On November 21, 1791, the town passed the following act:

Voted to Rule out all the Law Suts that is brought against the Town in Regard of Ministerial Rates Captain Herriman mr Samuel Hoyt mr Jonathan Gordon & mr Jacob Hoyt.

The above suits were probably for the recovery of damage for distrainments for ministerial taxes.

It appears that Amos Gordon and Jacob Sibley were at one time granted an execution against the town selectmen of 1789.

CHAPTER XXI.

SECTARIAN TOWN-MEETINGS.

In the last chapter, we spoke of the legal obligation of the town of Hopkinton to support a "learned and orthodox minister." The incidental existence of a ministerial tax-rate was also mentioned. We farther explained a general cause of difficulty in collecting the ministerial taxes. We now propose to be more specific in statement.

When New Hampshire ceased to be a British province

and became an American state, the obligation to support a minister in each town was continued. However, when a state constitution became effective, all denominations of Christians were accorded equal protection under the law. From a spirit of liberality, formulated in the constitution and enacted in popular law, legally organized societies of Christians, not of Calvinistic Congregational confession, were not only tolerated, but their regularly constituted members were exempt from contributing to the support of a minister other than the one of their individual choice. Persons not regularly identified with any other Christian society were considered as under legal obligation to support the Congregational minister of the town and were taxed accordingly.

The divided condition of religious matters in Hopkinton engendered so much controversial difficulty that a peculiar scheme arose among the adherents and supporters of the legal church. They, in part, appear to have adopted the conclusion that, if they could not tax the adherents of free religious societies, they could at least tax themselves. However, in attempting to ultimate their conclusion, they fell into a legal delusion, of which they, as a whole, appear to have become at length convinced. The mistake made was the result of thinking that a portion of a town, called together for the purpose, could legally effect, in the name of the town, a measure that was of partial operation. The experiment was twice tried. The following is a record of the first attempt:

State of
New Hampshire
Hillsborough, ss:

} To Jonathan Judkins Constable in and
for Hopkinton in the County aforesaid:

Greeting—

[Seal.] In the Name of the State of New Hampshire you are hereby Required to Notify and Warn all the Congregational Inhabitants of Said Town that are Qualified by law to Vote in Town affairs to meet at the Easterly meeting house in Said Town on Monday the Twentieth Day of July Current at three O'Clock in the afternoon to act on the following articles (Viz): first: To Choose a moderator to Govern Said Meeting.

2ly. To See What Sum of money they Will Vote to Raise by a Tax or Subscription on Said Inhabitants to hire a Congregational preacher or preachers of the Gospel the Current year.

3ly. To Choose Assessors to assess ministerial Taxes.

4ly. To Choose a Collector or Collectors to Collect Ministerial Taxes.

5ly. To Choose a Committee to hire a Congregational preacher or preachers of the Gospel to Supply pulpit. Hereof fail Not, and Make Due Return of this Warrant at the place and at the hour for holding Said meeting With your Doings therein to the Town Clerk or in his absence to any one of the Selectmen.—Given under our hands and Seal this fourth Day of July Anno Domini on Thousand Seven hundred and Ninety five.

Aaron Greeley	}	Selectmen
Timothy Darling		for
Joshua Morse		Hopkinton.

State of	}	Hopkinton July 20th 1795.
New Hampshire		In obedience to the Within
Hillsborough ss:		Warrant I have Duly No-

tified and Warned all the Congregational Inhabitants of Said Town Qualified by law to Vote in Town affairs to meet at Time and place and for the purposes Directed in Said Warrant by Posting up a True and an attested Copy of Said Warrant at the Easterly Meeting house in Said Town fifteen Days before the Day of holding Said meeting.

Jonathan Judkins	}	Constable
		for
		Hopkinton.

Recd July 20th 1795 Recorded and Examined by
Aaron Greeley Town Clerk.

The Proceedings of the Congregational Inhabitants of Hopkinton at their Meeting Called and held at the Easterly Meeting house in Said Town on Monday the twentieth Day July Anno Domini 1795 at three O'Clock in the afternoon.

1st. Voted Joshua Morse Esqr Moderator to Govern Said meeting.

2ly. Voted to Raise Sixty Dollars for the Support of the Congregational ministry Immediately appeared Col. Philip Greeley, John Gage, Col. Joshua Bailey, Jeremiah Story Jr, Nathan Story, Joseph Story Jr, Isaac Bailey, Jonathan Herrick, Enoch Long Jr, Moses Emerson, Anthony Colby, Nathaniel Clement, Lt. Jotham How Gideon Gould, Lt. Samuel Farrington, Jotham How Jr, Daniel Allen, Benjamin Swain, John Hoyt Jr, Moses Hoyt, Enoch Long, Enoch Hoyt, John Boyenton, Peter Darling, Nathaniel Colby, David Colby, Moses Smith, Levi Hildreth, and Entred their Descent against Said meeting as an Illegall Meeting.

3ly. Voted to Pass over the third and fourth articles in the Warrant.

4ly. Voted Messieurs John Jewett, Joshua Morse and Thomas Bailey be a Committee to lay out Said Sixty Dollars in hiring a Congregational Preacher or Preachers of the Gospel.

5ly. Voted that the Westerly End of the Town Shall have as much Preaching at the Westerly meeting house as What money they Pays Comes to.

Then the moderator Desolved Said meeting.

Attest.

Aaron Greeley Town Clerk.

The reader will observe that the foregoing warrant called the meeting of the Congregational inhabitants at the "easterly" meeting-house. The term "easterly," applied to the meeting-house, was not used in a call for a town-meeting before 1795. Hence it appears that a second or "westerly" meeting-house had at that time been recently erected. The westerly meeting-house stood at what is now sometimes called Campbell's corner, at the junction of a number of roads on Emerson's hill, where now lives Henry E. Dow. Worship, according to the Congregational order, was conducted at the westerly meeting-house with more or less regularity for an indefinite number of years.

There was an interval of over two years before a second sectarian town-meeting was held in Hopkinton. The following is the record of the call and proceedings:

State of	}	To Jonathan Judkins Con-
New Hampshire		stable in and for Hopkinton
Hillsborough ss:		in the County aforesaid:

[Seal] In the Name of the State of New Hampshire you are hereby Required to Notify and Warn all the Congregational Inhabitants of Said Town that are Qualified by law to Vote in Town affairs to meet at the Easterly meeting house in Said Town on Monday the twenty first Day of August Current at three O'Clock in the afternoon to act on the following articles, Viz:

1st. To Choose a Moderator to Govern Said meeting.

2ly. To See What Sums of money they Will Raise to Support the Congregational ministry in Town the Remainder of the year.

3ly. To See if they Will Vote the ministerial Committee Shall Employ the Revd Christopher Paige to Preach in Town in Case provision is made for that purpose. Hereof fail Not and make Due Return of this Warrant at the place and at the hour for holding Said meeting With your Doings thereon to the Town Clerk or in his absence to any one of the Selectmen,—Given under our hands and Seal at Hopkinton aforesaid this third Day of August Anno Domini one thousand Seven hundred and Ninety Seven.

Aaron Greeley	}	Selectmen.
Henry Blake		
David Fowler		

State of
New Hampshire
Hillsborough ss: }

Hopkinton, August 21th 1797.

In Obedience to the With-
in Warrant I have Duly Notified and Warned all the Congrega-
tional Inhabitants of Said town to meet at time and place and for
the purposes Directed in Said Warrant by posting up a true and an
attested Copy of Said Warrant at the Easterly meeting house in
Said Town in the Most Noted place fifteen Days before the Day of
holding Said Meeting.

Jonathan Judkins

{ Constable
for
Hopkinton.

Recd August 21st 1797 Recorded and Examd: by Aaron
Greeley Town Clerk.

The Proceedings of the Congregational Inhabitants of Hopkin-
ton at their meeting held at the Easterly Meeting house in Said
Town on Monday the twenty first Day of August Anno Domini
1797 at three O'Clock in the afternoon:

1st Chose Joshua Morse Esqr Moderator to Govern Said meet-
ing.

2ly. Voted Not to Proceed on the Warrant.

Then the Moderator adjourned Said Meeting Without Day.

Attest—Aaron Greeley Town Clerk.

The prompt action of this meeting in refusing to act
under the warrant indicates a general conviction of the
illegal character of the assembly. The proposition to hold
Congregational town-meetings was not unanimously upheld
by the Congregationalists. In the list of dissenters from
the action in favor of raising money on the 20th of July,
1795, are strict orthodox names.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE COUNTY BUILDINGS.

In a previous chapter we have mentioned the organiza-
tion of Hillsborough county, of which Hopkinton became
a part. In the progress of civilized settlements northwardly
from the southern portion of New Hampshire, the county
of Hillsborough eventually contained the following towns,
which were included in Merrimack county at its incorpora-
tion in 1823: Andover, Bradford, Boscawen (including

Webster), Dunbarton, Henniker, Hooksett, Hopkinton, Newbury, New London, Salisbury, Sutton, Warner, and Wilmot. Andover and Salisbury included portions of the present town of Franklin. The town of Amherst being at first the shire-town, its position in the southern part of Hillsborough county at length incurred great inconvenience to many people desiring to visit the town on county business. This was the condition of things on November 30, 1787, when the town of Hopkinton passed the following act:

Voted that our Representative Should use his influanc in the General Court that if theare is any thing Dun Relitive to the Court Hous being Removed from Amherst that it Should Stand as near the Senter of the County as is Convenant.

The difficulties incident to the location of the county-seat eventually resulted in the selection of a new shire-town, which was to be one of two places for conducting the county business. An act of the New Hampshire legislature, approved December 25, 1792, provided that the May term of the Superior Court, and the September and December terms of the Court of Common Pleas and General Court of Sessions, held annually at Amherst, should thereafter be held at Hopkinton. This provision stipulated that the place of holding the courts in Hopkinton should be in or as near the meeting-house as practicable, and the state act was to be null and void if within two years the town of Hopkinton did not provide a court-house without expense to the county.

The conditions of the above act, so far as they related to the obligation of Hopkinton to build a court-house, appear to have been fulfilled; but the construction of the edifice seems to have been at first the product of private enterprise. The site was the same as that of the present town-house. The land was given for the purpose by Benjamin Wiggin. The circumstances of the erection of the county-house are inferred from the following acts of the town of Hopkinton, March 8, 1796:

Voted to Take the Court house that is in Town and finish it.— Provide the Present Proprietors of Said house Will Give their Right to the house up to the County and Town and the land it Stands on Immediately appeared Lt Joseph Hastings and Entred his Desent against the last Vote.

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to Settle With the Proprietors of Said Court house and take Security of them for the Same and for the land that Was appropriated for it and finish Said house.

Chose Messieurs Jonathan Chase Philip Greeley and Stephen Heriman be Said Committee to take Security and finish Said Court house as aforesaid.

An the 19th of the next April, the town voted \$375 for the completion of the court-house. This edifice, as thus completed, had two stories, the lower having two rooms and the upper only one. It was about two thirds as long as the present town-house, and of corresponding width. On the lower floor were two jury rooms. On the upper was the court-room, with judge's bench of semi-circular arrangement in the middle of the west end, flanked by a wall-seat on each side. On the opposite end, and also on the two sides, were three rows of seats. In the centre was the bar—a semi-circular arrangement, with railing and two rows of seats. In opposite and prominent positions in the eastern part of the room were two sheriff's or prisoner's boxes; there was also another, as well as a fireplace, on the north side. In anticipation of accommodating the New Hampshire legislature, which met here in 1798, and also in 1801, 1806, and 1807, an addition was made to the court-house, extending the structure in the easterly direction. By this arrangement, an entrance was allowed in front, opening into a hallway or waiting-room, occupying the whole space of the addition, furnished with a simple encompassing wall-seat. Passing north, one came to a broad flight of stairs, which turned to the left twice and terminated in a narrow hall on the second story. East of this hall was the senate chamber, containing the president's seat in the middle of the south side, and a plain wall-seat around the apartment.

Town-meeting was first held in the new court- and town-house on March 4, 1799. A meeting called at the easterly meeting-house passed the following act, apparently just before noon :

Voted to adjourn Said Meeting to the upper Part of the Town-house in Said Town to meet at that Place again in one hour.

Meetings were subsequently called at the town-house, and on August 6, 1799, the following act was passed :

Voted that the Town meetings be Notified in future at the Town-house.

Incidentally upon the erection of Hopkinton into a half shire-town of Hillsborough county, a local jail was constructed. This penal institution was subsequently transferred to Merrimack, on the formation of that county in 1823. The jail was identical with the present residence of Benjamin O. Kimball, situated a few rods out of the village on the South road. The outward aspect of the building is to-day substantially unchanged. The apartments of the edifice devoted to the purposes of a county prison have been reconstructed. The proper prison was on the back part of the lower floor, and extended the whole length of the building, being divided mainly into two rough but strong apartments, which were reached by doors leading from a long, narrow hall. Near the partition was the small, square dungeon. Here, in one or all apartments, prisoners were confined until the year 1852, when the new county jail was built in Concord.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SUNDRY EVENTS FROM 1784 TO 1799.

A matter of adjustment during the period from 1784 to 1799 resulted from the Revolutionary War. The war rates were a subject of record as late as 1788, when, on the 14th of January, the town voted that every person who had hired soldiers during the war should make a return to the selectmen. It appears that, sometime after the Revolution, there were soldiers holding the securities of the town for the payment of their services. To some of these the town offered three quarters of the face of the securities, but on the 1st day of June, 1784, John Scales Farnham and John Eastman were publicly refused any more pay than what they had received. On the 27th of April, 1786, the town publicly refused to make additional payment to Esquire Farnum and Benjamin Creassy. It appears that Creassy afterwards began a suit against the town, and, on the 4th of June, 1787, Joshua Bailey was chosen an agent to contest it.

A resulting incident of the Revolution occurred on the 13th of November, 1786, when the town voted to pay for the guns that were lost in the year 1775, or return others equally good.

After the Revolution, a militia system was maintained upon substantially the same basis as that described in a previous chapter. On the 8th of December, 1794, the town voted eight dollars a month, in addition to the amount given by congress, to minute men, when called into actual service, and one dollar as a bounty to each one when enlisted. On the 8th of January, 1798, the town voted minute men twenty shillings a month, and two dollars as bounty, upon similar circumstances as before, while militia captains were assured six gallons of rum to distribute among minute men in demand by national authority. During this period, in consequence of the war existing between England and France, the peace of the United States was threatened, but it was secured by the skill of our government.

In promotion of the military interests of the town, a training field was laid out on Putney's hill in very early times. The training field was located opposite the lot intended for a meeting-house, as located by the vote of the town in 1765, at the annual meeting, on the easterly side of the highway. We do not know positively how long the training field was in actual use, but, on the 7th of November, 1796, the town voted to lease it for 999 years.

Turning from military to civil affairs, we note the public action of the town in reference to the constitutional convention which evolved the amended state compact of 1792. On the 8th of August, 1791, Esquire Greeley was chosen a delegate to the convention; but the amended constitution was rejected by the town on the 7th of August, 1792, there being twenty-two votes recorded against it and none in its favor. It is noticeable that on the 7th of May, 1792, the town "took under consideration" the amended constitution, and, on the 21st of the same month "resumed the consideration" of the same; but the clerk's record is so incompletely expressed that one can derive no knowledge of the result.

Subsequently to the dismissal of the Rev. Jacob Cram, there was no minister settled in town during the period under consideration. The Rev. Christopher Paige received

a call on the 9th of July, 1787, and was a ministerial supply a large portion of the time. On March 8, 1796, the town chose Thomas Bailey, Joshua Morse, and John Jewett a committee to employ a minister, and authorized them to employ the Rev. Mr. Paige three months. On the 8th of the next September, a vote was passed raising \$100 for the support of preaching for the balance of the year, and the Rev. Mr. Paige was to be employed till the money was expended.

On the 25th of March, 1799, the town voted to lay a ministerial tax on the Congregational inhabitants at the rate of twenty cents upon each poll, and upon all ratable estate in the same proportion, such inhabitants to be ascertained by their individual consent to the selectmen.

In a previous chapter, we have described the obligation of the town at settlement to devote a tract of land to ministerial uses. The parsonage lot was laid out by due boundaries, but never was of the public service at first anticipated, though it was not wholly without profit. At length it became a kind of public incumbrance, and its disposal was a matter of public consideration. On the 8th of March, 1796, the town, not having legal power to sell it, voted to lease the parsonage land "as long as wood shall grow and water run." This act seems not to have been effective, and apparently for the exact limitation of the time of the lease, a second vote, on the 13th of March, 1798, provided for a lease for the term of 999 years. The interest of the money accruing from the lease was for many years divided *pro rata* among the different religious societies in town.

Steady progress appears to have been made in the support and development of public schools during this period. In the year 1789, the state legislature passed an act fixing the amount that towns should be legally required to raise for the support of popular education. The rate of apportionment was one pound for every four pounds of the public taxes assessed upon each town by the state. The records of Hopkinton do not indicate that the popular vote to raise money for schools was directly affected by this law. Sums varying from fifty pounds to \$335 were raised for schools during the time under discussion. The method of using the school-money is somewhat obscurely determined. At the annual town-meeting in 1792, it was voted

that there should be no method of distributing the school-money other than that "usual in town for some years last past." In 1794, the selectmen were authorized to distribute the money among the districts according to the scholars from three to twenty-one years of age in each. In 1795 it was voted that a committee from each district should draw its money from the selectmen, each committee to consist of three persons. In 1797, the town voted to go back to the method employed prior to the year 1784, and distribute the school-money according to the rate of taxation for schools. In 1798, the method was to be that of 1796, which was the same as that of the previous year. In 1799, the division according to scholars from three, to twenty-one years of age was readopted.

There is little or no suggestion of the progress made in the erection of school-houses during this period, but the following act of August 26, 1799, is not without interest:

Voted that the School be kept in the Townhouse Provided the Committee that employs the School Master makes the house Good if it is Damaged.

The school lot, or right, laid out according to the condition of the settlement of the town, shared the same fate as the parsonage land. Not subserving the use expected, or being of only partial profit, it was leased for the term of 999 years, agreeably to a vote of the town, passed March 20, 1786. The interest of the money accruing from the lease was for many years divided among the different schools of the town, as was the fund raised for the same purpose.

Considerable attention was paid to the construction of important bridges during the time under consideration. On the 30th day of August, 1790, the town voted to repair the bridge near Esquire Poor's. Esquire Poor seems to have been Eliphalet Poor, who was instrumental in the construction of a bridge across the Contoocook river at a point just above the present dam at the village of Contoocook, the southerly extremity of the bridge being not far from the present residence of Jeremiah S. Webber. Eliphalet Poor appears to have been in town as early as 1787. On the 7th of May, 1792, the town voted to repair the "great" bridges over the Contoocook river near Esquire Cross's and Esquire Poor's. The bridge near Esquire

Cross's was doubtless at the first ferry-site across the river, of which we have already described the location. On the 11th of December, 1794, the town voted to build a bridge across Contoocook river on the falls a little below Poor's bridge, so called, Moses Hill, Abraham Kimball, Joseph Hastings, Jeremiah Emerson, and Jonathan Quimby being chosen a committee to effect the work, Moses Hill being the chairman. This bridge was doubtless on the site of the present Contoocook highway bridge. On March 3, 1795, further action was taken in regard to the proposed new bridge, among the provisions being that each man that worked on it should have one gill of rum a day. On the 1st day of the next September, the town voted to "set up the bridge at public vendue," in prospect of its erection, and on the 19th of April, 1796, to raise \$367 to pay for it.

It appears that there was a bridge over Contoocook river at West Hopkinton as early as 1793, being located a little below Abraham Rowell's. On the 10th of April, 1797, the town voted fifty days' work to repair Tyler's bridge, so called, and the bridge over the Blackwater.

Such evidence as we can obtain indicates that, at first, many bridges were built in town through the directing labor of the surveyors of highways. The selectmen sometimes called the surveyors to their aid in the construction of bridges, and the expense was often cancelled by the regular highway tax. This is doubtless a reason why the early town records give such meagre accounts of the construction of the first bridges.

There were other events of greater or less importance during this period, and we recount some of them in chronological order. On the 14th of March, 1785, the town voted to exempt from paying poll tax all persons above 70 years of age. The Rev. Elijah Fletcher having been buried at the expense of the town, the selectmen's bill of £7., 11., 7., 2 was accepted on the 27th of April, 1786. On the 21st of August following, a vote favoring a state bank was passed; but a contrary vote, in view of the plan proposed by the court, was passed on the 13th of the next November. On the 4th of June, 1787, the town voted to dispose of all its paper money. On the 14th of January, 1788, Lieutenant Morse was chosen a delegate to the United States Constitutional Convention, with special instruction to reject the constitution; but the town after-

wards conceded him liberty to act as he thought best. On the 9th of November, 1789, Colonel Bailey, Captain Chase, and Lieutenant Morse were selected to meet in convention at Concord, to consider the towns to be erected into a new county. On the 30th of May, 1791, the town voted to petition the General Court to legalize all the town-meetings already called by the selectmen. On the 7th of May, 1792, the town voted to build a pound on Capt. Thomas Bailey's land, "nigh where his old house stood," said pound to be 30 feet square within, 8 feet high, and built with round pine logs, the gate and its posts to be of white oak, the hinges of iron, and provided with a good lock. A warrant for a town-meeting on the 7th of August, 1792, was the first one recorded with the place of the seal indicated. The same year the small-pox prevailed in town; but, on the 20th of September, the town voted to reject the proposition to build a pest-house. In 1793, March 4, the town voted that swine might run at large without being yoked, if no damage was done. On March 8, 1796, the selectmen were authorized to repair the cemetery fence near the court-house, and set the part next the highway as they thought best. On the 13th of March, 1798, the selectmen were authorized to provide scale beams, steel-yards, weights and measures for the town, and of such material as they saw fit. The same day domestic animals were prohibited from running at large within a half mile of the town-house, under penalty of one dollar for a swine, twenty-five cents for a sheep, and \$1.25 for a neat creature, unless it should appear that the estray was by accident. The same day a bounty of six pence a head for crows was authorized. On the 27th day of August, 1798, the selectmen were authorized to repair the cemetery fence on Putney's hill, and cut up the intruding bushes. On March 20, 1799, William Tyler, a poor person, was set up in town-meeting and vendued to bidders for maintenance, Benjamin Titcomb taking him at five shillings a week. The same day the town voted to buy a pall or funeral cloth. On the 18th day of the next November, the selectmen were authorized to repair the guide-posts in town.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW CENTURY.

In previous chapters of this volume, we have given attention to certain major and minor affairs in the town of Hopkinton from the inception of the township till 1799. We now enter upon a series of events dating from the first year of a new century. It is therefore proper to consider the general aspect of local affairs at the pivotal year of 1800.

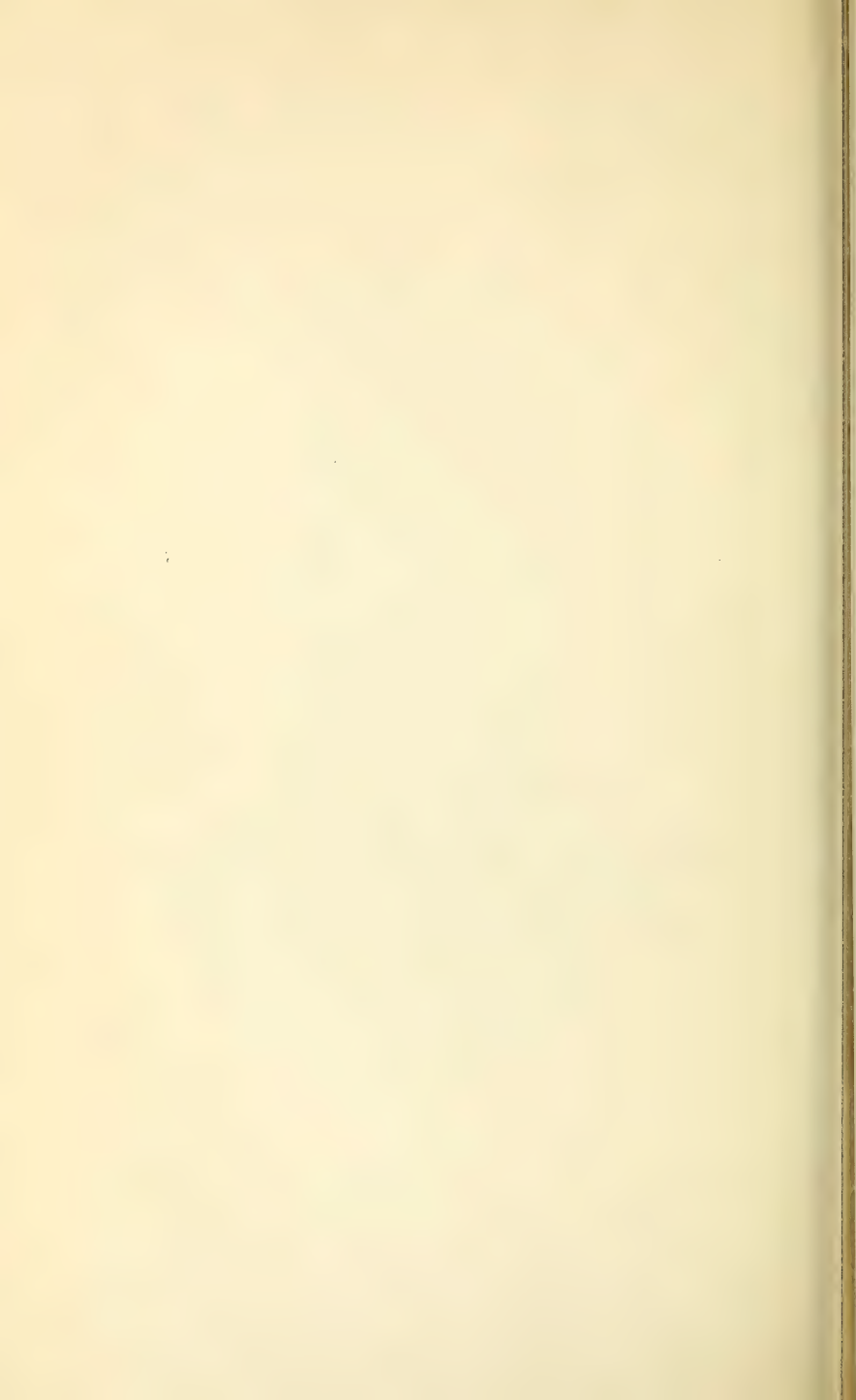
Since the original grant of the township, the population had greatly increased. Sixty proprietors of Number Five had given place to over 2,000 inhabitants of Hopkinton. To be more exact in statement, we present the following results of different censuses already taken: 1767, 473; 1773, 943; 1775, 1,085; 1783, 1,488; 1786, 1,537; 1790, 1,715; 1800, 2,015. This relatively steady increase in population marked a period of growth in numbers that continued till about 1830. We will attempt to describe in brief the causes of this prosperity.

The reader recollects that in a previous chapter we mentioned the existence of a comparative wilderness north of the latitude of Hopkinton and south of the boundary of Canada. This vast extent of wild country was destined to become the abode of civilization. As more northerly settlements began in New Hampshire, the southern frontier towns became the depot of all kinds of domestic supplies, their wholesale and retail trade receiving a prosperous impetus. Thus Hopkinton became the centre of a traffic that encouraged population and wealth. More than this, Hopkinton was for many years a prominent station on a direct line of travel between Boston and Montreal. The elevation of Hopkinton to the position of a half-shire town of Hillsborough county gave a special impulse to prosperity, bringing hither courts, judges, lawyers, county officials of various grades, and all the assemblage of clients and attendants at the different sessions of county judicature. The General Court of New Hampshire, meeting at Hopkinton four times about the time under direct consideration, occasioned the temporary advent of state officials and other influential persons, and aided eminently the social distinction of the town.

In 1800, the territory of Hopkinton was largely appropri-



HON. JOHN BURNHAM.



ated by thrifty farms. The hills and vales were scenes of prosperous rural industry, while flocks and herds of thousands of sheep and cattle roamed in fertile pastures, or were sheltered in the commodious barns of their owners. There were various mills and manufactories upon the important streams in the town, while shops of different sorts were located in the numerous districts in the township. The village of Hopkinton at this time was probably not far from its present extent, though the number of edifices was perhaps somewhat less. From the village square, roads led outward in all directions as now, excepting that the present direct highway to Contoocook had not been opened between the village and Putney's hill. The prohibition of estrays within a half-mile of the town-house, mentioned in the previous chapter, suggests the probable size of the village itself.

There were three meeting-houses in Hopkinton in 1800. Besides the easterly and westerly Congregational meeting-houses, there was a Baptist meeting-house at the junction of several roads at a point about a mile south-west of the village, on the corner northerly opposite the present residence of George W. French. There appears to have been at first but one resident minister, the Rev. Christopher Paige.

The number of legal professional residents in town appears to have been two. They were Baruch Chase and John Harris, and they both lived in Hopkinton village.

There appear to have been five physicians in town in 1800. They were John Clement, John Currier, Stephen Currier, Edmund Currier, and Ebenezer Larned, all of whom probably lived at or near the village except Dr. Clement, who lived on Putney's hill, and Dr. Edmund Currier, who lived in the west part of the town.

There were at least two taverns in Hopkinton village in 1800. They were the Babson tavern and the Wiggin tavern, already mentioned in the progress of this work. Theophilus Stanley kept a tavern in earlier times where now live Mrs. Seth E. Brown and the Misses Frye, and he may have done so at the time under discussion.

In 1800, the following persons were taxed for mills in Hopkinton: Dea. John Currier, Richard Carr Rogers, Joseph Towne, Mark Morrill, Simeon Dow, Jr., Jeremiah Emerson, Esq., Bodwell Emerson, Moses Hills, and Joseph

Peters. Dea. John Currier's mill was on Paul brook, in the present Stumpfield district; Joseph Towne, Simeon Dow, Jr., and Moses Hills were located in business at Contoocook, which was then little more than a location of a water-power. Jeremiah and Bodwell Emerson did business at West Hopkinton. Mark Morrill's mill was on Dolloff's brook, about a mile below the village.

The following parties were taxed for stock in trade in 1800: Reuben French, Dr. Ebenezer Lerner, Lieut. Theophilus Stanley, Towne and Ballard, Samuel G. Towne, Joshua Bailey, Esq., Samuel Darling, Jonathan Judkins, Isaac Long, Daniel Moore, Nathaniel Proctor, Silas Thayer, and David Young. These parties were not all merchants, but some were proprietors of shops of miscellaneous kinds. Theophilus Stanley conducted a tannery just east of the village, by the present Mills' brook. Reuben French, Ebenezer Lerner, Towne and Ballard, Samuel G. Towne, and others were village merchants. Isaac Long was a book-binder and bookseller.

Towne and Ballard are also said to have had a store in Contoocook in earlier times. Silas Thayer appears to have been a Contoocook blacksmith.

David Young was a cabinet-maker who lived in the present Gage district at the southern slope of Putney's hill.

At the time of which we speak, Hopkinton was visited daily by stages coursing the great northern and southern line of travel which we have just mentioned. There were doubtless regular lines of public communication in other directions, for, as we have seen, the public importance of Hopkinton attracted the attention of people in all parts of the state.

Thus a new century dawned in Hopkinton, a centre of political, social, and business enterprise. Other references to the prosperity of the town will occur in subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER XXV.

SUNDRY EVENTS FROM 1800 TO 1804.

In the previous chapter, we said that there appeared to be at first but one resident minister in town in 1800. During the year, a minister was called and installed. On the 3d of February of that year, the town voted to call the Rev. Ethan Smith, who was to have a salary of \$400 a year so long as a majority of the Congregational inhabitants of the town should agree in respect to him, he being willing to continue the pastor, the perquisites of the ministry including the interest of the parsonage money. Jonathan Chase, Moody Smith, Benjamin Wiggin, Aaron Greeley, Joshua Morse, Philip Greeley, Jotham Howe, Jeremiah Emerson, John Silver, Isaac Chandler, and Ezekiel Knowlton were chosen a committee to wait upon the Rev. Mr. Smith and inform him of the action of the meeting. On the 24th of the same month, the first action was somewhat modified by reconsideration. The town voted to pay the Rev. Mr. Smith just \$400 yearly. A new committee, consisting of Ezekiel Knowlton, Jonathan Chase, Thomas Bailey, Moses Long, Enoch Long, Nathan Sargent, Aaron Greeley, Philip Greeley, Joshua Bailey, Timothy Darling, Joshua Morse, Henry Blake, Benjamin Wiggin, Daniel Flanders, Jonathan Herrick, and John Currier, 3d, was selected to impart to the reverend gentleman the knowledge of this transaction. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Smith accepted the terms, for, after an adjournment of half an hour, the town proceeded to take measures anticipative of an "instalment." Philip Greeley, Joshua Morse, Thomas Bailey, Timothy Darling, and Moody Smith were chosen a committee to perfect the arrangements. The time set for the installation of the Rev. Mr. Smith was Wednesday, the 12th of the following March, and the town was to pay the cost of the proceedings.

On the 10th of March, 1800, the town voted to set up the collecting of the Congregational ministerial money to the lowest bidder, and Mark Jewett became the collector at a salary of \$11.75.

On the 4th of March, 1801, the town voted to raise \$460 for schools, and that each school-district should draw its

money from the selectmen by a committee chosen in March and provided with a certificate of a district clerk containing the evidence of the selection of said committee. This restriction of the power of a committee was in compliance with the law of the state.

The condition of the town-house was also a subject of public consideration on the foregoing 4th of March. It appears that Philip Greeley, Timothy Darling, and Theophilis Stanley had been selected privately and proposed as a committee to improve the town-house for the accommodation of the General Court, and without expense to the town. The town voted them the proper authority, and chose Joshua Morse, Thomas Bailey, and Jonathan Chase a public committee to advise with them. The same day Benjamin Wiggin was chosen librarian of the books containing the laws of the United States, with authority to loan on Saturday afternoons one volume to each person who should apply for it, and grant permission to retain it one week only, and demand twenty cents for each week's neglect to return it as required. These books, in charge of Baruch Chase, may have been the nucleus of the early public library mentioned in a subsequent chapter specially treating of libraries and kindred subjects.

The bridges of the town demanded considerable attention during the period under consideration. On the 4th of March, 1801, the selectmen were authorized to inspect Tyler's bridge, and make such repairs upon it as they thought proper. The next April appears to have been quite an eventful one for bridges. There had been a freshet on the Contoocook river, or one was certainly anticipated. On the 13th day of the month, the town voted the selectmen authority to repair Rowell's bridge at West Hopkinton, and to secure Hill's bridge at Contoocook, and raise the money for the necessary repairs for all three of the bridges mentioned. On the 8th of January, 1802, the town voted to build a bridge "nigh Tyler's bridge," and granted the selectmen authority to fix the place, superintend the erection, and construct the convenience as best they could. On the 9th day of the following March, the town gave the selectmen authority to raise the money for building the bridge.

Among minor acts of this period was the following, passed on the 10th of March, 1800:

Voted the Crows heads that are killed in Town Shall be Carryed to Either of the Selectmen or Benja. Wiggin Esqr. and Either of them that the heads are Carryed to Shall Cut of the bill.

On the 5th of August, 1800, the town authorized the selectmen to repair the fence of the burying-yard "nigh Dea. John Currie's saw mill," thus indicating the present Stumpfield cemetery.

In 1804, John Osgood Ballard became town-clerk. This fact is of special mention, because he was the first clerk to keep the records in an exact and accomplished manner. Before 1804, all the clerks' records were of such execution as to make them more or less difficult of perusal and interpretation; but John Osgood Ballard's records were as clear as print. From this date, our minor annals become more chronological.

In the next chapter we shall show how the year 1804 is involved in a specially important matter.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL POLITICS.

In a state of civil liberty, no public question arises without developing at least two phases of popular thought. We have already recounted some of the features of public thought in New Hampshire in consequence of the separation of the province from the political control of the mother country. New Hampshire had an experience in this respect that was common to all the new states. Acting in unison, the public sentiment of the states illustrated on a larger scale the essential ideals of each.

We need not inform the intelligent reader of the details at large of the general controversy arising in this country in consequence of the attempt to establish an efficient federal government. The Articles of Confederation, deemed too lax, were superseded by the Constitution, a more secure compact. This done, the minds of men swayed between two opinions, relating respectively to the strict and loose constructions of the new national instrument.

In the early days of the republic, the Republicans were

the strict, or literal, and the Federals the loose, or liberal, interpreters of the Constitution. In the first instance, New Hampshire was preëminently a Federal state. However, the influential citizens seem at first to have largely monopolized national political thought. The masses, for a time, were not generally aroused to a lively interest in general, national, political questions. This apparent fact explains the very limited interest sometimes taken in a presidential vote for some years after the government of the United States was firmly established. The following act of the town of Hopkinton, on the 15th of December, 1788, illustrates our meaning :

Voted for Electors for this State J Bailey E Smith R Wallis J Calf & E Tomson Esquires 49 each of them.

On the 7th of August, 1792, the town voted for presidential electors. The law requiring six electors, the vote stood as follows: Timothy Walker, 22; Ebenezer Webster, 16; John Bellows, 16; Timothy Farrah, 10; Joseph Badger, 10; Christopher Tappen, 9; Jonathan Freeman, 7; Bezaleel Woodward, 6; Abiel Foster, 6; James Sheaf, 3; Robert Wallace, 1; General Peabody, 1; Judge Cogswell, 1; General Dow, 1; Judge Dana, 1; John T. Gilman, 1.

There is plainly no evidence of a strict ballot for six electors in the foregoing vote of Hopkinton. On the 12th of the next November, in response to a notification to "vote legally" for six electors to fill any vacancy in the appointment of such officers, the following ballot resulted: Josiah Bartlett, 12; John Pickering, 12; John T. Gilman, 12; Benjamin Bellows, 12; Timothy Farrah, 12; Timothy Walker, 12.

On the 7th of November, 1796, the town cast a unanimous ballot of 37 votes for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. In 1800, the electors were appointed by the state legislature. In 1804, there was for the first time a genuine contest at a presidential election in Hopkinton. The town-clerk recorded the ballot in the following manner:

John Goddard, Esq., One Hundred and forty three.
 Levi Bartlett, Esq., One Hundred and forty three.
 Jonathan Steel, Esq., One Hundred and forty three.
 Robert Alcock, Esq., One Hundred and forty three.
 Timothy Walker, Esq., One Hundred and forty three.

George Aldrich, Esq., One Hundred and forty three.
 William Tarlton, Esq., One Hundred and forty three.
 Oliver Peabody, Esq., Seventy Eight.
 John Prentice, Esq., Seventy Eight.
 William Hale, Esq., Seventy Eight.
 Timothy Farrer, Esq., Seventy Eight.
 Robert Wallace, Esq., Seventy Eight.
 Benjamin West, Esq., Seventy Eight.
 Charles Johnson, Esq., Seventy Eight.

The above vote represents a triumph of the theory of a strict construction of the Constitution. The candidates receiving the majority of the votes of Hopkinton were supporters of Thomas Jefferson, a strict constructionist, a Republican in distinction from a Federalist.

Thus we find the town of Hopkinton politically set upon the contested highway of national party controversy. After 1804, there appears to have been no presidential election that witnessed a unanimous ballot in this town.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SUNDRY EVENTS FROM 1804 TO 1811.

In 1804, in compliance with a new aspect of state law, the town of Hopkinton held its annual meeting on the second Tuesday of March. A previous legal condition required this meeting to be held on the first Monday of the same month. On the second day of town-meeting this year, it being March 14, the town voted to divide the interest of the parsonage fund among the different religious societies according to the polls and estates, the division to be determined by the elders or committees of the several societies. The town also voted to raise \$400 for the support of a minister, one fourth of the sum to be expended for worship at the "upper meeting-house," presumably the westerly meeting-house. On the 7th of August, Aaron Greeley and Enoch Long were chosen a committee to survey and make a plan of the township. The selectmen were also authorized to procure weights, measures, scale beams, etc., for the use of the town, and, on the 5th of November, the same officers were instructed to sell the town's powder to the best ad-

vantage. At the close of the regular record of the year, we find the following descriptive statement of the clerk:

The town standard as follows, viz.:

Iron Weights, viz.:

One, Fifty six—One, Twenty eight;

One, Fourteen & One, Seven Pound.

Brass Weights, viz.:

One four pound, one two pound, one of one pound, one of half pound, one of a quarter of a pound, one of two ounces, one of one ounce, one of half an ounce, and one of a quarter of an ounce.

Two small scale beams with brass dishes.

One large scale beam with boards and strung with iron wires.

Dry Measures of Wood, viz.:

One half bushel, one peck, one half peck, one two quart, and one of one quart.

Liquid Measures of Copper, viz.:

One Gallon, one two quart, one quart, one pint, one half pint, and one gill.

The above standard delivered to Benjamin Wiggin, Esq. November 22d, 1804.

Attest,

John Osgood Ballard.

Benjamin Wiggin, to whom the weights, measures, etc., were delivered, was the legal sealer of weights and measures for the year.

On the 13th of March, 1805, the selectmen were authorized to procure three stamps, to mark the letter H, of which one was to be for the use of the sealer of leather and the other two for the sealer of weights and measures. The same day the town voted \$600 for schools. The selectmen were instructed to consider the petition of Jonathan Chase and others, and view the situation of Major Darling and Lieutenant Farrington in respect to schools, and also view Chandler's, Fowler's, Rowell's, and Tyler's districts, and report the changes they thought necessary and proper. The addition of a piece of land to the village burying-yard was voted, and the selectmen authorized to purchase it, adopting such measures for fencing the yard by the town as they thought best. The selectmen were further authorized to purchase a piece of land and build a pound within a reasonable distance from the centre of the town, at their discretion. This appears to have been the provision for the present pound in Hopkinton village, on the road leading directly to Putney's hill.

It seems that at this time there were many outstanding minister's taxes in town, and Joshua Morse, Joseph Towne, Philip Greeley, Aaron Greeley, Nathaniel Colby, Jeremiah Emerson, Ebenezer Lerner, Moody Smith, Thomas Bailey, Thomas Story, and Jonathan Chase were chosen a committee to consider and report them. They reported such taxes for 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804, amounting to \$141.07, of which sum they deemed \$83.30 legal taxes that ought to be collected. This report was rendered at an adjourned meeting on the 21st of March, when it was voted that the minister's money should be raised by a tax of 30 cents on each of the polls of the Congregational inhabitants, and upon their estates in proportion,—such inhabitants to be determined by their personal acknowledgments to the selectmen, the money accruing to be devoted to the support of the Congregational minister, and the preaching to be at the east and west meeting-houses “agreeably to the request of the persons taxed and according to the sums they paid.”

On the 29th of August, the selectmen were authorized to purchase five acres of land, adjoining the village burying-ground, of Major Timothy Darling, at the price of \$300, and lay out so much of it for burying purposes as they thought fit. On the same day, the selectmen were authorized to make required alteration in the road from the easterly meeting-house to Hill's bridge. This act anticipated the present portion of highway between Hopkinton village and Contoocook, extending from the Congregational church to Charles Putman's. Before this road was opened, travel from Contoocook to Hopkinton village was diverted from a point near Mr. Putman's up the hill to a point near Putney's hill cemetery, and thence easterly down a steep hillside, or else easterly from Mr. Putman's to a point near Stillman B. Gage's, and thence southerly by a now discontinued highway to Horace Edmund's.

In 1806, March 12, the town voted to abate a list of minister's taxes amounting to \$138.82. The minister's tax rate was advanced to forty cents on the poll and on other estate in the same proportion. On the 22d of May, the selectmen reported a division of the town into thirteen school-districts. This division was somewhat remarkable, being made wholly by roads and not by territorial boundaries. On the following 27th of October, votes were passed determining whose lands should in certain cases be disannexed

from one district and transferred to another, but without bounding the lands. In a similar way, non-residents' lands were divided among the majority of the different districts for the purpose of taxation.

On the 11th of March, 1807, a vote was passed authorizing "certain persons" to move the easterly meeting-house northerly a distance not exceeding twenty rods, paint it, put a belfrey upon it, and put a bell in the belfrey, procuring land conveniently, the whole apparently without expense to the town or injury to public or private property. Those undertaking this enterprise were to give bonds in the sum of \$5,000 to the selectmen as an indemnity. This act appears to have located the meeting-house on the spot now occupied by the Congregational church.

On the 25th of the following May, the selectmen were authorized to put a stone abutment at the north end of Hill's bridge, at Contoocook, and make such other repairs as they thought proper. They were also authorized to make such repairs upon the town-house as they thought expedient.

March 8, 1808, the town voted to raise \$908 for schools. The parsonage money accruing from the interest of the invested fund was again divided according to the returns of the elders or committees of religious societies.

In 1809, March 14, the selectmen were instructed for the time being to pay to a committee of militia officers the interest of the training-field money, awaiting the further action of the town. They were also authorized to sell the improved ground on the lower floor of the easterly meeting-house for the purpose of erecting pews, and devote the proceeds to painting the house. On the 12th of June, "certain persons" were authorized to make a tower, or belfry, on the east meeting-house and hang a bell in it. The seats or ground "north of the end alleys" were to be sold for the purpose of erecting pews. The money accruing, after cancelling the expense of painting and pews, was to be devoted to the cost of the tower. John Harris, Philip Greeley, and Thomas Bailey, were chosen a committee to act with "the committee of the persons" who were to undertake the erection of the tower. The selectmen were authorized to carry out the provisions in regard to the sale of ground for pews. On the 3d of July, the vote choosing the coöperating committee was rescinded.

In 1810, on the 13th of March, the selectmen were

authorized to "clear the common land adjoining the easterly meeting-house of all incumbrances with the exception of the materials necessary to erect a tower, or belfry, on said meeting-house."

The work anticipated by the foregoing acts in relation to a tower, or belfry, was accomplished. A bell was hung in it. It is the present bell in the steeple of the Congregational church. This bell bears the following inscription: "Revere & Son, Boston, 1811." It came from Concord to this town by the way of Dimond's hill. At the house of Daniel Chase, where now lives Walter F. Hoyt, a pause was made, the bell hung between two elm trees, and peals rung for the first time in town. This action was a compliment to Mr. Chase, on account of his personal aid to the enterprise resulting in the bell's purchase.

In 1811, March 12, the town voted to pass over the article relating to raising money for the Congregational minister. In this act, we witness the evidence of a popular disposition that ultimately separated the affairs of church and state in New Hampshire.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The conflict usually called the War of 1812 found, in its inception, the people of Hopkinton alert to all the interests involved in a national contest. On the 6th of July, 1812, the town voted to allow a compensation of seven dollars a month to all soldiers detached from their regiments as a relay corps by order of the government. Ten dollars of each man's wages was to be in advance, and two dollars upon "signing his name." On the 5th of October, 1814, twelve dollars a month was voted to all soldiers put under special governmental requisition, with two dollars upon entering actual service. The price of a month's wages "included the pay given by Government," and the act was to be in force only till the next March. The two dollar clause of this vote, however, was afterwards rescinded. The act of July 6, 1812, was the inciter of an animated discussion.

Three days after it was passed Joshua Morse addressed a long protest to Nathaniel Knowlton, selectman, against the payment of the bounty, holding that each captain should draft his legal quota without pay. The action of the town, he thought, was unconstitutional and illegal.

During the progress of hostilities, two recruiting officers, Gibson and Peck, were stationed for a time at Capt. Bimsley Perkins's tavern while they enlisted men for the army. The first volunteers from this town were mostly included in the first regiment of New Hampshire troops, enlisted for one year, and rendezvousing at Concord. The field and staff of this regiment were as follows: Aquila Davis, colonel; John Carter, lieutenant colonel; William Bradford, major; James Minot, first lieutenant and adjutant; Joseph Low, second lieutenant and quartermaster; Henry Lyman, acting surgeon's mate; John Trevitt, acting surgeon's mate; Timothy D. Abbott, sergeant major; Nicholas C. Beane, quartermaster sergeant; Thomas Bailey, drum major; Nehemiah Osgood, fife major. The following members of this regiment were from Hopkinton: Thomas Bailey, drum major; under Capt. Joseph Smith, Jeremiah Silver, musician, and Charles Colby, Zadoc Dow, Stephen G. Eaton, David Hardy, James Hastings, Richard Hunt, Isaiah Hoyt, Moses C. Eaton, Ezra Jewell, John Morrill, Samuel G. Titcomb, privates, all enlisting on the 1st of February, 1813.

We are indebted to the late John M. Bailey for the following names of soldiers from Hopkinton in this regiment: Moses (?) Eastman, Amri Foster, James Hastings, Samuel Straw. These were in Capt. Elisha Smith's company. Eastman died in the service.

This regiment went into camp on the 1st of February, 1813, and left for Burlington early in the spring. On the first day of its march, it passed through Hopkinton, halting at the lower village for rations. This halt gave many people an opportunity to reflect upon the trials of soldiers. Though the troops had marched only seven miles, some were already jagged and footsore.

The first regiment of New Hampshire volunteers was soon disbanded. On the 29th of January, 1813, Congress repealed the "Volunteer Act," and the soldiers enlisting under it were reënlisted into the regular United States army, or re-formed into new regiments, to serve till the time of their volunteer service expired, or for a longer time.

The soldiers of the first regiment of New Hampshire volunteers who were not reënlisted were consolidated with Colonel McCobb's regiment from Maine, the new organization becoming known as the 45th regiment, with field and staff officers as follows : Denny McCobb, colonel ; Aquila Davis, lieutenant colonel ; H. B. Breevoort, first major ; Daniel Baker, second major ; Joseph Low, paymaster ; Daniel G. Kelley, sergeant major. The following Hopkinton men were in this regiment : in Capt. Benjamin Bradford's company, Isaiah Hoit and Stephen G. Eaton, corporals, enlisted December 15, 1813, for one year ; Jonathan Burbank, April 15, 1814, for the war ; Henry T. Hildreth, January 24, 1814, one year ; James A. Hastings, December 15, 1813, one year ; John Morrill, December 15, 1813, one year ; Benjamin Putney, February 28, 1814, for the war, and died in service ; Buswell Silver, March 23, 1814, for the war ; Moses Tenney, January 24, 1814, one year. The recorded account of enlistments shows that soldiers of this regiment sometimes renewed their membership before their previous obligations had expired and for different periods of time, while in other instances new men were recruited into the ranks.

The well remembered alarm at Portsmouth in 1814, aroused afresh the military spirit of New Hampshire. During the winter of 1813 and 1814, British vessels of war were cruising along the New England coast, while maintaining a rendezvous at the Bermuda islands, as well as one at Gardiner's bay, at the east end of Long Island, their naval depot being at Halifax, in Nova Scotia. On the 8th of April, 1814, a British force ascended the Connecticut river and destroyed about twenty American vessels collected there for safety. On the 23d of the same month, Admiral Cockburne, who maintained his head-quarters at the Bahamas, issued a proclamation declaring the whole Atlantic coast of the United States in a state of blockade. Soon after, about thirty or forty coasting vessels were destroyed in Massachusetts bay. These facts spread great alarm, not only throughout New England in general, but throughout New Hampshire particularly, on account of the insecurity of the harbor and the town of Portsmouth and the governmental naval station and fort in the vicinity. A detachment of eight companies of militia, under the command of Major Edward J. Long, was ordered to the defence of Portsmouth.

Very soon an event occurred, arousing the ardor of the

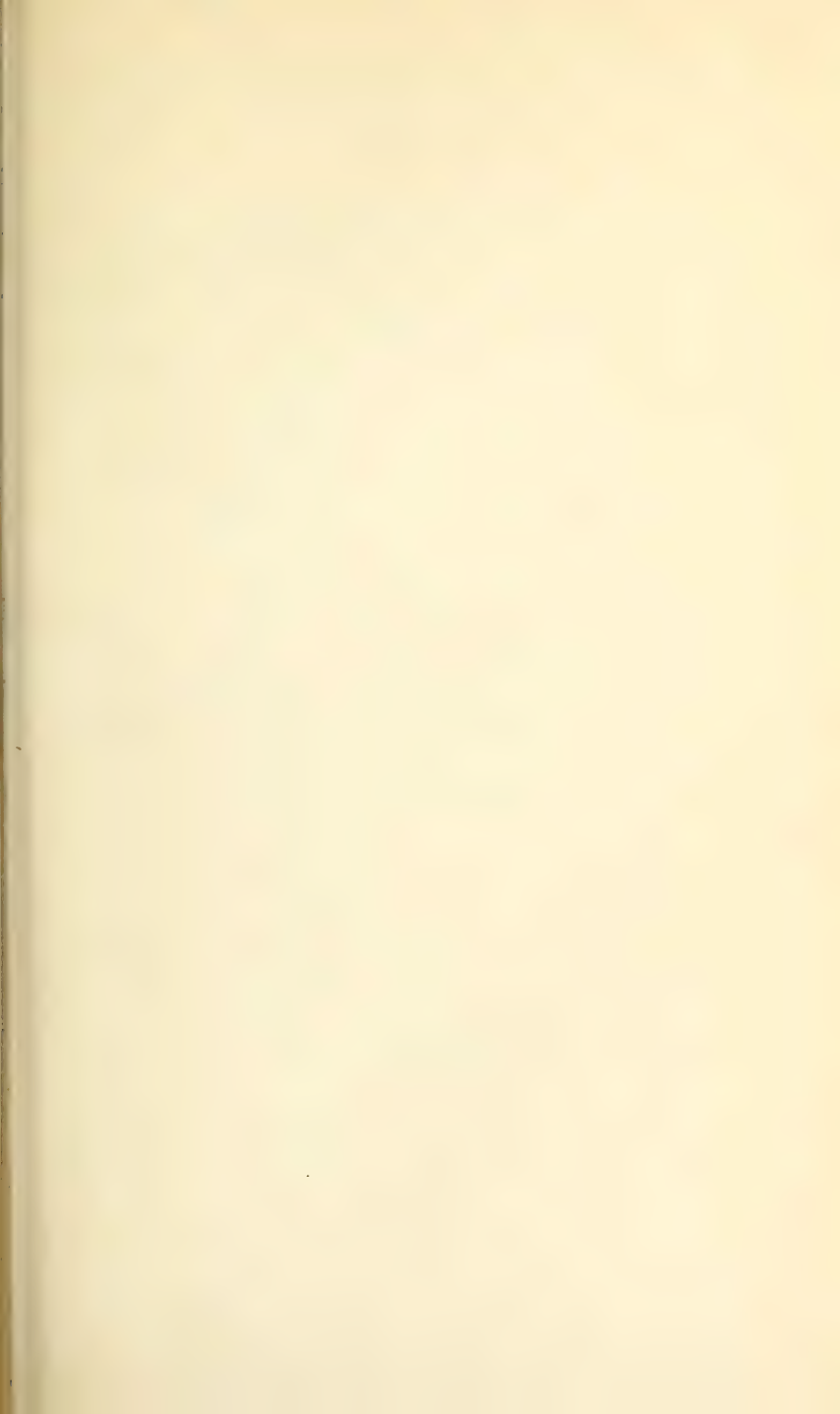
people of New Hampshire to a high pitch. We copy an account of the occurrence from the "Annals of Portsmouth," by Nathaniel Adams :

"Tuesday, June 21st, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the evening, the town was alarmed by a report that the British were landing at Rye beach. Alarm bells were rung and signal guns fired. All the military companies turned out and prepared for the attack. A martial spirit prevailed all ranks, and they glowed with ardor to be led to the place of danger. Expresses were dispatched to ascertain the situation of the enemy, and the report proved to be without foundation. It was occasioned by some boats of a suspicious character that were observed off Rye harbor by the guard stationed there. The inhabitants again retired to enjoy the sweets of repose."

Although the above affair was only an alarm, there is no doubt the British contemplated an attack on the defences of Portsmouth, and the destruction of the adjacent navy yard at Kittery, Me. Tradition says, that after the close of the war a British officer confessed to an American colonel that during the investment of the New England coast he ascended the Piscataqua in the disguise of a fisherman and inspected the defences of Portsmouth, on his return reporting to his commanding officer that the place was abundantly defended, and swarmed with soldiers. This information doubtless had its influence in diverting the British from the proposed attack.

The popular excitement created by this alarm induced the governor of New Hampshire, on the 9th day of September, to order out detachments from twenty-three regiments for the stronger defence of Portsmouth. Two days later, he issued general orders putting all the militia of the state in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The detachments from the twenty-three regiments were to march to Portsmouth immediately. Arrived at its place of destination, the detached infantry was organized into a brigade of five regiments and one battalion, under the command of Brigadier-General John Montgomery, assisted by James I. Swan, brigade-major, and George H. Montgomery, aide-de-camp.

The following Hopkinton soldiers of this detachment were in the first regiment, Lieut. Col. Nat Fisk, in Capt. Jonathan Bean's company : Thomas Towne, first lieutenant,





THE FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

(CONTOOCOOK.)

acting quartermaster from September 18; Moses Gould, sergeant; Robert A. Bradley, Samuel Burbank, Barrach Cass, David C. Currier, Amos Eastman, John J. Emerson, Ebenezer Morrill, John Morey, Isaac Pearce, Hazen Putney, Jacob Straw, William Wheeler, privates. These men were all enlisted for a service of ninety days from September 11, 1814.

The following were in the second regiment, Lieut. Col. John Steele, in Capt. Silas Call's company: Nathaniel Morgan, sergeant; Jacob Chase, Amos Frye, John Johnson, John Hastings, Alvin Hastings, Francis Stanley (died in service), James Eastman, Amos Sawyer, Jonathan Gove, William M. Crillis, John Burnham, privates. These men were all enlisted on the 2d of October, 1814, to dates running from November 8 to November 19. None of the men ordered to Portsmouth from this town were called into any active engagement with the enemy.

We learn from private authority that Joseph Bickford, of Capt. John D. Harty's company, Lieut. Col. Isaac Waldron's fourth regiment at Portsmouth, was from Hopkinton. He enlisted September 10, 1814, for eighteen days, as a substitute for John Nute.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SUNDRY EVENTS FROM 1813 TO 1818.

In 1813, on the 9th of March, the selectmen were authorized to make such disposition of the public poor as would best promote the interest of town.

In 1815, March 14, the town voted that the claim of Thomas Towne, for money expended while on a march to Portsmouth with a detachment of militia, in September, 1814, be allowed and paid. The amount of the claim was \$27.56. In view of the ninth section of an act of the General Court to incorporate the proprietors of the Londonderry Branch Turnpike, and agreeably to the petition of John Folsom and others, the town voted that the selectmen view the ground from Moses C. Bailey's south-easterly to Bow line, and ascertain what encouragement would be afforded by the inhabitants in giving land for a highway on the proposed route, and report at the next town-meeting.

The 22d article of the warrant for this town-meeting contained the following words: "To see if the town will vote that no unlawful traveling, unnecessary labor, or idle walking about be allowed of in this town on the Sabbath." The act of the town under this article was as follows:

Voted to leave the further consideration of the 22nd article to the Tythingmen.

These officers had general legal cognizance of public abuses of Sunday—a matter to which we shall refer in a subsequent chapter.

On the 14th of the next April, the town accepted the report of the selectmen upon the matter relating to the proposed new road to Bow line. The selectmen judged the road would be useful to the public, but its construction would be attended by considerable expense. Any other route than that of a straight line they thought impracticable. They had not been able to ascertain the amount of damage to individuals through whose land this road would pass, but they recommended that the road should not be made a free one, and that, if it did anything, the town should take some number of shares, become a part of the corporation, and share in the profits, if any accrued. Upon the acceptance of this report, the town voted to invest \$1000 in the Londonderry Branch Turnpike, and that the selectmen take shares in behalf of the town.

The Londonderry Branch Turnpike was incorporated in 1812. The grantees were Richard H. Ayer, John O. Ballard, Nathaniel Cavis, Nathaniel Head, Joseph Jones, Samuel Farrington, Abraham Gates and their associates. The road was to run from Moses Bailey's in Hopkinton to Bow line, and through Bow to the "Isle of Hooksett falls" in Dunbarton. The road was to be opened in five years from the date of the incorporation, or the incorporating act was to be null and void. The turnpike was to be a toll road, according to specifications of the charter. The portion of the turnpike located in Hopkinton is the road now extending from Isaac Story's towards Hooksett to Bow line, by the way of Farrington's Corner.

On the foregoing 14th of April, the town voted to build a bridge over the Blackwater river, near Maj. Moody Whiting's land, where the old bridge stood, and "that the selectmen ascertain if there be a road from Moses Carlton's

to Blackwater river in the direction to Moody Whiting's and cause the same to be opened."

In 1816, March 12, the town voted that the selectmen make just and reasonable compensation to the Baptist Society for land used as a highway.

In 1817, March 11, the town voted that the map of the state "be sett by the year" to the highest bidder, and that "whoever kept the same" should give access to it by the inhabitants of the town for free examination.

This was probably a map of New Hampshire, published in 1816 by the authority of the state legislature, and under the supervision of Philip Carrigain, former secretary of state. The map was the result of combining the surveys of the different towns. A minute description of Carrigain's map can be found in Volume I, pages 232-236, of Hitchcock's Geology of New Hampshire. We do not know how long this map was "sett by the year" by the town of Hopkinton.

On the 9th of December of the same year, Matthew Harvey, for a committee, of which Thomas Bailey, Abram Brown, Ebenezer Dustin, Nathaniel Colby, Thomas Williams, Theophilis Stanley, Isaac Long, David Gile, Samuel Bickford, Philip Greeley, and Moses Chandler were members, reported that the committee had consulted with the Rev. Ethan Smith, Congregational minister of the town, and that he was ready to cancel his contract with the town, provided that all arrearages of his salary were paid, then amounting to about \$696, or, otherwise, he intimated his willingness to submit the whole matter to a council mutually called to consider it. The town refused to accept this report, but discharged the committee, declining to consider the subject further.

In 1818, March 10, the town authorized the selectmen to receive proposals on account of those persons having their whole maintenance from the town, and contract for their support accordingly. This action is somewhat noticeable in being different from the somewhat prevailing method of selling publicly to the lowest bidder the pauper support.

During the period under consideration, the subject of a road from the Baptist meeting-house to Thomas Bailey's house was agitated. The court of common pleas had been petitioned, a committee had been appointed to report upon the subject, and the report had been accepted. On the 9th

of December, 1818, the town voted that David Greeley, Philip Brown, and Daniel Chase be a committee to petition the court to suspend the acceptance of the committee appointed by that authority.

On the same 9th of December, the same committee of the town was authorized to petition the same court for a road to Hopkinton court-house from Henniker North meeting-house.

The two roads mentioned were eventually constructed. The road from the Baptist meeting-house to Thomas Bailey's is the present one from George W. French's to Henry E. Dow's. This road is presumed to include the former track across land belonging to the Baptist society.

The Henniker North meeting-house, mentioned in this chapter, stood on the highway from Henniker village to West Henniker, on a site near the present residence of Hiram Rice. This meeting-house was afterwards burned.

CHAPTER XXX.

TWO MEMORABLE EVENTS.

The year 1819 witnessed two memorable events, of interest to the whole state of New Hampshire. The effects of these events upon the town of Hopkinton were derivative, yet they were so important that we cannot ignore them without incurring a culpable neglect. The first of these events to which we call the reader's attention was the passage of the religious Toleration Act by the General Court of the state. The second event was the permanent location of the state capital.

In previous chapters, we have had occasion to note evidences of a kind of irrepressible religious conflict among the people of Hopkinton. We have cited the situation more especially in the account of the trouble with the Rev. Jacob Cram and in that of sectarian town-meetings. Without referring to the cause, we have observed the controversial condition of things in the vote of March 12, 1811, refusing to consider the subject of raising money for the support of the Congregational minister, and in the vote of December 9, 1817, ignoring the proposition of the Rev. Ethan Smith.

We have referred to the adoption by the state of a religiously liberal constitution, which political instrument we now desire to specially quote.

Article 6 of the Bill of Rights of the constitution of New Hampshire asserts that "no person of any particular religious sect or denomination shall ever be compelled to pay towards the support of the teacher or teachers of another persuasion, sect or denomination," and that "no subordination of one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law." This article expresses a religious leaven that ultimately leavened the whole lump of the commonwealth in respect to its legal religious attitude. The change culminated slowly. The settlers in New Hampshire who came from Massachusetts were obligated to a provision to support a minister of a certain ecclesiastical order. This they did for a while. One by one new religious orders sprang up in almost every town in the state, and one by one, under the state constitution, the general ecclesiastical organizations they represented were legalized by the state act. Thus the "standing order," or primitive church, lost a portion of its subsistence. In time, also, the people who attended no regular worship began to tire of being taxed for what they did not use. Gradually the whole mass of the people began to discountenance the idea of religious taxation. Hence, for instance, the town of Hopkinton refused to raise money for the support of the Rev. Mr. Smith. The matter grew, till, in 1819, the General Court of the state removed the last barrier to practical religious liberty. The Toleration Act separated church and state, and after its passage no man was civilly taxed to support any religious society whatever. The only thing left for many of the towns to do was to dispose of the money accruing from the investments of funds from the leases of ecclesiastical lands. With respect to Hopkinton, we shall speak of the distribution of the "parsonage money" hereafter; but, after December 9, 1817, we cannot historically speak of this town as in any practical sense a function interested in the minister of any particular church. After that date, the town passed no votes relating to the needs or wants of the "learned and orthodox minister."

In 1814, the state of New Hampshire began seriously to consider the subject of a permanent seat of government. The General Court had no certain abiding place. In this

respect, the condition of New Hampshire appears to have been different from every other state in the Union. On the 6th of June of that year, a legislative committee was selected to consider the subject of location and matters incident thereto. The committee consisted of John Harris of Hopkinton, Benjamin Kimball, Jr., of Concord, and Andrew Bowers of Salisbury. Each member of the committee represented a town that desired to become the state capital. The lot of being the chief town in the state fell to Concord, and in 1819 the state legislature occupied the new state-house for the first time.

The passage of the Toleration Act affected Hopkinton only religiously. The location of the state capital at Concord affected this town socially. The localizing of the General Court at Concord was the first severe blow to Hopkinton's social prosperity. The attention of publicly influential people began to be drawn away from this town. Four years later occurred another event that was disastrous to Hopkinton's social position among the towns in the vicinity. We are now in the inceptive narrative of a decline of prosperity. Hopkinton continued to increase in population for a time, but the star of its social prominence was setting. We shall particularize more hereafter.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SUNDRY EVENTS FROM 1819 TO 1823.

In 1819, March 9, the town voted to discontinue the road leading from James Hildreth's shop to John Gage's, and that the selectmen dispose of it to the best advantage. This action is noticeable, because the road described was once a part of one of the two highways leading to Contoocook from Hopkinton village. We have already spoken of the discontinued road as once extending from the present Stillman B. Gage's to Horace Edmund's.

In 1820, March 14, the town voted to assess \$1,060.20, including the school interest-money, for educational purposes. The reader will observe that the amount is in excess of any previous one. This fact marks the increase of the town's prosperity, as the school-money assessed was determined by public valuation.

On the same day, the town voted permission to Roger E. Perkins to build a tomb in the burying-ground near the town-house. The tomb of Mr. Perkins is now standing in the old village cemetery, being the only tomb in the south part of the town.

The town also referred to the selectmen the petition of Phineas Crosby and John Gage, for a highway. This action resulted from the discontinuance of the road in 1819. The wish of the petitioners was not granted, and the road is closed to the public to this day.

It is also noticeable that at this annual town-meeting the date of selling the support of the town's poor to the lowest bidder was fixed for the 22d day of March, the time not being usually named in public before this, if at all. The place of sale was to be at the court-house.

In 1822, March 12, an expression of the voters was taken in town-meeting with regard to the expediency of erecting a new county. The vote was agreeable to a resolution of the state senate of the previous year. The yeas and nays were required, and the result was as follows: Yeas, 3; nays, 324. The town then voted to authorize and require the selectmen to petition the legislature at the next session for a division of the county of Hillsborough into two districts for the choice of a register of deeds, each district to choose one register.

The selectmen reported the same day upon the petition of Samuel Folsom for a bridge across the Blackwater river, deeming the proposition inexpedient, as the expense exceeded the need, and especially as the petitioner asked for a road from the bridge to the top of sand hill, north of Tyler's bridge, and which would cost more than the bridge. However, the selectmen, in view of Mr. Folsom's inconvenience of highway, recommended that he be excused from paying a highway tax until the town ordered otherwise. The report was accepted.

Samuel Folsom lived on the east side of Blackwater river, not far from the present residence of Harvey Chase. The substance of the report mentioned above seems to anticipate the road that now exists, running from the river called Blackwater to a point north of the present Tyler's bridge.

The same day the selectmen were authorized to pay a discretionary sum, not exceeding \$30, to any person or per-

sons who would give bonds to the town to maintain a minor that was a pauper until he became of age; to cause a fence to be built around the burying-ground near the town-house, and also appoint some person to keep the fence and ground from injury, and to prevent cattle and horses from feeding the lot. The same officers were also authorized to purchase a pall or burying-cloth for the use of the town, the pall to be kept in the westerly part of the township.

In 1823, March 11, the town voted that the selectmen assess twenty-five cents on each of the ratable polls, and on other estates in proportion, the same to be applied as a winter highway tax, if the state of the roads required it; or, if not, the tax was to be abated. Each highway surveyor was to give personal notice to the inhabitants of his district when labor was required, and, in default of immediate attendance, he was to open the roads and collect his taxes according to law. This action anticipated a permanent system of breaking roads in winter at the public expense.

The same day, upon the subject of dividing the county of Hillsborough into two districts for registering deeds, there were 355 votes cast in favor of the measure and 11 against it.

During the year 1823, an event of special importance to the town of Hopkinton occurred in the judicial deliberations of New Hampshire. We shall give an account of it in the next chapter.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE FORMATION OF A NEW COUNTY.

In a previous chapter, we spoke of the location of the state capital at Concord, saying it was an event injurious to the prosperity of Hopkinton. We also mentioned a second blow to the public interests of this town. We are now to narrate the second locally prejudicial event, which was the incorporation of the county of Merrimack.

The location of the state capital at Concord injured Hopkinton in view of what the town hoped to become; the incorporation of the county of Merrimack was disastrous to Hopkinton in view of what it was. Without the honor of

being the state capital, Hopkinton was a shire-town of Hillsborough county; deprived of the distinction of being a half shire-town, the judicial importance of Hopkinton shrank to comparatively nothing. The courts departed to the new seat of county government—identical with the state capital—and Concord at length took from Hopkinton nearly the last vestige of public judicial distinction. Only the jail lingered here for a considerable time after 1823, as we have seen, in a previous chapter. In the chapter just before the present one, the allusions to the votes of Hopkinton upon county questions show not only how much this town had at stake, but how much it was willing to concede in the hope of saving a little.

We have already told how the extension of northerly settlements in New Hampshire had involved in difficulty the public business of the county of Hillsborough. The described condition of things at length resulted in the new county of Merrimack. Merrimack county, as originally organized, had fewer towns than now. We give the list of towns as they were at first, they being taken from the counties of Rockingham and Hillsborough. From Rockingham county there were taken Allenstown, Bow, Canterbury, Chichester, Concord, Epsom, Loudon, Northfield, Pembroke, and Pittsfield; from Hillsborough county, Andover, Bradford, Boscawen (including Webster), Dunbarton, Henniker, Hooksett, Hopkinton, Newbury, New London, Salisbury, Sutton, Warner, and Wilmot. Let us observe what Hopkinton lost by the change.

By the census of 1820, Hopkinton had a population of 2,437 inhabitants—a gain of 221 in ten years. In the next ten years the gain in population was only 37—a disadvantageous difference of 184, which may largely be set down as loss resulting from the change of county relations. The former dependence of Hopkinton upon public patronage is shown to this day by the estates in the village. Large houses and small inclosures indicate a dependence other than upon the fertility of the soil. Many old estates in Hopkinton village were once the residences of professional men, merchants, and business men of the various kinds that collected in a prosperous New England village in the early part of the present century. In 1823, the following persons were assessed for stock in trade: Isaac Bailey, 3d, Abram Brown, Gould Brown, Calvin Campbell, Thomas W. Colby,

Edmund Currier, Nathaniel Curtis, Timothy Darling, Hawthorne & Jackman, Isaac E. Herrick, Thomas Kast, Simon Knowles, Isaac Long, Jr., William Little, Samuel Winchester. These persons represented a wide range of business, but many of them were located at or near the village. Contoocook was then but a water-power, with but a few houses in the vicinity. Judging from the representations of some of the older inhabitants of the town, Contoocook, at the time under consideration, hardly held more than a half dozen houses.

In a subsequent chapter, we shall speak of a third cause of the decline of social and popular prosperity in Hopkinton.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SUNDRY EVENTS FROM 1824 TO 1830.

In 1824, March 9, the town voted that the selectmen receive proposals and contract for the support of the town's poor, or such portion of them as they thought expedient, and that the transaction be effected at the town-house on the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock p. m. The representatives of the town were authorized and instructed to petition the legislature of the state at the next June session for the establishment of Hopkinton as a half shire-town of Merrimack county. The selectmen were authorized to employ some person "to ring the bell on all occasions" the ensuing year. The bell meant was that of the Congregational church, in which the town still claimed an interest.

On November 1, of the same year, the selectmen were authorized to take a title of a piece of ground on Clement's hill for a burying-ground, and fence the same, provided some person would give the land.

In 1825, March 8, Abram Brown, Nathaniel Knowlton, and Ebenezer Dustin were chosen a committee to confer with Stephen Blanchard, Jr., with reference to purchasing of him an addition to the burying-ground, near the East meeting-house, and report at the next annual meeting.

In 1826, March 14, the foregoing committee, chosen to confer with Mr. Blanchard, reported unfavorably on the project. They objected to the remoteness of the land from

the highway and its unfitness on account of rocks. They stated that they had examined other plots of ground, and were of the opinion that when the public convenience required it, a lot more suitable than that adjacent to the then present burying-ground could be obtained.

The same day the committee chosen to settle with the selectmen and treasurer were reminded that it was a part of their duty to examine the accounts of the several selectmen, and, for the better information of the town, to report such facts as they thought proper.

Philip Brown was chosen an agent to represent the town in the matter of a road laid out by the committee of the court from Tyler's bridge to Dunbarton line.

It was also voted that the "singing society" have liberty to extend their seats in the meeting-house, at their own expense, to a line parallel to the side galleries, embracing the whole front gallery, excepting so as to obstruct pew-holders.

On November 25 of the same year, the town voted that so much of the town-house as might be needed for the use of a grammar school could be appropriated for that purpose, reserving to the town at all times the right of the house for its public business. No alteration in the house was to be made to the inconvenience of the town, and the selectmen were to confer with a committee of petitioners in reference to proposed modifications of the edifice. The selectmen were also empowered to alter or make any road from the village to Dunbarton line in accordance with their conceptions of the public good. This act apparently had reference to the present so called "new" road to Dunbarton.

In 1827, March 13, the town passed a remarkable act. Previously, for years, there had been an irregular attention paid to the supervision of the public schools. This time the matter was put upon a creditable and apparently efficient basis. The act of the town was quite elaborate. It provided for a committee of three persons, whose duty it should be to visit the schools at least twice during each term, to make a thorough examination of their government, instruction, and progress, report their transactions at the next annual meeting, give such opinions as they thought fit upon the expediency of the present plan, implying visits to and examinations of schools, and also to investigate the qualifications of school-masters applying for situations and

certify the qualifications of competent ones, while the selectmen were to withhold the school-money from any district that should employ a master unempowered by the certificate of the visiting committee. Under this act, the town chose Rev. Roger C. Hatch, Rev. Moses B. Chase, and Rev. Michael Carlton a "visiting school committee." The action of the town in providing for this committee anticipated the main features of the great law of 1827, setting our state school system upon a firmer basis than it had ever before known, so far as the law related to the duties of a superintending school-committee. The predominant features of the law of 1827 are operative, in a slightly modified form, in our present state school system.

The same day, the selectmen and committee of subscribers to the fund for a local academy were authorized to determine what part of the town-house should be appropriated for the academy, all the necessary alterations to be made at the expense of the subscribers.

The selectmen were also authorized to expend such an amount as was necessary for underpinning the town-house and repairing the outside, as the interest of the town seemed to require. The same officers were authorized to attend court and oppose the petition of Richard Bartlett and others for a road from Hills' Bridge, now Contoocook, to the Mast road in Goffstown. This act apparently anticipated the construction of the present so called Basset Mill road.

In 1828, March 11, the town voted to leave the matter of choosing prudential school-committees to the several districts. This act was in recognition of the state law of 1827, to which we have already referred, and which, in the first instance, provided that prudential committees should be chosen at the annual town-meeting, but later by the districts themselves. Horace Chase, Bodwell Emerson, and Matthew Harvey were chosen a committee to examine the laws of the town of Portsmouth, providing for the extinguishing of fires, and report such as they thought applicable to this town. The corporation of Hopkinton Academy was permitted to fit up the court-room in the town-house for the use of its school, provided that the same corporation would fit up the lower part of the town-house for the accommodation of the town, according to the direction of the selectmen, giving the court-room for the use of the town on pub-

lic occasions, and allowing the Episcopal society the use of the same for public worship. We shall speak more particularly of Hopkinton academy and the Episcopal church hereafter.

In 1829, March 11, the town voted to assess one dollar on each ratable poll, and on other ratable estate in proportion, for the purpose of breaking roads in winter. The tax was to be laid out at the rate of ten cents an hour for a man or yoke of oxen. If any person refused to work, the selectmen were to collect his tax in money in proportion to the amount of work done by others. If any portion of the tax was not needed, it was to be remitted.

The town voted to oppose the laying of a new road from Hill's Bridge to Basset Mill, so called, and that the selectmen should appoint an agent for effecting the purpose.

In 1830, March 9, the town voted that its portion of the state literary fund be invested by the treasurer, and that the selectmen apply the interest for the support of schools in the same way that the regular school tax was applied. The literary fund, by the law of 1821, accrued to the state, by a tax of one half of one per cent. upon the capital stock of all banking corporations. This fund in 1828 was distributed to the towns according to their apportionments of public taxes.

The town negatived a proposition to defray one half of the expense incurred by the agents of Hopkinton and Weare in opposing the construction of the Basset Mill road.

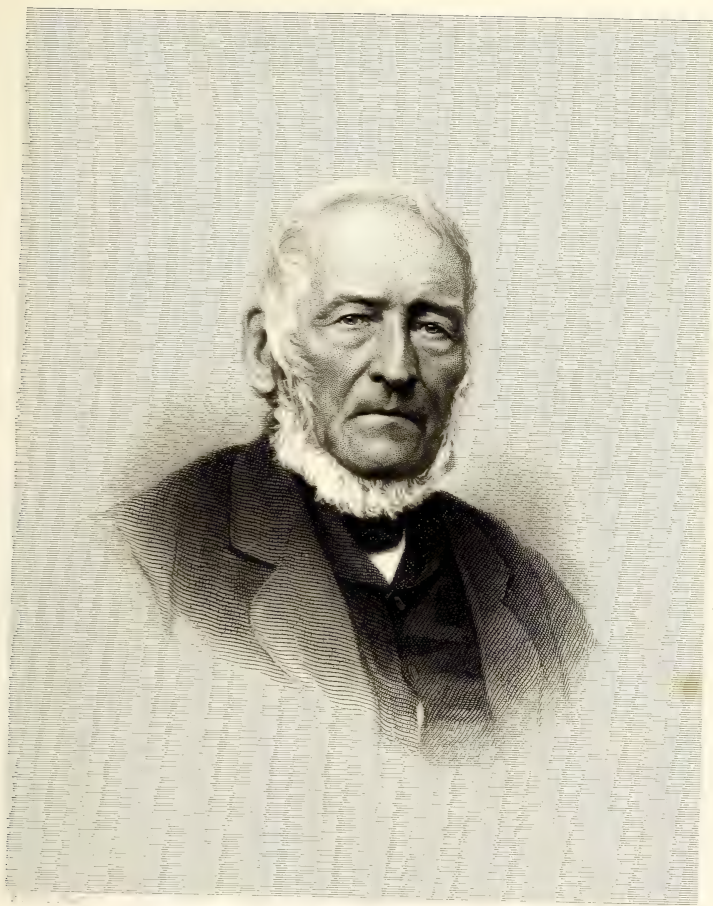
The period under consideration in this chapter involved two events of unusual importance that affected or illustrate the life of this town. One was the Jackson presidential campaign; the other, the census of 1830. Each of these two events will be treated in a separate chapter.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

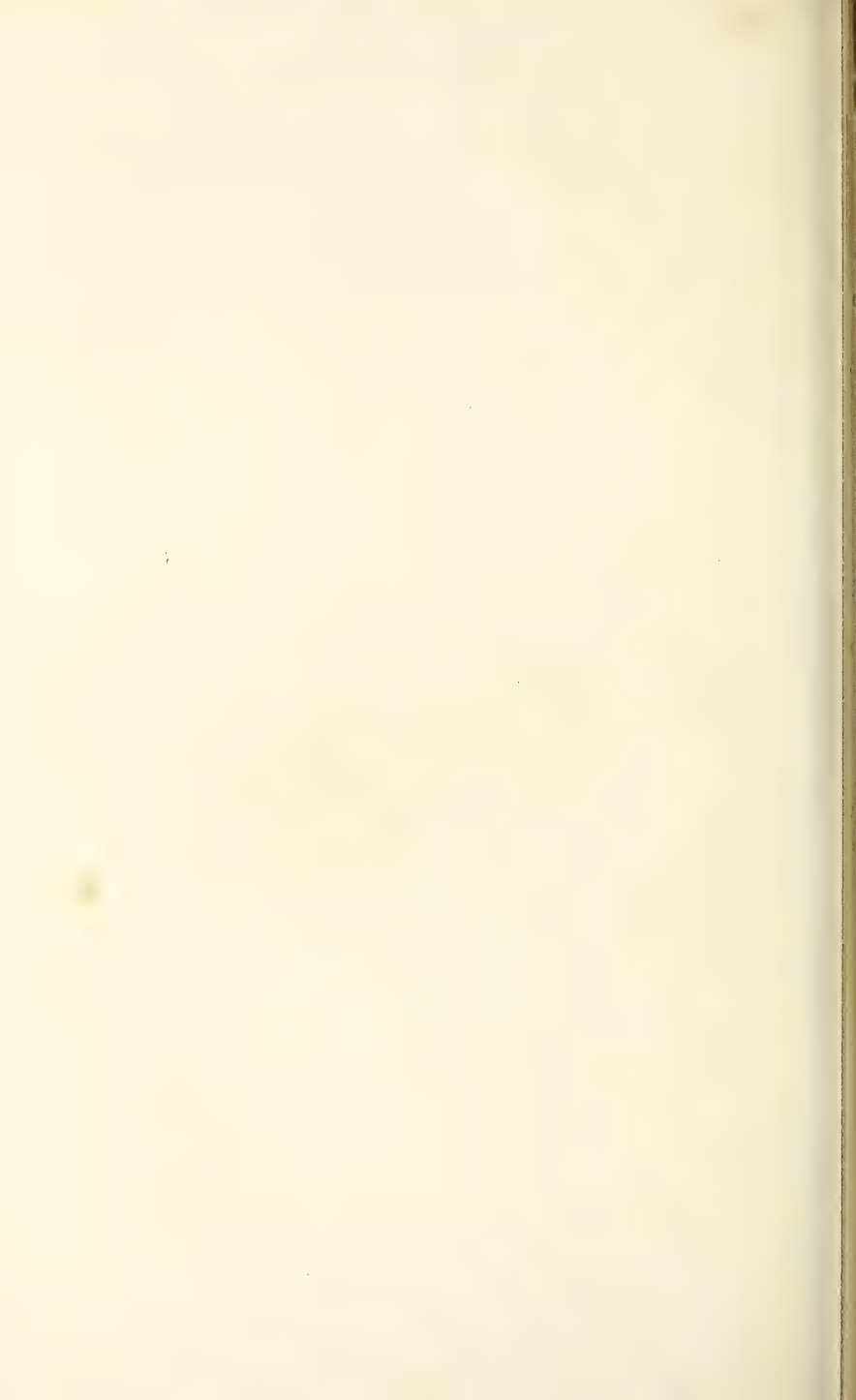
THE JACKSON PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

By the context of the previous chapter, the reader will understand that, by the Jackson presidential campaign, we mean the first instance of General Jackson's candidacy for the office of chief magistrate of the nation. We are therefore contemplating the presidential campaign of 1828, especially with reference to the popular enthusiasm of the support of Gen. Andrew Jackson in this town.

Incidentally, there were perhaps several reasons for the unusual ardor of the people of Hopkinton during the presidential campaign of 1828. The town was predominantly Republican, or Democratic, as both terms were used in the earlier part of the present century to denominate the party opposed to the Federal, or Whig, political organization. As we have already seen, Hopkinton became positively anti-Federal in the presidential election of 1804, giving the majority of its votes to Jeffersonian electors. In doing this, Hopkinton defined a political position that was maintained in national affairs for more than a half century. Yet, previously to 1828, there had been a lull in national political controversy, and it is often said that a calm antedates a storm. After the war of 1812, with its controversies and excitements, had passed, there seems to have followed an intervening season of rest, before the energies of political enthusiasm broke forth again in the first campaign of General Jackson against John Quincy Adams. How great the lull was of which we speak may be inferred from the records of the town-clerk. In 1816, there was in Hopkinton a difference of opinion upon the presidential question represented by the numbers 211 and 95, not to mention a scattering vote or two. However, in 1820, with scarcely any opposition or scattering votes, there were cast 104 votes for presidential electors. More than this: in 1824, with a somewhat irregular cast, but with scarcely a sign of opposition or dissent, the highest candidate for presidential elector received only 66 ballots. Such indeed was the quietus that anticipated the activity of 1828, illustrating an inevitable law of social and political dynamics. Yet we must not overlook another feature of the situation. Andrew Jackson was a



Horace Chase



man of great personal reputation and influence. At the present day, we would call him personally magnetic. Besides this, he was General Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, whose name and fame were celebrated to the utmost bounds of our national domain.

The presidential campaign of 1828, so far as Hopkinton was concerned, was probably conducted with the demonstrations incidental to the customs and facilities of the times. The details recoverable are meagre. However, there need be no hesitation in saying such general enthusiasm was probably never witnessed on a similar occasion in this town. Indeed, it would seem that the first question asked concerning a stranger was, "Is he a Jackson man?" The zeal of childhood and youth emulated that of manhood. "Are you a Jackson boy?" was the question asked of one urchin by another. The ardor of the time culminated in the following vote for electors of president and vice-president on the 3d of November, as attests the record of the town-clerk:

For John Harvey, two hundred and seventy-two votes ;

" Benning M. Bean, two hundred and seventy-two votes ;

" William Pickering, two hundred and seventy-two votes ;

" Jesse Bowers, two hundred and seventy-two votes ;

" Aaron Watson, two hundred and seventy-two votes ;

" Jonathan Nye, two hundred and seventy-two votes ;

" Stephen P. Webster, two hundred and seventy-two votes ;

" Moses White, two hundred and seventy-two votes ;

" George Sullivan, one hundred and sixty-seven votes ;

" Samuel Quarles, one hundred and sixty-seven votes ;

" Samuel Sparhawk, one hundred and sixty-seven votes ;

" William Bixby, one hundred and sixty-seven votes ;

" Nahum Parker, one hundred and sixty-seven votes ;

" Thomas Woolson, one hundred and sixty-seven votes ;

" Ezra Bartlett, one hundred and sixty-seven votes ; and

" William Lovejoy, one hundred and sixty-seven votes :

Which votes were declared in open town-meeting.

On inauguration day the next March, there was a grand celebration on the top of Putney's hill. A deep, light snow had just fallen, but that was no hindrance to the ultimate object. A cannon was dragged through the snow from the village, by the Contoocook road, to the summit of the hill near the old cemetery, and the repeated discharges of the piece made the atmosphere ring. There was standing near

by the empty former residence of Nathaniel Rowell. History says a temporary bar was established in the otherwise unoccupied farm-house. An eye witness, a Jackson man, represents the occasion as one of the "drunkenest times he ever saw." We draw the mantle of charity, remembering this celebration was in a former and different time.

In 1832, though there was less excitement during the campaign, the town of Hopkinton cast 310 votes for Jacksonian electors against 141 for the opposition.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE CENSUS OF 1830.

By the census of 1830, the population of Hopkinton was found to be 2474. In the first instance, this enumeration is remarkable for two reasons. Ever since the first census, in 1767, there had been a steady increase of population; ever since that of 1830, there has been a general decrease of the same. By the census of 1860, there was an increase of nine persons over the number of those found by the previous census. In one other instance—the census of 1880—the decline in population was indicated in arrest, 22 more persons being found than in 1870.

The causes of the steady increase of population till 1830, and the general decrease since, are complex. For an understanding of them, we must look into the composite life of society itself. We have already remarked the circumstances which once existed to attract people to Hopkinton for homes or on business. A new town in a commercial and legal centrality must thrive in population. We have pointed out the circumstances that took away Hopkinton's prestige as a half shire-town and incidental capital of the state. We have shown that this loss tended to a reduction of the number of inhabitants. Yet after the events of 1819 and 1823, the population increased slightly till 1830. We must seek a reason for this phenomenon.

The effect of the permanent location of the state capital and the county-seat of Merrimack at Concord upon the population was gradual. Much of the attendance upon state and county events in Hopkinton was transient. Then

the commercial importance of the town partly depended upon relations of longer continuance. Years passed before Concord became such a centre of trade as virtually to destroy the commercial prosperity of Hopkinton. The farms, too, were stationary, and supported their usual number of operators and occupants. There was also exhibited the natural tendency to the numerical increase of domestic establishments, so common in the earlier life of New England. More than this, the grand march of popular domestic migration had not been fully inaugurated.

Soon after 1830, the tide of local emigration had begun effectively to surge. Large commercial and manufacturing centres began to attract the young of both sexes. The store, the shop, the mill,—each got its share of recruits from the town of Hopkinton. Then the newer states of the west began to draw away their quotas of adventurers. The varying dispositions of the young in respect to a choice of a calling helped on the tendency to depopulation, because Hopkinton, declining in commercial importance, no longer offered the multiple industrial resources it once had. Add to all the facts we have described the later stimulus to popular mentality through improved educational facilities and the attendant and consequent partial suppression of the propagative instinct, and we have compassed the predominant causes of the comparative depopulation of which we are talking.

The census of 1830 represents a pivotal stage in the history of Hopkinton. The present time affords no special indication of a reactive tendency in population.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SUNDRY EVENTS FROM 1831 TO 1836.

In 1831, March 8, the town voted to discontinue the road laid out by the selectmen the previous year from the north-easterly end of Blackwater bridge easterly, through lands of Samuel Folsom, Josiah Rogers, and Stephen Sibley, to Concord line.

In 1832, March 13, Stephen Sibley, Ebenezer Dustin, and John Whipple were chosen a committee to examine the

pauper accounts of the town for the previous ten years, collect information in regard to the expense of towns that had purchased farms, and established poor-houses for the support of their paupers, and report the facts at the next annual town-meeting.

The town voted to purchase a large and a small burying-cloth, to be kept at Sumner Fowler's house, near the Union Baptist meeting-house. The Union Baptist meeting-house was the same as the Freewill Baptist church, of which we shall speak particularly in another chapter.

The selectmen were authorized to begin a suit against Jesse B. Hardy, to recover pay for 1792 feet of three inch pine plank, which he agreed to furnish for the purposes of a bridge near Silas Hardy's.

The selectmen were also authorized to pay the town of Weare the sum of \$25.15, it being the difference between one third and one half of the expense of surveying a road between Sutton South meeting-house and Nashua village.

The petition of William A. Kent and others, for a road from Warner, through a part of Hopkinton, to Concord, and also that of Daniel Farmer and others, for a road through a part of Hopkinton to Amoskeag, formed the subject of an article of the warrant for this town-meeting. The matters involved were referred to the discretion of the selectmen.

On the 16th of March, the selectmen were authorized to repair Hill's bridge, at Contoocook, by building a new and substantial wooden pier, supply the bridge with new plank and railings, and make such other improvements as they thought necessary.

The selectmen were also instructed to oppose the appointment of a committee on the petition of Charles F. Gove and others for a road from Hill's bridge to Bassett's mill in Weare.

In 1833, March 12, the committee chosen to report upon the expense of paupers and the subject of a town farm and poor-house reported. Their report was accepted but not put upon the record of the town. However, the next day, at the adjourned town-meeting, the town voted to purchase a farm, stock, furniture, and other materials necessary for the establishment of a poor-house, and that the town's paupers be removed to the poor-house as soon as it should be ready to receive them, and that the selectmen be author-

ized to appoint an overseer of the farm and the paupers. Stephen Sibley, John Silver, and Daniel Chase were chosen a committee to carry the main purpose into effect.

On the same day, the town voted to accept the legacies bequeathed it by Dr. Ebenezer Larned, deceased, and that the town treasurer receive the same, and, upon the payment of them, give the executor a good and sufficient discharge.

On the 15th of the following June, at a special meeting, the committee, chosen in March to purchase a farm for the establishment of a poor-house, reported verbally that they had purchased the farm of Daniel Chase, had taken a deed of the same, and given their note to Mr. Chase for the sum of \$3,000, with interest after the first day of March, 1834. Singular as it may seem, there was an article in the warrant for this special meeting to see if the town would sell the farm again, but the article was passed over and the meeting dissolved.

In 1834, March 12, the foregoing committee to purchase a town farm reported formally. In addition to facts already given, they affirmed that the estate contained about 169 acres, and that the cost of stocking and furnishing was \$442, the farm being then ready for occupation. The same day the town voted to make the poor-house a house of correction.

The poor-farm, as it was called, was located on Dimond's hill, being an estate of which the present house and land of Walter F. Hoyt were formerly a part.

On the foregoing 12th of March, the town passed an act authorizing the town treasurer to give a discharge to the executor of the will of the late Dr. Ebenezer Larned, on account of the bequest of a female charity fund, according to the provisions and specifications of the will. The discharge was to be procured by the payment of the fund to the treasurer on or before the first day of the next April, with interest for the previous year. The fund amounted to \$500. It exists as a public provision to this day.

The Basset Mill road came up again for consideration on the 5th of July, when the town voted to postpone the building of that part of it located in Hopkinton. On the 26th of the same month, the town refused to reconsider the vote of the 6th, and also refused to instruct the selectmen to contract for its construction, acting under two separate articles in the warrant.

In 1835, March 11, the selectmen of the previous year made a verbal report of their investigation in relation to the support of paupers, and their report was accepted, but there was no record made of its substance.

Nathaniel Curtis was made an agent to collect of Hugh McAllister, executor of the will of Dr. Ebenezer Larned, two legacies of \$500 each, bequeathed to the town of Hopkinton.

On the 31st of August, the Basset Mill road came upon the public conscience again. The road had been laid out by the court's committee, and this time the town voted that the selectmen should appoint an agent to make an application to the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, in the following September, for leave to discontinue the portion of the road lying in Hopkinton, according to an act of discontinuance already passed by the town.

In 1836, March 9, the selectmen made a report upon the conduct of the poor-farm, and their report was accepted. The legacies of the late Dr. Ebenezer Larned were consigned by vote to the Franklin Bank in Hopkinton as a loan. The selectmen were instructed to make the Basset Mill road that season.

The same day the selectmen were authorized to hire a sum not exceeding \$1,000, it being such a portion of \$2,000 raised by vote of the town for defraying town charges.

On the 7th of the next November, the sense of the town upon the expediency of the establishment of an insane asylum by the state was taken. The vote stood 75 in the affirmative and 70 in the negative. The subject of rebuilding Tyler's bridge was referred to the selectmen, the vote prescribing the following lucid expression of the method: "in such a manner as they shall think proper between this time and the fifteenth day of December next, and that it be completed in the course of the next summer." The selectmen were also authorized to hire a sum not exceeding \$1,000, upon the credit of the town, for defraying town expenses.

The Larned legacies, the Franklin Bank and the Basset Mill road will be subjects of further remark in future pages of this work.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

A LEGAL TRAGEDY.

The year 1836 witnessed a scene in Hopkinton that was the only one of its kind ever occurring in the town. On the 6th of January, Abraham Prescott, of Pembroke, was hung for the murder of Mrs. Sally Cochran of that town. It will be remembered by the reader, that although the courts of Merrimack county had been located at Concord, the jail, originally the property of Hillsborough county, remained in Hopkinton till 1852. Consequently the execution of Prescott, in 1836, occurred at Hopkinton.

Abraham Prescott is represented as a feeble-minded youth, who was a kind of *protégé* of the Cochran family, of whom Chauncey Cochran, husband of the murdered woman, was the responsible head. In his simple mind, Prescott, as the story goes, conceived that, making way with Mr. and Mrs. Cochran, he would certainly inherit their property. By a stupid project, he decoyed Mrs. Cochran into seclusion, and then dealt her a fatal blow. This was on the 23d of June, 1833. Prescott afterwards confessed the deed, and was tried for, and convicted of, murder at the September term of the Supreme Court in the year 1834, his sentence to be hung on the 23d of December, 1835, being pronounced.

Very strenuous efforts were made for a commutation of the sentence, the miserable youth's mental condition being urged as a motive for legal consideration. A reprieve to the 6th of January was obtained, but no appeals affecting the executive attitude of the governor and council, the doomed culprit went to his fate on the expiration of the reprieve.

Prescott was a long time confined in the jail at Hopkinton. Andrew Leach was the jailer. In the jailer's family at the time of the reprieve was Mrs. Clarissa G., daughter of Mr. Leach, and wife of Capt. Robert Chase, of Newburyport, Mass. She was only 22 years old, having with her a daughter, Mary Ann L., of the age of 22 months. In relating the circumstances attending the execution of Prescott, we draw from the description of Alonzo J. Fogg, who has already written a graphic account of the affair. Mr. Fogg says:

The reprieve of Prescott was not generally known, or at least not credited, and on the first day appointed for his execution many people from Pembroke and the adjoining towns congregated at Hopkinton village to witness the public execution. When the news was broken to the large assemblage, by the proper authorities, that the governor had reprieved Prescott for fourteen days, it created great indignation with a large majority. They honestly felt that the hand of justice had been held too long, and made up their minds that the gallows should not be robbed of its deserving victim by any executive interference.

After dark, the more determined portion of the indignant people, who comprised some of the most respectable residents of Pembroke, collected in the vicinity of the jail and demanded of Mr. Leach the keys of the cell of the condemned man, but he wisely refused to comply with their request. At this time, Mrs. Clarissa Chase was confined in bed with an infant son two days old. But in this condition her courage and respect for the legal rights of the prisoner did not forsake her. She said,—“Father, never give up Prescott to that cruel mob till we are all dead.” The violent demonstrations of the people without, however, had a powerful effect on her weak and nervous system, and a few minutes after she spoke to her father she went into convulsions.

At this crisis, a mother's appeal came to the rescue. Mrs. Leach unbarred the outside door, opened it, and there she stood, a frail and helpless woman, before an infuriated mass of men crazed for blood and revenge. At her appearance with only a lighted candle in her hand, the crowd were hushed to silence in a moment. She told them of the situation of her daughter within, and appealed to their sympathy, and asked them to desist in their unlawful effort to secure the prisoner within the cell unless they desired to sacrifice her only child to gratify their base design. Mrs. Leach's supplication had its desired effect, and the mob quietly left the jail and repaired to the Perkins hotel, where they hung Prescott in effigy on the limb of the large elm in front of the house, which plainly foretold what might be expected the 6th of January, if justice was further delayed.

The execution of Prescott, occurred at the north of the village of Hopkinton, in the pasture now owned by Horace G. Chase, having been recently purchased by him of George W. Currier. The conformation of the land on three sides of the portion of the lot lying nearest the highway makes a kind of natural amphitheatre. Near the centre of the amphitheatre are two boulders of granite of considerable size. These stones mark the location of Prescott's scaffold, to which he was escorted from the jail by the music of drum

and fife, his conveyance being preceded by a wagon containing his coffin. At the scene of the execution an immense crowd was gathered. The doomed man was swung off into eternity without a struggle. Indeed, he seemed hardly alive when he reached the scaffold. Imbecility, fear, remorse, one or all, had engendered a horrid passivity that was apparently unable to resist the last stroke inflicted by this world.

We further quote from Mr. Fogg, as follows :

Mrs. Chase never recovered from the fright and excitement attending the delay of Prescott's execution, and December 26, three days after, her spirit took its flight through that dark vista to an unknown God. Her little daughter, Mary Ann L., through neglect and excitement, was soon taken sick, and followed her mother January 21. In the Hopkinton village cemetery, near the centre of the grounds, a small marble headstone marks the spot where Clarissa G. Chase, and her daughter, Mary Ann L. Chase, are taking their last rest in the same grave.

When these tragic events were taking place in the village of Hopkinton, Capt. Chase was at sea, and on his return, and learning the sad fate of his wife and child, his feelings can better be imagined than described. For several years he remained single, but at length married. He took his wife with him on a long voyage: his ship came in collision with another vessel and sank to the bottom of the ocean, carrying him and his wife with him to make their long and last sleep in a watery grave. This last act in the tragedy finished the earthly career of all of Capt. Chase's family save one.

The infant son was only five days old when its mother died, and was named Robert Green Chase. He was educated for the Episcopal church, and settled in the ministry at Philadelphia, where he became a popular divine. He married, and the fruit of his union was a daughter. In 1866, Mr. Chase spent his summer vacation on the coast of Maine. By accident, Mr. Chase and wife were drowned, leaving his daughter an orphan, who now resides in Philadelphia.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

SUNDRY EVENTS FROM 1837 TO 1844.

In 1837, January 28, the town of Hopkinton voted to receive of the state the respective portion of the deposits of the public money consigned to the town of Hopkinton by virtue of an act of the legislature, passed January 13, 1837, and pledged the faith of the town for the safe keeping and repayment thereof, and appointed Stephen Sibley an agent to receive and execute certificates of deposit therefor. Mr. Sibley, as agent of the town, was to pay over to the town treasurer his deposits for the time being, and the treasurer was to give a special bond to the town for the faithful discharge of his trust, and loan the deposits, with the direction, consent, and approbation of the selectmen, for the time being. This action related to the reception and disposition of the "surplus money," from the United States treasury, there being, by an act of congress of 1836, \$41,000,000 distributed among the several states of the Union. In law, the sum distributed was a "deposit," but, in fact, it was a gift that was never refunded.

On the same day, the selectmen were authorized to rebuild Tyler's bridge as they thought proper.

In 1838, March 13, the committee of the town, chosen to audit and settle the accounts of the town treasurer, found him charged with cash received of Stephen Sibley, agent of the town, to the amount of \$6,102.06, upon which deposit interest had been collected to the amount of \$37.46, making in all \$6,139.52, which was accounted for by adequate securities.

The next day, the sense of the voters was taken upon the expediency of the state legislature passing a law authorizing town-clerks to record deeds. There were 110 votes in favor of the proposition, and 241 against it. It was voted that the interest on the public deposits be appropriated to defraying town charges the year ensuing; that the selectmen effect an insurance upon the pauper farm; to accept the report of Stephen Sibley, agent for the receipt of the public deposit, and discharge him from his agency.

On the 20th of the next August, the town voted to pass over an article relating to building a stone bridge over the Contoocook river, near Moses Tyler's, and also to pass over

one relating to one or two stone abutments at Tyler's bridge.

In 1839, on the 16th of February, the following act was passed by the town :

Voted that the town relinquish to the First Congregational Society in the town of Hopkinton all right and title that they have or may have or may claim to have in the meeting house occupied by said society.

There were 82 yeas and 58 nays to the proposition, which apparently anticipated a purpose to repair the meeting-house by the society. The remodelling of the meeting-house will be a future subject of this work.

On the 9th of the following March, the selectmen were authorized to collect, or cause to be collected, by the 15th of the next September, 75 per cent. of all the securities on account of the surplus revenue belonging to the town, and apply the same to the outstanding debts of the town and the incidental expenses for the ensuing year.

The town also voted to appropriate \$3,000 towards the establishment of an insane asylum in the state, provided that the institution were located within the limits of Hopkinton.

Horace Chase, Hamilton E. Perkins, and Stephen Sibley were made a committee to consider the laws relating to the extinguishing of fires, and report at the next annual town-meeting.

The selectmen reported the location and boundaries of the several school-districts in town. Their report was accepted, and the boundaries became a matter of record. This action was authorized the year previous. The districts located were nineteen in number, and were described by metes and bounds territorially.

In 1840, March 11, the subject of repairs upon Hill's bridge at Contoocook was referred to the selectmen, who were to examine it at once, ascertain where repairs were needed, and make comparative estimates between the expense of a stone bridge, and that of a wooden one, and that of a wooden one with stone abutments without a pier, reporting at the town-meeting in November. The same officers were also authorized to enclose the village burying-ground with a good, substantial board fence, with good split stone posts, not less than six feet in length, the fence to be

not less than four feet high, and of a style discretionary with the officers, the structure to have regard to decency and durability. The selectmen were also authorized to fence the burying-ground on Clement's hill according to their proper discretion.

The residue of the surplus revenue belonging to the town was by vote applied to the defraying of town expenses the ensuing year, while the equivalent of the interest was to be deducted proportionately from each poll tax.

The town voted to fit up the town-house for the accommodation of the court, in case the town was made a half shire-town of Merrimack county; also, to defend a suit brought by the town of Henniker, for the support of Anna Dodge, wife of Asa Dodge.

On the 2d of the next November, the selectmen reported with reference to their inspection of Hill's bridge. The town then voted "that the selectmen cause Hill's bridge to be rebuilt next season according to the present plan of said bridge, and that they repair or rebuild the abutments with stone, as in their discretion will be for the best interest of the town, and that they make such preparation this season for rebuilding the same as they may think necessary."

In 1841, March 10, the selectmen were authorized to divide one year's interest, at 6 per cent., of the surplus revenue among all the persons who were taxed in town the ensuing year, the distribution to be equal.

It was voted that one fourth of the school money be equally divided among the districts, and the residue equally according to the scholars, as formerly.

One dollar was voted to each soldier of the third company of infantry that did military duty in 1840.

In 1842, March 10, the selectmen were instructed to purchase a bier for each of the graveyards in town; to divide the school-district in Contoocook by the river; to print the report of town expenditures in pamphlet form, the number of copies to be sufficient to supply one to each legal voter; to divide one year's interest of the surplus revenue among the several tax-payers; to authorize the selectmen to hire as much money as they deemed expedient to defray town charges, the sum raised being \$1,700.

The selectmen were also directed to administer the following oath to each person before taking an inventory of his property:

You solemnly swear, or affirm (as the case may be), that you will make true answers to such questions as shall be asked you in reference to your property and estate, liable by law to taxation; So help you God.

After taking the inventory, the selectmen were to propound the following:

Upon the oath you have taken, have you now given a true account of all your property and estate, liable by law to taxation on the first day of April instant, according to your best knowledge and belief?

Have you neither transferred, concealed, kept back, nor in any way disposed of any of your money, or securities, or other property of any description, with a design to avoid or diminish your taxes?

On the 5th of the following December, Moses Colby was chosen an agent of the town to oppose a road laid out by the road commissioners from Bell's tavern in Henniker to Stanwood's tavern in Hopkinton. Bell's tavern was on the site of the present Henniker hotel, and Stanwood's tavern on that of the present Perkins Inn.

On the 5th of June, 1842, James Straw signed an indenture allowing the selectmen of the town to drain Wolf meadow, the consideration being \$2. Wolf meadow is now flowed by Whittier's pond, at the westerly junction of the old and new roads running between Hopkinton and Concord.

In 1843, there was a hard struggle over the subject of the 4th article in the warrant for the annual town-meeting on the 14th of March. The article related to the choice of two representatives to the General Court. The clerk's record gives no details of the ballots, but mentions the conclusive fact that the article was indefinitely postponed on the second day of the meeting, apparently in the afternoon.

On the third day of town-meeting, the matter of purchasing a piece of land for a burying-yard near the lower village was referred to the selectmen. A year's interest of the surplus revenue was by vote divided as formerly, and annually so until further ordered by the town. The selectmen were instructed to cause one third of the school-money to be collected by the first day of the next September. The town voted to raise \$2,000 for current expenses, authorizing the selectmen to hire such a sum as they deemed necessary, not exceeding \$1,000, the rate of interest to be 6 per cent.

The same day, the following act was passed :

Voted the town give to Widow Catherine S. Lerner all the school book fund that can be realized from the Franklin Savings Bank, being the same school book fund bequeathed the town by Doct. Ebenezer Lerner, deceased, provided the heirs at law to the said Lerner shall signify their assent in writing to such appropriation and waive all advantage by reason of such disposition of said fund.

On the 10th of the following August, the selectmen were instructed to divide the town into school-districts to the number of 20, according to law. On the 7th of October, the same officers were authorized to purchase a piece of land near the east village for a burying-ground.

On the 14th of October, the record was made of the action of the selectmen in dividing the town into twenty school-districts, the action being in response to a petition, of the 9th of the same month, signed by Chase Fowler, Hazen Kimball, Sumner Carlton, Moses Stanley, Timothy Tilton, John Tilton, George S. Daniels, M. W. Merrill, John F. Sargent, Joel Chandler, and Gilman Fifield.

In 1844, March 13, a record is made of an alphabetical list having been lodged with the town-clerk, and posted in the store of Stephen B. Sargent, fifteen days prior to the 12th of March, and of each voter being checked on the list in the vote for representatives to the General Court. Previously to this time, the detailed ballots for representatives had been sometimes recorded, but not always—in fact, never till a late period.

The school-money raised, exclusive of the interest on the school-fund, was only \$850, whereas for some time previous it had been \$1,060.20.

It was voted to postpone the reading of the report of the superintending school-committee, and authorize the selectmen to procure 600 printed copies of the same for distribution among the legal voters of the town.

The selectmen were authorized to compromise with the petitioners for a new road from Henniker to Hopkinton, that the road might leave the route laid out by the commissioners near the Henniker line; thence keeping on the west side of the Contoocook river to a point near Smiley's mills, at West Hopkinton; thence to the house of Deacon White; thence to the burying-ground by the bridge over Paul brook; thence to the Basset Mill road near the blacksmith-

shop of George Choat,—instead of building said road on the route established by the commissioners.

Thomas Bailey, Abram Brown, and Nathaniel Kimball were chosen a committee to confer with the selectmen in reference to the purchase of a piece of land for a burying-ground near the East village.

On the 3d day of August, Thomas Bailey and Cyrus Barton were chosen agents to effect a possible compromise in the matter of a road from Henniker to Hopkinton.

The poor-house in town was voted a house of correction. The overseer was to be the keeper. The following by-laws for the government of the house of correction were adopted:

First. Every inmate of the house of correction, when able to labor, shall be kept diligently employed under the direction of the keeper.

Second. If any inmate shall refuse to obey the orders of the overseer of the house of correction, such overseer may punish such inmate by confining him in solitary imprisonment not exceeding 48 hours at any one time.

On the 17th of the same month, the agents appointed by the town reported that they had not been able to effect any compromise with reference to the Henniker and Hopkinton road. The selectmen were then instructed to build the road laid out upon the petition of L. Smith and others, the building of it to be sold at the lowest price by auction; that a covered bridge be built across the river, with a span not exceeding 150 feet, with stone abutments; the work of constructing both the road and the bridge was to begin immediately. It is noticeable in this connection that the bridge was to be "built on the Ex plan," referring, doubtless, to the diagonal arrangement of its timbers. The selectmen were authorized to hire any sum of money not exceeding \$5,000, to defray the expenses of the town that year.

On the 15th of the next October, the town reconsidered so much of the foregoing action as related to the bridge over the Contoocook river on the new Henniker and Hopkinton road, and voted that the structure should be an arched one of stone.

At the presidential town-meeting in November, the subject of the expediency of abolishing capital punishment was considered. There were 70 votes in favor of the abolition of such punishment, and 172 in the negative.

It was voted that copies of the report of expenditures of the selectmen the ensuing year be printed in sufficient numbers to supply all the legal voters with one each, to be delivered at the next annual town-meeting.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE GREAT RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

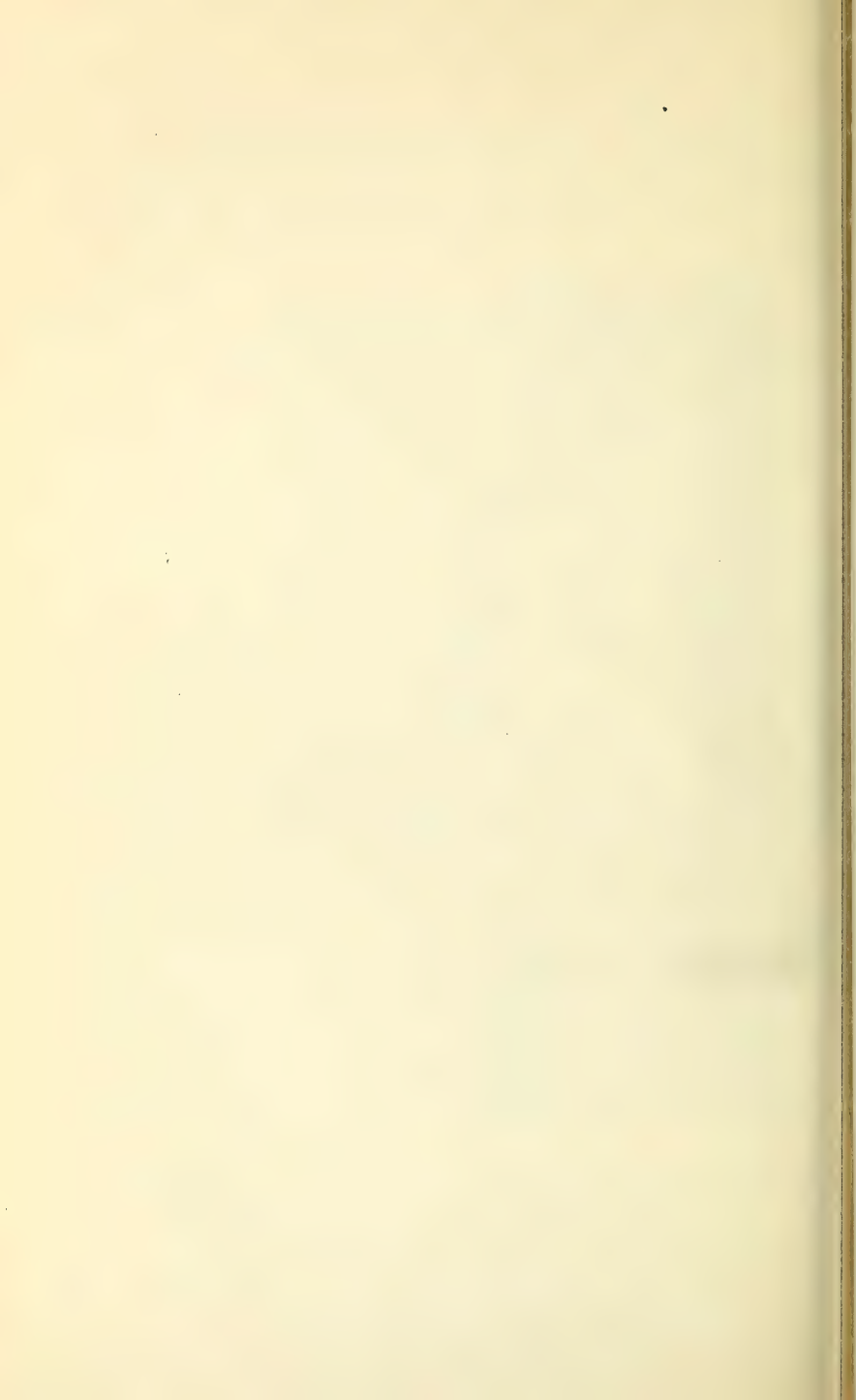
In the year 1844, the town of Hopkinton sustained the result of one of the greatest social agitations that ever occurred within its limits. For the time then being, every other political subject appears virtually to have succumbed to it. At the annual town-meeting in March, it was the predominant theme. Two representatives were chosen to the General Court with special reference to it. They were Samuel Colby and Moses Colby. Samuel Colby was a Democrat, but he was not chosen on that account; Moses Colby was a Whig, but that fact did not determine his election. Both of these gentlemen were chosen because of their opposition to a certain project represented by the railroads. In fact, the great railroad controversy in Hopkinton was at its height, and, so far as Hopkinton's choice of representatives to the General Court went, the railroads were defeated.

It is an item of interest in this connection that there was no railroad in Hopkinton at the time, nor does it appear that there was any immediate prospect of one being in town. However, there were railroads in other parts of New Hampshire, and projects for the extension of their ramifications, and the great railroad controversy was by no means local with any town in the state. This controversy arose out of the question of what is sometimes called *eminent domain*.

Eminent domain means the right of government to take private property, or allow it to be taken, for public uses. The 5th amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that such property shall not be taken "without just compensation." The principle involved in this amendment is equally recognized in civil law. However, this idea was not simply embraced in the matter of



METHODIST CHURCH.



controversy under discussion, but the subject of the public or private nature of a railroad corporation was emphatically broached. The way of presenting the subject is easily illustrated. A common highway is a public benefit, and, once decreed necessary, its right to pass, by the concession of the owners of private property, from its inception point to its termination, is unquestioned. However, such a highway is free in its provisions; but a railroad is restrictive in its benefits. No one is charged for using a common highway, but a pecuniary fare is collectible by a railroad. Out of this distinction arose a great contest in New Hampshire. Apparently many people neglected to reflect that a manufactory, located on a stream of water, has the right under the law to the eminent domain, so far as the necessary flowage of private lands is concerned, though it charges a price for the services it renders its patrons. But men do not always mind such considerations when in the heat of a great controversy. In the end, however, the legal expedients were equal to the exigencies in the railroad case. The railroad was the inevitable certainty. The age demanded it and the spirit of the age endorsed it. It remained only for the state either to claim the eminent domain for the use of the railroad, or to confirm the railroad as a public institution. In the progressive legal history of the state, as we are told by presumed authority, both things have been done.

The majority against railroads once prevailed in Hopkinton; but in the end the involved ascendant idea was defeated. To-day railroads are extended through private property, even though they are not free in their provisional accommodations. In closing this chapter, we present the clerk's record of the ballots by which Hopkinton's representatives to the General Court in 1844 were elected. The following is the first ballot:

Samuel Colby	had	132 votes.
John Burnham	"	78 "
Moses Colby	"	31 "
John Paige	"	14 "
Jonathan Jones	"	3 "
Old Dan Tucker	"	1 "
P. Clough	"	1 "
Joseph Dow	"	1 "

The following is the second ballot:

Moses Colby	had	127	votes.
John Burnham	"	103	"
David N. Patterson	"	7	"
Joseph Dow	"	1	"
John Paige	"	2	"
Moses Copps	"	1	"
Temperance,	"	1	"
Horace C. Stanley	"	2	"
John Repeal	"	1	"
Levi Straw, Jr.,	"	1	"

In this chapter, we have briefly shown how intense a public controversy may be; in a subsequent chapter, the reader will observe how readily the mind of a community can be reversed to favor that which it once opposed.

CHAPTER XL.

SUNDRY EVENTS FROM 1845 TO 1850.

In 1845, March 12, the selectmen of Hopkinton were instructed to adjust the account of the town against the town of Weare, for the support of Gilman Lull, as in their judgment would be for the best interest of the town. It was voted to dispense with the services of the superintending school-committee, so far as the examination and inspection of schools were concerned.

On the 26th of the following August, the town voted to rebuild Rowell's bridge, at West Hopkinton, with such variation as to place as the judgment of the selectmen might indicate, said bridge to be built of stone, provided the cost should not be over \$2,500, and the builder would warrant the bridge to stand from three to five years after completion, the construction to be sold by auction to the lowest bidder.

On the 23d of the next September, the selectmen were instructed to purchase a burial-cloth for the use of the graveyard near the town-house. It was also voted to sell land for private burial-lots in the same graveyard. The selectmen were instructed to purchase land for enlarging the yard.

On the 29th of the following November, the town voted

to reconsider, from and after the first day of the next April, a vote passed at the annual town-meeting in 1843, to divide one year's interest of the surplus revenue at 6 per cent. among the resident tax-payers equally.

In 1846, March 11, the collecting of town taxes was struck off in open town-meeting to the lowest bidder, and John Foss became collector at a salary of \$24. The sum of \$3,000 was raised for town expenses. Horace Chase, Nicholas Quimby, and Phineas Clough were chosen a committee to consider and report at the next annual town-meeting what part of chapter 111 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the extinguishing of fires, it was expedient to adopt, and also to consider and report a code of rules and by-laws, such as should be thought expedient and proper, according to chapter 31 of the Revised Statutes, and an act entitled "An Act in addition to chapter 31 of the Revised Statutes," passed June, 1845.

It was voted that the selectmen purchase a grave cloth for the graveyard on Clement's hill. A provision was made for printing the selectmen's report.

In 1847, March 10, the town voted against the proposition to establish a county poor-farm. The committee of March 11, 1846, to consider and report in reference to the extinguishing of fires presented a by-law in 23 sections; another of four sections, relating to horses, neat cattle, etc., running at large, and respecting the kindling, guarding, and safe-keeping of fires, etc., was reported.

The Hon. Matthew Harvey introduced a measure for the consideration of the town, which adopted it. The act provided for the annual distribution of the equivalent of the interest of funds realized from the lease of the parsonage, school, and militia lots in town. The sum of \$88 was to be divided among the different religious societies in proportion to the taxes paid publicly by each; the sum of \$34.93, among the several school-districts, as the town might direct; the sum of \$4.24, among the several militia companies equally. The aggregate, of \$127.17 was to be an annual appropriation.

The town treasurer was empowered to collect one half of the securities of the town, excepting the literary fund and the legacies, and appropriate the same as the law required, and that the remainder be collected the next year.

In 1848, March 15, the town voted to appropriate \$23.28

of the literary fund for the support of a teacher's institute in Merrimack county.

A vote being taken on the expediency of the General Court passing a law prohibiting the sale of wines and spirituous liquors, except for chemical, medicinal, and mechanical purposes, the result was 103 in the affirmative and 57 in the negative.

Nicholas Quimby was chosen an agent of the town, to convey by deed, and by the direction of the selectmen, any real estate that might come into the absolute possession of the town during the ensuing year.

The services of a superintending school-committee, so far as relating to the visiting of schools, were dispensed with by vote.

On the 7th of the next November, the town voted to paint the town-house.

The same day the selectmen were instructed to suspend the collection of the securities of the town and retain in the treasury uncollected securities sufficient to account for the parsonage, school, and training-field funds, until the question then pending in the Supreme Court in relation to the town of Henniker was decided, and which involved the subject of the right of towns to appropriate the principal of the described funds, and assess a tax to pay the interest. The court decided that such a tax could not legally be assessed.

In 1849, March 13, the town voted to raise 3 per cent. of the school-money for the support of a teacher's institute in Merrimack county, also to adopt the provisions of chapter 727 of the Pamphlet Laws of the state, passed at the November session of the legislature of 1840, and relating to engineers.

In 1850, March 13, the selectmen were directed to instruct the collector of taxes to abate 3 per cent. of all taxes paid on or before the first day of September, 2 per cent. of all paid on or before the first of November, and 1 per cent. on all paid on or before the first of January; the selectmen were to allow the same rates of premium to the collector for all taxes paid into the town treasury on or before the 5th day of each respective month mentioned; and this arrangement was to be in force till otherwise ordered by the town.

It was voted that any person paying 75 per cent. of his

highway taxes into the town treasury on or before the first day of September should be entitled to a receipt in full for such taxes. The selectmen were instructed to purchase a piece of ground for the burying-yard in the northerly part of the town, the present cemetery at Blackwater being presumably indicated. The town voted to purchase two hearses, one to be kept in Hopkinton village and one in Contoocook.

On the 15th of April, the foregoing vote in relation to the payment of highway taxes into the town treasury was reconsidered, and another vote, to a similar effect, with the time changed to on or before the first day of June, was passed. The selectmen were instructed to purchase two new hearses with any unappropriated money in the town treasury.

During the period embraced by this chapter, the Mexican war occurred. The war not being popular in New England, little personal interest was taken in it by New Hampshire people. Capt. Paul R. George, of Hopkinton, was quartermaster of Col. Caleb Cushing's Massachusetts regiment, taking along with him Elbridge Burbank and Daniel Caiton. All three returned.

Philip Perry, of this town, was also a soldier of that war, according to private information.

CHAPTER XLI.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE RAILROAD.

In a previous chapter, speaking of the year 1844, we told of the ardent opposition of the town of Hopkinton to railroads. If one living at that time had been foretold that in less than five years a large party in this town would be equally as earnest in promoting the advancement of a scheme to construct a railroad within the limits of Hopkinton, he might have treated the statement with contempt as well as surprise. Yet, in the progress of events, the implied state of things came to pass.

In a very few years after 1844, many people in Hopkinton became interested in a scheme which ultimately con-

structed a railroad from Concord to Bradford, with a branch line from Contoocook to Hillsborough Bridge, the completed project affording no less than three stations in this town, namely, at Tyler's, Contoocook, and West Hopkinton.

The evidence of a progressive railroad scheme, interesting to the town of Hopkinton, is found in two votes of the town, passed March 13, 1849, as follows :

Voted that this subject [of the 10th article in the warrant] be left with the selectmen, and that they be instructed to avail themselves of all the advantages the law gives them, with a view to have a bridge built across the public highway, near the dwelling house of Moses Tyler, for the use of the Concord and Claremont railroad company.

Voted that the selectmen be instructed to request the corporations of the several railroads in Hopkinton to build and tend gates wherever the said railroads shall cross the public highway in said town.

The following act of the town, passed March 13, 1850, is also of interest in this connection :

Voted that notice be given to the Concord and Claremont and Contoocook Valley railroad corporations to build, maintain and tend gates at the several places where the said railroads cross the public highways in this town, in accordance with the requirements of chapter 142 of the Revised Statutes.

The foregoing votes, or acts, implying the cautionary prudence of the town of Hopkinton, were measurably fruitless so far as the exact text of their language was concerned. No bridges were built over the highway by railroads in this town, and scarcely any gates were constructed and tended at crossings. Such permanent precautions against danger at railroad crossings as the law effectively prescribed were and are of a different kind. However, we are to speak further, not of precautions and obstructions, but of enthusiasm and encouragement in view of the proposed railroad project we have described. The principal support of the railroad was the money subscribed for its stock. Not only was money rapidly forthcoming, but the wildest conceptions of the potency of the investment were everywhere afloat. Such was the readiness to exchange money for railroad stock that the ordinary, private borrower, with good and sufficient security, could hardly obtain a hearing. The popular enthusiasm culminated in 1850, in the early fall of the year, when trains began to run

regularly between Concord and Contoocook. A day of great festivity was held. The railroad officials extended the favor of a free ride to and from the city of Concord. The proffered courtesy was accepted by a large company, filling a long train.

The people of Contoocook had determined to be liberal in promoting the festivities. A subscription had been raised, a public dinner provided, music and artillery secured. About one thousand persons sat down to eat. The food was set upon a row of tables at the station, a shed having been erected for their accommodation. About fifteen members of the Warner artillery came with a gun and music to do the military honors. The gun was posted on the interval on the north side of the river, just below the railroad bridge, towards which spot a signal was given to fire. Speeches were made, the band played, the cannon thundered. It was indeed a gala occasion. The pecuniary expense of the dinner eaten on this occasion amounted to \$200.

In the course of time, the emotions of people most interested in the railroad project received a serious reverse. The assessments upon original stock, for the completion of the enterprise, created the wildest consternation. To be rid of their obligations, many people made heavy sacrifices. The aggregate loss to Hopkinton residents was very large. Many thousands of dollars were the cost of a blind zeal in the first instance. Such is life many times over.

The facilities for railroad travel to Bradford and Hillsborough Bridge were eventually completed. The line from Contoocook to Hillsborough Bridge was built by Joseph Barnard, then of Contoocook, his work as constructor of the road-bed being done in 1849. Since the introduction of the railroad into Contoocook, many changes and improvements have been made at the station. Railroad connection, in later years, has been extended to Claremont Junction on the one hand, and to Peterborough on the other, as continuations of the former lines to Bradford and Hillsborough Bridge respectively.

CHAPTER XLII.

SUNDRY EVENTS FROM 1851 TO 1855.

In 1851, March 12, the town voted on the expediency of the state legislature's passing the homestead exemption act, securing each family the value of \$500 free from attachment, levy, or execution, with 209 votes in favor of, and 128 against, the project.

On March 13, the town voted to raise \$1,200 for schools, and that the 24th dividend of the literary fund be added to the amount, and that one half of the whole be equally divided among the school-districts, and one half among the same according to the number of scholars in each.

The selectmen were instructed to build a hearse-house at Contoocook the present year.

In 1852, March 3, the town voted to repeal the 14th and 15th sections of the by-law of the town relating to the extinguishing of fires, and passed March 9, 1847. The by-law referred to was reported on March 10, it being the second day of the annual town-meeting, but the clerk of that year, 1847, did not record its adoption. The 14th section provided that a majority of the fire-wards could destroy a building to stay the progress of a fire; the 15th, that the selectmen could assess the damage upon the tax-payers, unless the fire started in such building, or the same would have burned in any case.

On the 10th of May, the town voted to discontinue the road laid out by the road commissioners from the house of William Rogers to Henniker line, and the selectman were authorized to petition the court of common pleas for a discontinuance.

The town voted to rebuild Rowell's bridge, at West Hopkinton, of wood, with stone abutments, and the selectmen were instructed to make it of such a model as they deemed for the interest of the town, and locate the same accordingly. The selectmen were also instructed to build a wooden suspension bridge over the river at Contoocook, the same to rest upon two stone abutments raised to a sufficient height to allow water to pass at ordinary freshets, the manner of covering the same to be left to the discretion of the selectmen. The matter of rebuilding Tyler's bridge was left to the discretion of the selectmen, who were authorized to employ suitable persons to convey foot-pas-

sengers across the river at Tyler's and Smiley's, the latter being at West Hopkinton. The selectmen were authorized to hire a sum not exceeding \$5,000, at 6 per cent., for the purpose of building and repairing bridges in town. A part of this action resulted from the great freshet of the spring of 1852, and which carried off Rowell's bridge and also the bridge on the Henniker new road, so called, of which we shall say more hereafter.

On the 8th day of the next July, the selectmen were instructed "to build a new wooden covered bridge at Contoocookville without roof," whatever that may have meant, and sell the work to the lowest bidder.

On the 2d day of November, after a comparatively quiet campaign, the people of the town voted at the presidential election. The Democratic electors received 279 votes, the Whig 102, the Freesoil 46. It is thus seen that the Democratic majority was 131. This large majority resulted from two causes. The Democratic candidate for President was Franklin Pierce, a popular man: again, he was a citizen of New Hampshire. The possibility of having a President of the United States from New Hampshire aroused state pride, and gave Franklin Pierce many a vote he would not otherwise have received.

At the same election, the town voted on the expediency of the bill entitled "An act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops" being enacted into a law. The vote stood 29 yeas and 187 nays.

The selectmen were authorized to appoint an agent to sell or buy the interest of Amos Frye in the cider-mill on the pauper farm.

In 1853, March 9, the town seemed to be a little hilarious, it being the second day of the annual meeting, or else there had been an unusual number of marriages during the previous fiscal year. The motion to choose ten hogreeves prevailed, and subsequently a vote to choose ten more was passed. The following twenty hogreeves were chosen: Moses T. Kimball, William R. Chase, Lucius H. Tyler, William Winchester, Melvin Colby, James H. Emerson, William H. Leslie, George W. Piper, Carlton Weeks, Alfred N. Chandler, William H. Boutwell, Stephen B. Clarke, Jr., Horatio J. Chandler, Josiah D. Cilley, James Kezar, Samuel A. Hardy, George L. Dow, David Everett, Lozaro Currier, Henry M. Fuller.

The town voted to raise \$2,000 for current expenses, and the selectmen were authorized to borrow \$4,000 upon the credit of the town.

On the 21st of March, the selectmen were instructed to build a covered bridge across the river at Contoocook, like or similar to the one built at West Hopkinton the year previous, except that it was to be with or without an arch, according to the discretion of the selectmen, and the abutments were to be raised sufficiently to allow water to pass in the greatest freshets, and the structure was to be built that season.

In 1854, March 14, there was a remarkable contest for representatives to the General Court. Isaac D. Merrill was chosen a representative upon the second ballot. The town then voted ten times for another representative, but without a choice, and the contest was abandoned. We shall refer to a cause of this contest in the next chapter.

In 1855, March 14, the agent of the town pauper farm was requested hereafter to make an annual detailed report of all produce raised, all articles bought and sold, and all receipts and expenditures connected with his agency, said report to be made to the selectmen and published in their annual report. The town auditors were by vote ordered to cause their report of the treasurer's account to be published with the selectmen's and superintending school-committee's report, this arrangement to obtain until otherwise ordered by the town.

The selectmen were authorized to purchase a good fire safe, for the better preservation of the records of the town.

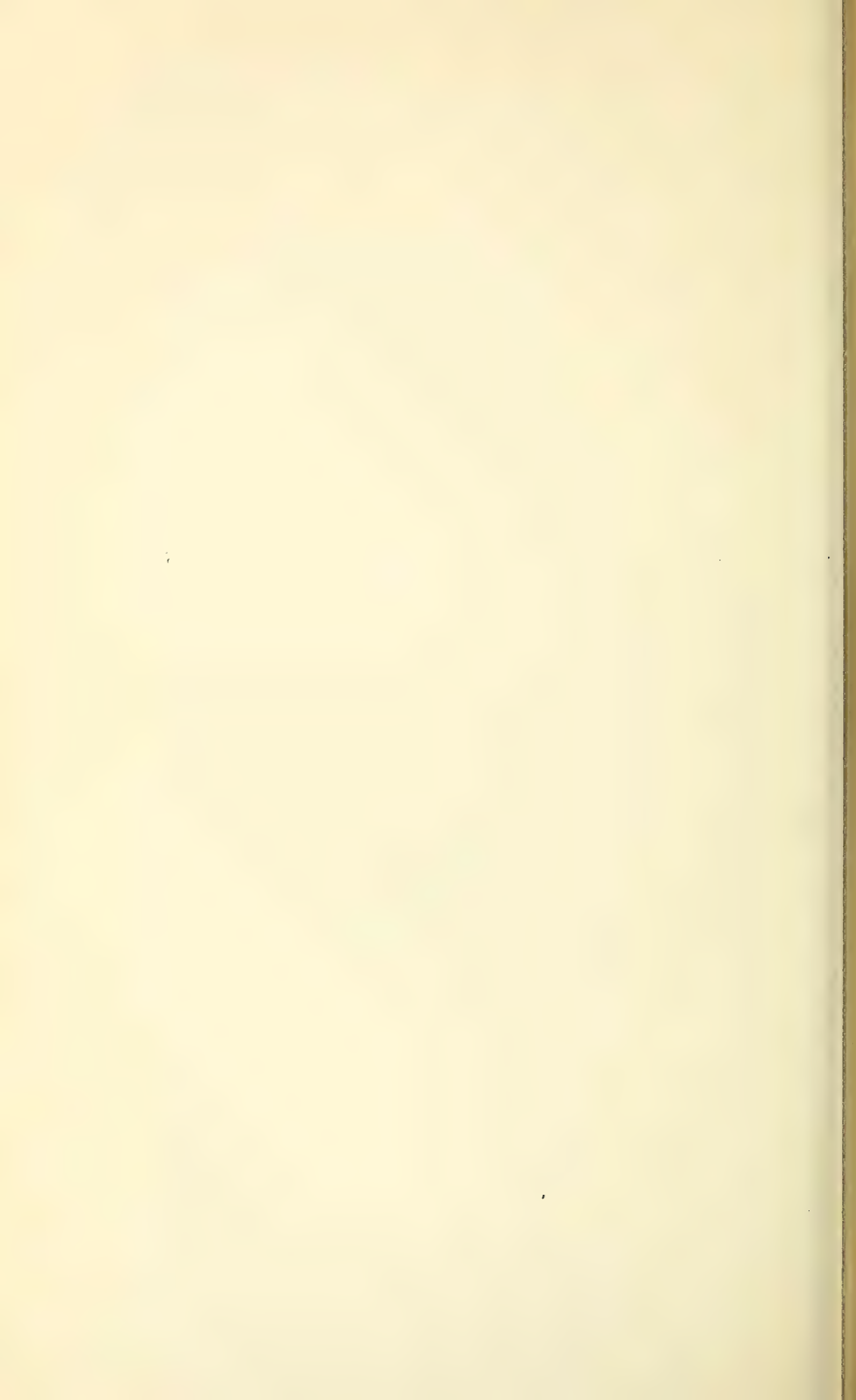
CHAPTER XLIII.

A POLITICAL CRISIS.

The year 1855 witnessed a peculiar crisis in political affairs in Hopkinton. For the first time in the history of the town, two representatives who were not Democrats were elected to the General Court. The town had before experienced ardent contests over the election of its representatives. It had sometimes failed of an election. Once



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it sent a Whig to the General Court on a railroad issue. In 1855, from a purely political motive, the town of Hopkinton elected two representatives who in no sense owed anything to the Democratic party. This was the first severe blow that party ever received in this town.

The cause of the defeat of the Democratic party in the contest for representatives to the state legislature was somewhat remote. There had been murmurings of a storm in the national Democratic party for years. The fugitive slave law, the Mexican war, and the admission of Texas had all contributed more or less to disaffection in the northern states of the Union. Then the proposition to repeal the Missouri compromise capped the climax, and the crisis had begun. But this was not all of the matter involved in this chapter. The Whig party, too, was in a state that was more than disaffection. The structure of the Whig party began to topple in the days of the administration of John Tyler; it trembled in 1850, when Daniel Webster made his famous speech that cost him much of his northern popularity; it tumbled to pieces after the election of Franklin Pierce in 1852. In consequence of the disaffection in the Democratic party and the disintegration of the Whig party, a large mass of voters found themselves politically homeless. Bees driven from their native hive will make an attempt to swarm elsewhere. In like manner, dissatisfied Democrats, stranded Whigs, impatient Freesoilers, impetuous temperance men, and nondescript voters rushed for the American party, otherwise the Know-Nothing party, which, while it more or less directly catered to the whims and opinions of the great mass of political wanderers, tried to rally its supporters to the standard bearing the legend, "Americans must rule America."

Such was somewhat the condition of things in New Hampshire in 1854. That year, in Hopkinton, Isaac D. Merrill, an unswerving Democrat, was elected representative, as we have before seen, only on the second ballot. In ten ballots more, no Democrat was found equal to the occasion of a majority, though several were tried. Possibly Jonathan Jones might have been elected, but he declined to continue the contest. In 1855, however, the Democratic party in Hopkinton was at sea on the subject of representatives. There was an important falling off of the governor's ticket. At the end of the first day of town-meeting, on the

second ballot, Timothy Colby, Jr., an American, was chosen representative. The town-clerk thus records the result :

Isaac D. Merrill had two hundred and forty votes . .	240
Timothy Colby, Jr., had two hundred and fifty-five votes	255
Joseph Stanwood had one vote	1
Ira A. Putney had one vote	1
Cyrus Dustin had one vote	1

The foregoing figurative statement was followed by the usual specification of the terms of the election, and the clerk then recorded the adjournment of the meeting till the next day.

It appears that there was an earnest canvass of political forces between the evening of one day and the morning of the next. The Democrats rallied a second time around the standard of Isaac D. Merrill. It was in vain. Paul R. George was the leader of the American forces, and his influence was unconquerable. The town-clerk thus records the ballot of the morning of Wednesday, the second day of town-meeting :

Isaac D. Merrill had two hundred and one votes .	201
Paul R. George " two hundred and twenty five "	225
Cyrus Dustin had eight "	8
Philip Flanders had one vote	1
Isaac D. Herreld had one "	1

The same year, the town chose three American selectmen and an American superintending school-committee. The next year, it swung back into the Democratic column. The position, however, was not secure. Out of the political chaos that agglomerated at first in the American party came the Republican party. The struggle continued with wavering results till the town cast a majority of its votes for a Republican candidate for every important office.

CHAPTER XLIV.

SUNDRY EVENTS FROM 1856 TO 1861.

In 1856, March 12, the town voted to use the check-list in balloting for selectmen. The selectmen were authorized to lay out \$75 in clearing the town-farm meadow.

The presidential campaign of 1856 was peculiarly active and enthusiastic. The Democratic party supported James Buchanan, a man of wide repute as a public official and statesman. The Republican party had come into existence as a national organization, and was both young and vigorous. John C. Fremont, its candidate, bore a reputation as an explorer and soldier that awakened great acclamations. The presidential ballot in Hopkinton, on November 4, gave 286 votes to Democratic electors, and 280 to Republican ones. In this ballot we see the evidence of the aggressive energy of the new party that was fast pushing the old one to the wall.

In 1857, March 10, the town voted for only two candidates for governor of the state. Thus, in state affairs, had the prevailing contest narrowed down to an issue between Democracy and Republicanism.

On the next day the town voted to dispense with the check-list in balloting for selectmen. The subject of rebuilding Tyler's bridge that season, or of preparing to rebuild it the next season, was referred to the discretion of the selectmen, who were authorized to hire a sum of money not exceeding \$2,500 for the purpose.

The sum of \$200 of the principal of the literary fund was ordered to be appropriated for the benefit of district schools the current year. This was the beginning of a practice that in the end appropriated all of the accumulated literary fund.

In 1858, March 10, the town voted that when the county of Merrimack began a suit against the town of Hopkinton, for the support of Benjamin Rowell, confined at the state insane asylum, the selectmen should defend the same.

On the 23d of the next September, the selectmen were authorized to build a bridge across the Blackwater river, near the house of Enoch J. Chase, similar in plan and equal in material and workmanship to that over the river at Con-toocook, other minor particulars being described, and they

were authorized to hire a sum not exceeding \$400 for the purpose.

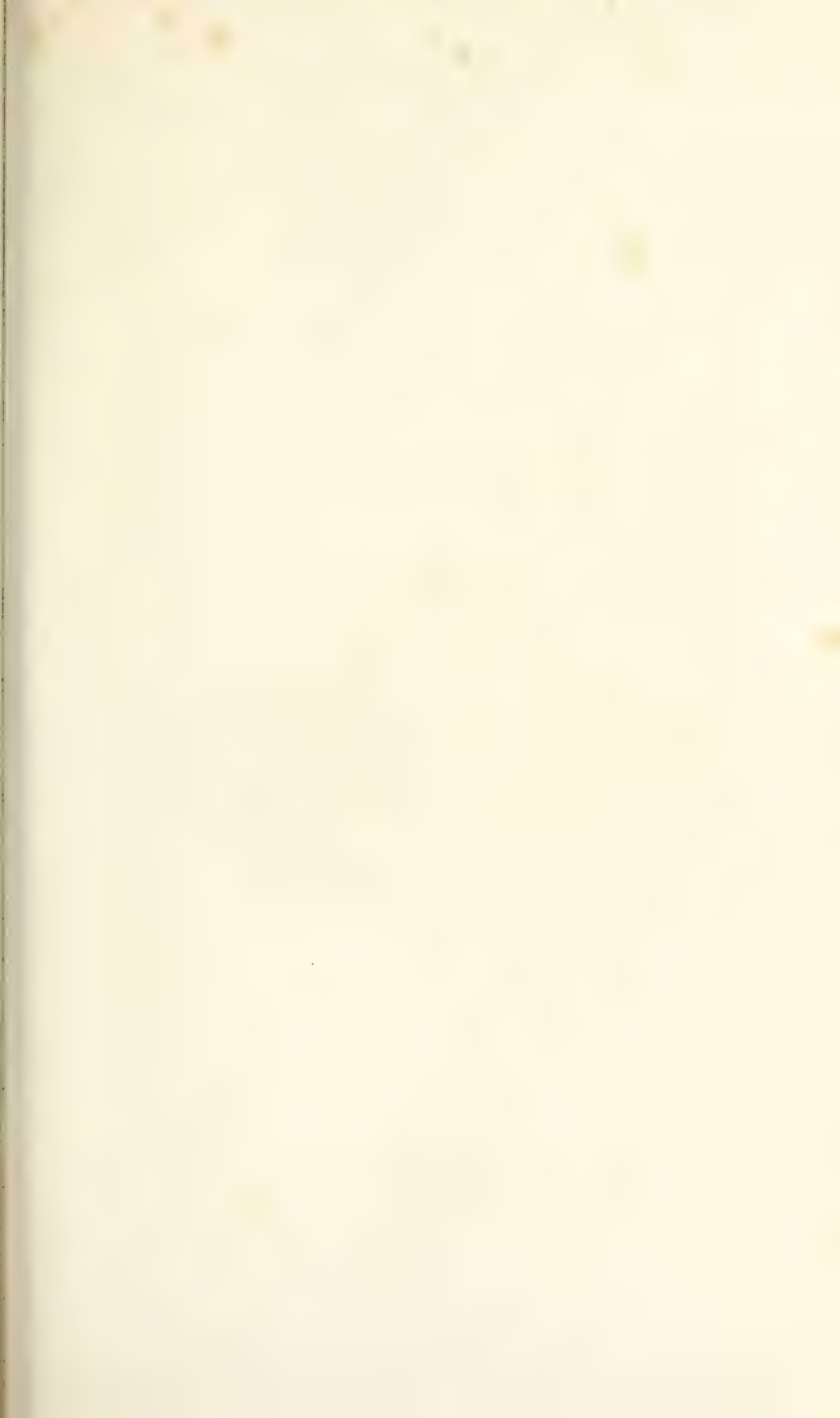
In 1859, March 9, James Hoyt was chosen an agent of the town to defend the suit of the County of Merrimack against the town of Hopkinton for the support of Benjamin Rowell. In this suit the county was defeated. We shall mention Benjamin Rowell more at length hereafter.

In 1860, there was a hard struggle for a representative to the General Court. James M. Burnham led the Democratic forces till the second day of the town-meeting, or March 14. Four ballots were cast without a choice, and then the Democrats rallied to Ira A. Putney, who was chosen on the fifth ballot. The Republican candidate was Isaac H. Chandler. John M. Bailey was then chosen a second representative by the Democrats on the first ballot.

Town-meeting having been adjourned from Wednesday, March 14, to Friday, March 16, it was further adjourned to Saturday, March 17, when, with other business, the town voted to widen on the west side, for the breadth of a rod, the highway from the foot of the hill south of the house of John Foss to the house of Moses Hoyt, 2d. This act was in view of the frequent accumulations of snow in this section of road in winters.

On the 19th day of June, a town-meeting was held to consider what action ought to be taken in view of the possible local prevalence of the cattle disease known as pleuropneumonia, which was prevailing in other parts of the state, particularly in Hillsborough. The selectmen were authorized to enforce any law that the legislature passed in relation to the disease, and, in view of the danger of cattle running at large, the same officers were requested to put in force the by-laws of the town in relation to the subject of such cattle. The concern for pleuro-pneumonia proved to be only an alarm, for there was no case reported in the town, as we believe.

The presidential election on the the 6th of November was somewhat notable in its result. The Republican ticket carried the day by one majority. The long Democratic ascendancy in presidential matters was broken. Yet the Democratic party was divided into the Douglas and the Breckinridge factions. The vote stood thus: Lincoln electors, 253; Douglas, 169; Breckinridge, 83.





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In 1861, March 12, the town voted once for a representative without a choice. The next day, four ballots were cast without a choice, and the contest was abandoned. The leading Democratic candidate was Ira A. Putney; the Republican, Warren M. Kempton. The state of the political atmosphere was clouded by secession, and the Democrats could not rally their forces to the standard of one candidate. The meeting was adjourned to Thursday, and again to Friday, 15th, when the routine of the annual town business was completed.

On Friday, the surveyors of highways were required to return their warrants to the selectmen on or before the 1st day of July, with their doings inscribed thereon, on the year after the expiration of their office. The old surveyors were required to return their warrants to those then in office, and who were to return them to the selectmen.

The town voted to dispense with the liquor agent. The selectmen were authorized to consult with the citizens and make such improvements upon the town hall as they thought proper, and build a suitable desk for the use of the town.

The intelligent reader is already aware that the year 1861 ushered in a series of martial events that made a prominent chapter in the history of our country. The part Hopkinton bore in these events will form the subject of our next chapter.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

The civil war of 1861 found the citizens of this town in a state of mind common to a large part of our county's population. So long a time had passed since the people of our town had taken any active interest in war, the experience had become regarded as a comparative impossibility, as it had been conceived that the threatened contest, if occurring, would be of the shortest possible duration. However, when, on the 12th of April, the bombardment of Fort Sumter made the issue of war inevitable, the ardor of our populace became deeply aroused. Bells were rung,

flags suspended, processions formed, and speeches made. One evening, soon after the fall of Sumter, an effigy of Jefferson Davis was hung and burned in the village square. At or about the same time, a procession, headed by the Hopkinton cornet band, marched through the principal streets of the village, halting at the residences or business places of prominent citizens, who made brief patriotic addresses. Capt. Herman H. Green, Judge Horace Chase, Prof. Dyer H. Sanborn, and Rev. Edwin W. Cook thus spoke to the people, who vociferously applauded every specially patriotic utterance. The next Sunday, in the afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Cook, of the Congregational church, preached a sermon upon the issues of the day.

The call of the President of the United States, issued on the 15th of the month, asking for an army of 75,000 volunteers, confirmed the patriotism of many of our young men, and they soon began to enlist into the ranks. The first man enlisted in the town was James B. Silver; he was enlisted in Dea. Nathaniel Evan's store, where Charles French now trades, by Joab N. Patterson, of Contoocook, who had himself recently enlisted and taken out authoritative papers as a recruiting officer. Other parties from this town had enlisted in Concord. Patterson enlisted a considerable number of men, who made a rendezvous at Contoocook, till they were ordered to the camp of the Second Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, at Portsmouth. On the day of their departure, they were escorted through the main street of the village by the Hopkinton cornet band, which also accompanied them to Portsmouth. A large number of people witnessed their departure with evident grief for the occasion and the absence.

During the progress of the war, Hopkinton did its part in maintaining the cause of the Union. Subsequent to the beginning of hostilities, one of its first public acts was to adopt the state law, passed June session of the legislature of 1861, authorizing the towns to provide assistance for the families of volunteers;—this was done on the 29th of October.

The summer of 1862 witnessed a new impetus in local military affairs. On the 4th of August of that year the President issued a call for 300,000 men for a service of nine months. Under two calls of July 1861, and July, 1862, the government had already made demands for 600,000 men

for three years. Impelled by these calls, at a public meeting held on the 26th of August, 1862, the town voted to pay \$150 each to all soldiers who had enlisted for the war since the last call for troops; to all who, subsequently to the first of August, had enlisted to fill up the same, \$200 each; to all who would enlist for nine months, \$75 each; and to all who would from that day enlist for three years, or during the war, \$200 each. The same day a vote was passed to assist the families of soldiers to an extent not exceeding twelve dollars a week, a sum equivalent to four dollars for a wife and the same amount to each of not more than two children. Soon after, Patrick H. Stark and Daniel E. Howard were made enlisting officers. On the 2d of October of the same year, another vote was passed, giving \$150 to each man enlisting for nine months, or \$200 each if the entire quota was filled.

The year 1864 was one of great military activity in the United States. The resolution to maintain the integrity of the Union became as determined as the urgency of the situation was great. On the 1st of February of that year, a call was issued for 500,000 men for three years, a part of whom were to be credited to a draft, which was ordered under a call of the 17th of October, 1863, for 300,000 men, and which draft was not completed, owing to a defect in the law under which it was made. The call of February 1, therefore, formed a total of all calls after the year 1862. On the 14th of March, 1864, an additional call for 200,000 men was issued, to be succeeded by a call for 500,000 on the 18th of July, and by another and a last one for 300,000 men on the 19th of December of the same year.

The urgency of the national situation during the memorable year of 1864 induced a spirited activity among the people of New Hampshire. Such words as were uttered by Governor Gilmore in his proclamation of the 16th of July fully awakened the people of the different towns to a practical comprehension of the situation. "Our quota," said the governor, "is to be filled by volunteering, if we can,—by drafting, if we must." In view of the existing crisis, the town of Hopkinton took formal action on the 4th of June, voting to raise \$40,000 for the encouragement of voluntary enlistments, and also to pay \$300 each to drafted men or their substitutes. On the 8th of November, the town voted to authorize the selectmen to enlist or

otherwise procure soldiers in anticipation of any call, this being the last public action in relation to providing means for paying soldiers during the war, which closed in 1865. The liberality of the town is established by the fact that the amount of money authorized to be appropriated for the uses of this war, exclusive of sums paid to soldier's families, amounted to \$102,540.

The responses to the appeals of the town for volunteers were fully as ready and prompt as could be expected in a town of the same population and character. Only a few men were drafted into the army of the United States. We think, also, that none of our people were compelled by the draft to take a position in the ranks of war. Of those entering the army many returned, but, also, many died. Some of the bodies of the dead were brought home and interred, but others sleep in distant or unknown grounds. The memory of the dead is cherished in the hearts of a grateful people.

The report of the adjutant-general of New Hampshire for 1865, Vol. II, thus states the summary of our war record: Enrolment, April 30, 1865, 180; total of quota under all calls from July, 1863, 86; total credits by enlistments or drafts, 115; surplus, 29.

The following is a list of soldiers, apparently actual residents of Hopkinton, who served in the war of 1861 in New Hampshire troops:

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Joab N. Patterson, Lieutenant-Colonel, commissioned, June 21, 1864; promoted to Colonel, January 10, 1865; appointed Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865; mustered out as Colonel, December 19, 1865.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company B.

Frank W. Morgan, First Lieutenant, commissioned, June 24, 1864; promoted to Captain, April 1, 1865; see *infra*.

Charles Holmes, Second Lieutenant, commissioned, July 1, 1861; promoted to Captain, 17th U. S. Infantry, November 11th, 1861; see *infra*.

Company C.

Samuel F. Patterson, First Lieutenant, commissioned, September 1, 1865; mustered out, December 19, 1865; see *infra*.

William Montgomery, Second Lieutenant, commissioned, June 18, 1863; transferred to Company H; see *infra*.

Company E.

Charles W. Dimond, Second Lieutenant, commissioned, October 17, 1865; mustered out, December, 19, 1865; see *infra*.

Company F.

Frank W. Morgan, Captain, commissioned, April 1, 1865; mustered out, December 19, 1865; see *supra*.

Company H.

Joab N. Patterson, First Lieutenant, commissioned, June 4, 1861; promoted to Captain, May 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, June 21, 1864; see *supra*.

William Montgomery, Second Lieutenant, transferred from Company C; mustered out, June 21, 1864; see *supra*.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Charles W. Dimond, Commissary-Sergeant, appointed, June 10, 1865; promoted to Second Lieutenant, October 17, 1865; see *supra*.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

E. Western Boutwell, Company B, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged for disability, at Concord, March 29, 1863.

Proctor Collins, Company H, mustered in, June 5, 1861; mustered out, June 21, 1864.

Hiram Cutler, Company B, mustered in, September 17, 1861; discharged on account of wounds, December 14, 1862.

Johnson N. Danforth, Company B, mustered in, September 17, 1861; wounded, August 29, 1862; died of wounds, October 4, 1862.

John Danforth, Company B, mustered in, August 9, 1862; wounded severely and missing, July 2, 1863; gained from missing; mustered out, June 7, 1865.

Charles H. Danforth, Company B, mustered in, August 9, 1862; mustered out, June 6, 1865.

John S. Daniels, Company B, mustered in, August 9, 1862; wounded, June 3, 1864; mustered out, May 17, 1865.

Charles W. Dimond, Company C, mustered in, January 27, 1864; promoted to Commissary-Sergeant, June 10, 1865; see *supra*.

Levi W. Dimond, Company H, mustered in, September 2, 1862; mustered out, June 9, 1865.

Joshua Downing, Company H, mustered in, June 5, 1861; discharged for disability, August 1, 1861.

James Foster, Company H, mustered in, August 12, 1862; died of disease at Falmouth, Va., January 26, 1863.

William H. Foster, Company H, mustered in, June 5, 1861; died at Hopkinton, April 11, 1864.

William H. Goodrich, Company H, mustered in, June 5, 1861; discharged for disability, August 1, 1861.

Alfred S. Hastings, Company B, mustered in, June 1, 1861; missing, July 2, 1863; gained from missing; mustered out, June 21, 1864.

Charles Holmes, Company B, First Sergeant, mustered in, June 1, 1861; promoted to Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1861; see *supra*.

Francis S. Hoyt, Company B, mustered in, August 12, 1862; captured, July 2, 1863; died in the hands of the enemy, November 5, 1864.

Burleigh K. Jones, Company B, mustered in, September 20, 1861; died of wounds, June 25, 1862.

Luther D. Jones, Company B, mustered in, September 1, 1861; mustered out, August 24, 1864.

Willard H. Kempton, Company B, mustered in, August 11, 1862; wounded, June 3, 1864; promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1864; mustered out, June 9, 1865.

Charles A. Milton, Company B, Sergeant, mustered in, June 1, 1861; appointed a Medical Cadet, October 1, 1861; died May, 1862, at Mound City, Ill.

William Montgomery, Company H, Corporal, mustered in, June 5, 1861; promoted First Sergeant; wounded severely, July 2, 1863; promoted Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1863; see *supra*.

Timothy G. Moores, Company B, mustered in, August 9, 1862; discharged for disability, March 14, 1863.

Frank W. Morgan, Company B, mustered in, September 20, 1861; promoted to Corporal, August 9, 1862; promoted to Sergeant, July 1, 1863; reenlisted, January 1, 1864; see *supra*.

Frederick H. Nichols, Company B, mustered in, Sept. 20, 1861; wounded slightly, July 2, 1863; mustered out, August 24, 1864.

Lucius P. Noyes, Company B, mustered in, September 17, 1861; missing, July 2, 1863; promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1864; promoted to Sergeant, August, 1864; mustered out, September, 16, 1864.

William A. Patterson, Company B, mustered in, August 9, 1862; promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1864; mustered out, June 7, 1865.

Samuel F. Patterson, Company B, mustered in, September 17, 1861; mustered out, September 17, 1864; commissioned First Lieutenant of Company C; see *supra*.

Thomas W. Piper, Company B, mustered in, September 17, 1861; promoted to Sergeant; died of wounds, August 19, 1864.

John C. Rand, Company B, mustered in, August 11, 1862; killed at Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862.

Lewis N. Relation, Company C, mustered in, June 1, 1861; died of wounds, July 26, 1861.

Martin P. Rowell, Company E, mustered in June 3, 1861; discharged for disability, August 2, 1861.

Abram M. Rowell, Company E, mustered in, June 3, 1861; reënlisted, January 1, 1864; discharged at Fredericksburg, Va., December 4, 1865.

John G. Rowell, Company G, wagoner.

Adoniram J. Sawyer, Company H, mustered in, June 5, 1861; promoted to Corporal, January 1, 1864; mustered out, June 21, 1864.

James B. Silver, Company H, Corporal, mustered in, June 5, 1861; discharged for disability, November 19, 1863.

George H. Straw, Company H, mustered in, June 5, 1861; missing, July 2, 1863; mustered out, June 21, 1864.

Henry C. Tyler, Company B, mustered in, September 17, 1861; discharged for disability at Concord, July 9, 1863; reënlisted, January 1, 1864; promoted to Corporal, January 1, 1864; promoted to Sergeant, July 10, 1864; promoted to First Sergeant, December 10, 1864; promoted to First Lieutenant, November 1, 1865; mustered out as First Sergeant, December 19, 1865.

Moses C. Tyler, Company B, mustered in, September 17, 1861; discharged, July 9, 1863.

Richard A. Walker, Company E, mustered in, June 3, 1861; wounded, May 5, 1862; died of wounds, July 20, 1862.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

PRIVATES.

James M. Hook, Company I, mustered in, November 28, 1861; discharged for disability at Newport News, Va., September 23, 1862.

Charles H. Smart, Company I, mustered in, November 28, 1861; reënlisted, December 19, 1863; wounded, May 12, 1864; promoted to Corporal; promoted to Sergeant, July 1, 1865; mustered out, July 17, 1865.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company D.

James M. Chase, Captain, commissioned, November 6, 1861; wounded slightly, February 20, 1864; mustered out, December 22, 1864.

Grovenor A. Curtice, Captain, commissioned, December 22, 1864; mustered out, July 20, 1865; see *infra*.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

Herman Burt, Company D, mustered in, November 6, 1861; discharged for disability, July 17, 1862.

Lucius H. Chandler, Company E, mustered in, November 7, 1861; reënlisted, February 28, 1864; died of disease at Hopkinton, April 19, 1864.

Grovenor A. Curtice, Company D, mustered in, August 21, 1862; promoted to First Sergeant; promoted to Captain, December 22, 1864; see *supra*.

Charles B. Danforth, Company D, mustered in, August 21, 1862; wounded and captured, Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864; exchanged, May, 1865; discharged at Goldsborough, N. C., July 20, 1865.

Gilbert F. Dustin, Company D, mustered in, November 6, 1861; promoted to First Sergeant, November 6, 1861; missing at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863.

Jonas Foster, Company E, Corporal, mustered in, November 7, 1861; promoted to Sergeant, June 5, 1864; reduced to ranks; promoted to Sergeant, August 1, 1864; mustered out, December 22, 1864.

Thomas B. Heath, Company H, mustered in, September 10, 1862; promoted to Corporal; reduced to ranks; mustered out, June 26, 1865.

Warren E. Kimball, Company E, mustered in, August 21, 1862; wounded and captured at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863; died at Charleston, S. C., July 22, 1863.

Warren Lewis, Company H, mustered in, August 30, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 29, 1864; discharged at Hilton Head, S. C., September 10, 1864.

Edmund D. Lewis, Company E, mustered in, November 7, 1861; killed at Morris Island, S. C., July 28, 1863.

Joseph C. Lewis, Company H, mustered in, August 30, 1862; mustered out, June 26, 1865.

Warren F. Locke, Company D, mustered in, August 21, 1862; promoted to Corporal; promoted to Sergeant, May 1, 1865; mustered out, June 26, 1865.

Charles A. Morrill, Company E, mustered in, August 21, 1862; mustered out, June 26, 1865.

Joseph C. Relation, Company H, mustered in, August 30, 1862; died of wounds, August 6, 1863.

Onville Upton, Company D, mustered in, November 6, 1861; promoted to Corporal, June 2, 1863; wounded, May 10, 1864; mustered out, December 22, 1864.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Field and Staff Officers.

Charles A. Moulton, Assistant-Surgeon, commissioned, September 7, 1863; promoted to Surgeon, November 25, 1863; died at St. James Hospital, New Orleans, La., September 24, 1864.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Privates.

Martin T. Crowell, Company B, mustered in, July 18, 1862; mustered out, June 10, 1865.

Francis R. Moore, Company B, mustered in, July 12, 1862; mustered out, June 10, 1865.

Alonzo Rowell, Company B, mustered in, July 12, 1862; mustered out, June 10, 1865.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Privates.

William H. Raymond, Company D, mustered in, August 29, 1862; discharged for disability, March 30, 1863.

George L. Raymond, Company D, mustered in, August 29, 1862; wounded, December 13, 1862; wounded severely, May 12, 1864; died of wounds, May 18, 1864.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Privates.

George W. Nichols, Company C, mustered in, September 19, 1862 ; discharged near Portsmouth, Va., October 18, 1863.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A.

George F. Blanchard, Captain, commissioned, November 22, 1864 ; mustered out, July 8, 1865 ; see *infra*.

Company C.

George F. Blanchard, Second Lieutenant, commissioned, September 22, 1863 ; promoted to First Lieutenant, February 19, 1864 ; see *supra*.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

George M. Barnard, Company H, mustered in, September 24, 1862 ; promoted to Corporal, January 20, 1864 ; wounded slightly, September 19, 1864 ; promoted to Sergeant, October 1, 1864 ; mustered out, July 8, 1865.

George F. Blanchard, Company H, Sergeant, mustered in, September 24, 1862 ; see *supra*.

Henry H. Blanchard, Company H, mustered in, September 24, 1862 ; mustered out, July 8, 1865.

Samuel G. Bradbury, Company H, mustered in, September 24, 1862 ; discharged for disability at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., October 12, 1863.

George O. Colby, Company H, mustered in, September 24, 1862 ; mustered out, June 24, 1865.

Daniel Downing, Company H, mustered in, October 14, 1862 ; died of disease at Baltimore, Md., February 6, 1865.

Moses K. Eaton, Company H, mustered in, September 24, 1862 ; died of disease at Washington, D. C., September 21, 1863.

Arthur T. Goodrich, Company H, Corporal, mustered in, September 24, 1862 ; died at Washington, D. C., September 12, 1863.

David Harrington, Company H, mustered in, September 24, 1862 ; died of disease at Poolsville, Md., February 23, 1863.

Hiram Nichols, Company H, mustered in, September 24, 1862 ; died at Washington, D. C., January 9, 1864.

Marsell Sourell, Company C, mustered in, September 22, 1862 ; deserted at Poolsville, Md., February 3, 1863.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company D.

Daniel E. Howard, Captain, commissioned, November 4, 1862; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

Charles Ash, Company D, mustered in, October 24, 1862; died at New Orleans, La., February 15, 1863.

Augustus Barnard, Company D, Sergeant, mustered in, October, 24, 1862; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

Otis M. Brown, Company D, Musician, mustered in, October 24, 1862; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

Orrin Chase, Company D, mustered in, October 24, 1862; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

George E. Crowell, Company D, mustered in, October 24, 1862; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

George A. Currier, Company D, mustered in, October 24, 1862; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

Ira K. Dimond, Company D, mustered in, October 24, 1862; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

Eben H. Dustin, Company D, mustered in, October, 24, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, La., May 6, 1863.

Hanson D. Emerson, Company D, mustered in, October 24, 1862; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

Byron E. Kempton, Company D, mustered in, October 24, 1862; discharged for disability at Concord, April 22, 1863.

Thomas Kenniston, Company D, Corporal, mustered in, October 24, 1862; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

Charles N. Kezar, Company D, mustered in, October 24, 1862; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

Newton G. McAlpine, Company D, Wagoner, mustered in, October 24, 1862; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

George McKensie, Company D, mustered in, October 24, 1862; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

George W. Mills, Company D, Corporal, mustered in, October 24, 1862; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

James F. Mills, Company D, mustered in, October 24, 1862; deserted at Concord, November 20, 1862; apprehended; transferred to Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. H. V.; died at Natchez, Miss., January 29, 1864.

Jacob M. Morrill, Company D, mustered in, October 24, 1862 ; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

Henry E. Moulton, Company D, mustered in, October 24, 1862 ; died of disease at Butte de la Rose, La., May 14, 1863.

Edward G. Runnels, Company D, mustered in, October 24, 1862 ; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

Horace Smart, Company E, mustered in, October 23, 1862 ; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

George W. Smart, Company E, mustered in, November 21, 1862 ; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

Brackett B. Weeks, Company D, mustered in, October 24, 1862 ; died at New Orleans, La., June 10, 1863.

William H. Weeks, Company D, mustered in, October 24, 1862 ; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

N. Cogswell Weeks, Company D, mustered in, October 24, 1862 ; mustered out, August 20, 1863.

Jacob Whittier, Company D, musician, mustered in, October 24, 1862 ; died at Hopkinton, August 18, 1863.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company G.

Clarion H. Kimball, First Lieutenant, commissioned, January 24, 1865 ; promoted to Captain, July 29, 1865 ; not mustered ; mustered out as First Lieutenant, July 29, 1865.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

David M. Chase, Company E, mustered in, September 26, 1864 ; mustered out, June 10, 1865.

Edward F. Chase, Company B, mustered in, September 13, 1864 ; promoted to Corporal, January 1, 1865 ; mustered out, June 10, 1865.

Hiram Cutler, Company A, Corporal, mustered in, September 13, 1864 ; mustered out, June 10, 1865.

Charles E. Harrington, Company A, Corporal, mustered in, September 13, 1864 ; promoted to Sergeant ; mustered out, June 10, 1865.

Timothy G. Moores, Company H, Corporal, mustered in, February 21, 1865 ; mustered out, July 29, 1865.

John F. Mudgett, Company D, mustered in, September 14, 1864 ; mustered out, June 10, 1865.

Frank Stevens, Company B, mustered in, September 14, 1864 ; mustered out, June 10, 1865.

Moses C. Tyler, Company B, Corporal, mustered in, September 13, 1864 ; reduced to ranks, November 22, 1864 ; mustered out, June 10, 1865.

Edson Upton, Company D, mustered in, September 19, 1864 ; mustered out, June 10, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Privates.

Alonzo Burbank, Troop L, mustered in, January 18, 1862 ; promoted to Corporal ; mustered out, January 19, 1865.

William H. Downing, Troop L, mustered in, February 8, 1864 ; mustered out, July 15, 1865.

John H. Kimball, Troop G, mustered in, August 16, 1864 ; mustered out, June 5, 1865.

Byron E. Kempton, Troop G, mustered in, August 16, 1864 ; mustered out, June 5, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

Samuel E. Crowell, Company L, mustered in, October 4, 1864 ; transferred to Company A, June 10, 1865 ; mustered out, September 11, 1865.

Hanson D. Emerson, Company E, Corporal, mustered in, September 5, 1864 ; reduced to ranks, January 31, 1865 ; promoted to Corporal, March 1, 1865 : mustered out, June 15, 1865.

George W. Mills, Company E, mustered in, September 5, 1864 ; mustered out, June 15, 1865.

Joseph P. Morrill, Company B, mustered in, August 20, 1863 ; mustered out, September 11, 1865.

Adoniram J. Sawyer, Company K, mustered in, September 17, 1864 ; mustered out, June 15, 1865.

Frederick P. Scott, Company E, mustered in, September 5, 1864 ; mustered out, June 15, 1865.

Horace Smart, Company E, mustered in, September 5, 1864 ; mustered out, June 15, 1865.

William S. Smart, Company E, mustered in, September 5, 1864 ; mustered out, June 15, 1865.

George H. Straw, Company I, Corporal, mustered in, September 7, 1864; reduced to ranks, October 5, 1864; mustered out, June 6, 1865.

Barlow Upton, Company G, mustered in, August 31, 1864; transferred to Company E; mustered out, June 15, 1865.

George N. Watkins, Company E, Sergeant, mustered in, September 5, 1864; mustered out, June 15, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT OF U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS.

COMPANY E (ORGANIZED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.)

Private.

George N. Watkins, mustered in, September 9, 1861; discharged for disability, August 9, 1862.

SECOND REGIMENT OF U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS.

COMPANIES F AND G (ORGANIZED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.)

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

Henry H. Crowell, Company G, mustered in, August 27, 1862; transferred to Company H, 5th N. H. V., January 30, 1865; mustered out, June 6, 1865.

Gilman K. Crowell, Company E, mustered in, August 28, 1862; promoted to Corporal, March 1, 1864; wounded slightly, May 6, 1864; transferred to Company K; discharged, October 9, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

Lewis E. Crowell, Company E, mustered in, August 28, 1862; killed in action, near Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

William H. Goodrich, Company F, mustered in, November 26, 1861; reënlisted, December 21, 1863; transferred to Company H, 5th N. H. V., January 30, 1865; absent, June 28, 1865; no discharge furnished.

Clarion H. Kimball, Company E, mustered in, August 27, 1862; promoted to Corporal; discharged to accept promotion, October 16, 1864. See 18th Regiment, Company G.

Joseph P. Law, Company G, mustered in, December 12, 1861; mustered out, December 12, 1864.

Joseph Mills, Company F, mustered in, November 26, 1861; discharged for disability, March 24, 1862.

Alfred A. Rollins, Company E, mustered in, August 30, 1862; wounded severely, May 3, 1863; transferred to V. R. C., October 17, 1864; mustered out, June 29, 1865.

Joseph S. Thompson, Company F, mustered in, November 26, 1861; promoted to Corporal; reënlisted, December 21, 1863; wounded, June 5, 1864; transferred to Company K, 5th N. H. V., January 30, 1865; transferred to Company F; mustered out, July 8, 1865.

Charles F. Whittier, Company F, mustered in, November 26, 1861; died, December 31, 1861.

The following soldiers of this town were in the troops of other states:

Fifth Maine Infantry. Frederick G. Sanborn.

Fifth Massachusetts Infantry. Horatio E. Clough.

Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry. Jonathan G. Emerson.

Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry. Edgar Clough.

Second Massachusetts Light Battery. Ezra Folsom.

One hundred and forty-second Illinois Infantry. Joseph B. Dustin.

In the foregoing list of soldiers, no account is made of non-resident substitutes. The data of soldiers in New Hampshire regiments, or United States troops recruited in this state, are mainly derived from the reports of the Adjutant-General of New Hampshire.

CHAPTER XLVI.

SUNDRY EVENTS FROM 1862 TO 1872.

In 1862, March 12, the town voted to adopt the provisions of chapter 2494 of the Pamphlet Laws of the state in reference to vaccination. The implied law was approved July 3, 1861; it related to the exclusion of children who had not been vaccinated, or who had never had the small-pox, from the public schools.

On the 14th day of the next May, the town voted to build a wooden bridge, on stone abutments, over the Contoocook river, on the new road to Henniker, and the selectmen were instructed to decide upon the plan of the bridge and receive proposals for building it. They were also empowered to hire a sum of money not exceeding \$2,500 for the purpose. This bridge was to be in place of a stone bridge carried away by a freshet in the spring of 1852. The

town at first refused to replace the stone bridge, on the plea of insufficient travel ; but a suit being instituted in Hen-niker, the court ordered a new bridge.

In 1863, March 11, the town voted to raise \$3,000 for defraying town charges and expenses for the ensuing year. This and other increased sums for the same purpose resulted from the existence of the war of 1861.

On the subject of instructing the representatives at the General Court to oppose the purchase of a county farm, the town voted affirmatively. The sense of the voters on the subject of purchasing such a farm was taken. The yeas were 4; the nays, 163.

In 1864, March 9, the town voted to adopt the provisions of chapter 2721 of the Pamphlet Laws relating to school text-books. This act provided that all books then in use should continue in use three years, and all new books introduced should be in use three years after their introduction, unless the town voted otherwise. Any super-intending school-committee violating this act should forfeit \$10 for the use of the schools, and any legal voter could complain of a violation.

The town voted to dispense with a liquor agent.

In 1865, March 15, the town voted to raise \$8,000 for town charges and expenses.

On the same day, the town voted that the selectmen, as agents of the town, should examine the title of a piece of land, offered by David B. Story and Franklin D. Frost, for a burying-yard, and if found good, to purchase the lot at a cost of \$300, the tract containing about 10 acres. This was in pursuance of a recommendation of a committee of the town chosen on the 8th day of the previous November, and consisting of Horace Chase, Samuel S. Page, and John S. Kimball. By vote of the town, the moderator appointed a committee of five to lay out the lots and avenues of the new cemetery. The committee were Horace Chase, John S. Kimball, Elmer B. Dunbar, Isaac Story, and Isaac H. Chandler. These acts relate to the cemetery east of Hopkinton village.

The town voted not to purchase a county poor-farm.

In 1866, March 14, the town voted to raise \$5,500 for town charges and expenses.

The selectmen were authorized to build a fence around the new cemetery near Hopkinton village, or rather such a

part as they thought necessary, and as near the plan received of Horace Chase as they thought best.

In 1867, March 13, the town authorized the selectmen to take lumber from the town farm to fence the new burying-yard. Upon the subject of abolishing pauper settlements in town, the vote stood—14 ayes, 239 nays.

On the 7th of the following August, the town voted to compensate those, or their heirs, who enlisted in the late war under the expectation of bounties implied by the act of the town on the 26th of August, 1862, and who had not been paid. The sum of \$4,000 for the proposed object was appropriated, the selectmen being authorized to hire the same.

In 1869, March 11, the selectmen were instructed to appoint a liquor agent. They were also directed to procure two more ballot-boxes, so that state and county officers, representatives to the General Court, and selectmen could all be voted for at one act of balloting. On the 9th of the next November, the town voted upon the proposition to establish a state police, according to an act of the General Court of July 8 of the same year. The vote stood—yea, 30; no, 69.

In 1870, March 9, the town raised \$5,000 for current expenses; voted to dispense with a liquor agent; to find its debt in 5—20 bonds, to an amount not exceeding \$25,000, said bonds to be of denominations not less than \$100 and not exceeding \$1,000, at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. in gold semi-annually, the interest to be paid at the office of the town treasurer. John F. Jones, Josiah B. Richardson, and James M. Connor were chosen commissioners to prepare, negotiate, and sell said bonds. The town also pledged itself to pay them.

In 1871, March 14, the town voted upon the proposition to sell its town farm. The vote stood—75 in favor of, and 98 against, the proposition.

In 1872, March 12, the annual town-meeting assembled, but owing to defects in the notice, adjournment was taken after voting for state and county officers, and for representatives. A subsequent meeting was called for the 28th of March, when the town voted that the selectmen appoint a committee of three to dispose of the town farm, out lands, and personal property, with power to sell and convey the same. The town also voted to raise and appropriate \$200

above what the law required for the support of common schools.

Subsequently to the transactions of the annual business of the town, the selectmen appointed Isaac Story, Joseph Barnard, and Ebenezer Flanders a committee to sell the town farm, out lands, and other property implied in the existence of the town pauper establishment.

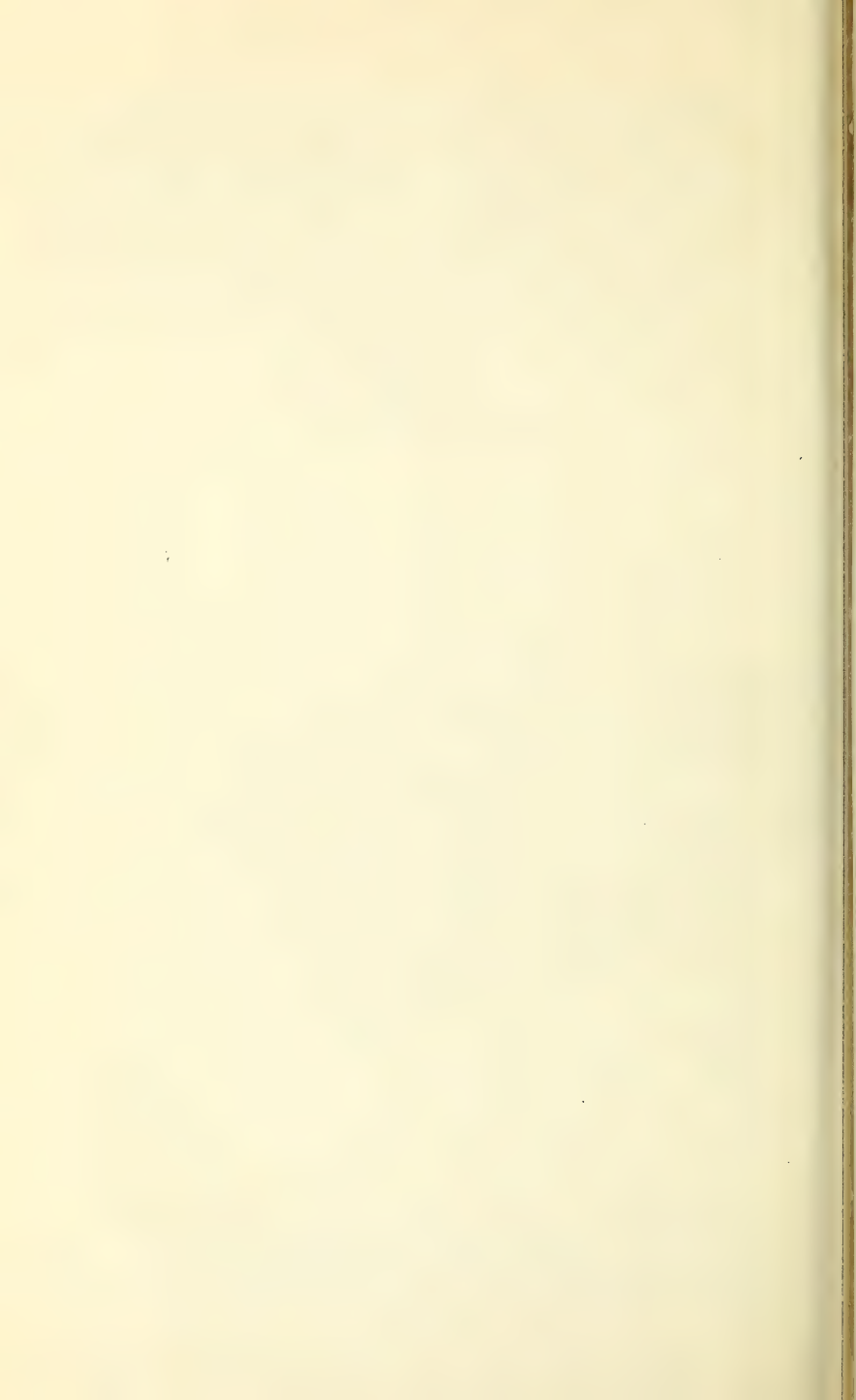
CHAPTER XLVII.

A NEW TOWN-HOUSE.

On the early morning of the 29th of March, 1873, a conflagration destroyed the Hopkinton town-house, including the apartments of Hopkinton academy in the upper story. The flame was first discovered in the middle, rear portion of the second story, and there being no adequate provision for the extinguishing of such a fire, the building was consumed. The cause of the fire is to this day unknown. At the time of the destruction of the town-house, there were suspicions of incendiarism and ascriptions to accident, but nothing certain was ever established. The loss of the town-house, however, aroused an unfortunate controversy. The town having two villages, there was a disposition on the part of some of our citizens to contest the location of the new town-house. Consequently, there was considerable difficulty in securing an agreement to build the needed edifice. On the 22d of April, 1873, a town-meeting was held on the site of the burned town-house, to ascertain the mind of the legal voters in regard to the formulated proposition to rebuild. Local excitement ran high, and there was much discussion of the question, a party favoring the commitment of the whole subject. A number of citizens, led by Col. E. C. Bailey, of Contoocook, desired to prevent the erection of a new house on the old spot, or to secure two town buildings, one in each section of the township. However, when it was shown, by a copy of the legal instrument rendered by Benjamin Wiggin, that there was a reversion of the property used as a site of the court-house unless the same was perpetually devoted to public uses, the tide of



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT R. KIMBALL.



opinion was turned in favor of rebuilding on the old spot. The town voted to appropriate \$3,000 for the erection of a new town-house, and the three selectmen—John F. Burnham, Horace F. Edmunds, and Thomas B. Richardson—and Isaac Story were made a building committee.

The local controversy refused to be quelled so easily. A second town-meeting was called in Contoocook on the 13th of May. The most important business done at this meeting was to reduce the building fund of the town-house to \$2,500 instead of \$3,000, and to place James M. Connor upon the building committee. This action, however, had but little weight, since the right to hold a town-meeting at any other place than the site of the town-house was questioned, and no means had been provided for raising the building fund. A difficulty also arose from the fact that the people of the southern section of the town desired to place a second story upon the new building, for the accommodation of a hall for general public uses, and private subscriptions were pledged for the extra constructive expenses. Several legal points being involved, a third town-meeting was called on the old site of the town-house on the 21st of June. It was voted at this meeting to instruct the selectmen to borrow \$2,500 to be used in the construction of a new town-house, and to pay the interest and one fifth of the principal annually till the whole debt was cancelled. The building committee was instructed to erect a house with two stories, with internal arrangements suitable for the general uses of the inhabitants of the town, and to enter upon the work immediately.

On the 2d of July, Messrs. Burnham and Richardson resigned their positions on the building committee, but the preliminary advance of the work was not hindered by their resignations. Soon, according to accepted proposals, the work of erection began. The foundation stones were bought in Henniker, and drawn by our own citizens. John W. Page had the lumber contract; Isaac K. Connor, of Warner, the carpenter work; Henry Foster, of Weare, the mason work; Melvin Colby, the painting.

On the 11th of October, an attempt was made to secure an injunction of the proceedings. A petition signed by James Hoyt and four others set forth the opinion that the action of erection was illegal, on the ground that to satisfy all demands of the law the building committee should act

in entirety. Messrs. Burnham and Richardson having resigned, the implied necessity failed to exist. A bill of equity was framed, and application made to Chief-Justice Jonathan E. Sargent to grant a temporary injunction, constraining the acting members of the building committee from proceeding with the work of erection. Upon the hearing, however, the chief-justice held that all the proceedings of the town in relation to the proposed erection of the town-house were legal, and that the majority of the committee had full power to proceed to the work. The litigation ended here. John Y. Mugridge, of Concord, and Clinton W. Stanley, of Manchester, were counsel for the petitioners, and Hawthorne & Greene, of Hopkinton, for the defendants. At this time the frame of the new house had progressed as far as the roof, and no suspension of work resulted on account of the litigation.

The new town-house was finished in the early part of 1874, and dedicated on the evening of the 3d of the next March. A large audience was in attendance. The dedication was under the conduct of the new building committee, who selected the following officers of the evening: President, Hon. Horace Chase; vice-presidents, Samuel S. Page and George B. Hardy; secretaries, John F. Jones and John F. Currier; toast-master, Dea. John M. Harvey. Very excellent vocal and instrumental music was provided by our own local talent. Jonah Campbell's drum corps gave exhibition of the stirring music of '76. The programme of the exercises was as follows:

Invocation—Rev. Abraham Snyder.

Quartette singing—"When I can Read my Title Clear."

Sentiment—"The New Town House." Response by Carlos G. Hawthorne, Esq.

Sentiment—"Our Town's People." Response by Hon. Horace Chase.

Music—Galop, by orchestra.

Sentiment—"The Fertility of our Soil." Response by James M. Connor.

Sentiment—"The Matrons of Hopkinton." Response by Rev. Mr. Snyder.

Solo singing—"Waiting," by Miss Ella F. Underhill.

Sentiment—"Our Hills and Vales." Response by Charles C. Lord.

Sentiment—"The Daughters of Hopkinton." Response by Herman W. Greene.

Instrumental music—"Varsoviennne," by orchestra.

Sentiment—"Hopkinton's Sons Abroad." Response by letter from Col. David A. Warde, Concord.

Singing glee—"Woodland Echoes," by double quartette.

Sentiment—"Old Hopkinton Academy." Response by letter from Rev. Silas Ketchum, Bristol; also by Dea. John M. Harvey.

Sentiment—"Ye Ancient Martial Music." Response by the drum corps.

At the conclusion of the programme the audience sang "America," and then diverted themselves with promenading to the music of the drum corps, continuing this exercise till a late hour in the main upper room, which was duly christened "Lyceum Hall."

CHAPTER XLVIII.

SUNDRY EVENTS FROM 1873 TO 1880.

In 1873, March 26, the town raised \$4,000 for current charges and expenses. The sum of \$500, in excess of what the law required, was raised for the support of common schools. The subject of the exemption of new manufacturing establishments being considered, the town voted that a committee of two persons be chosen to act with the selectmen in receiving proposals from any company wishing to establish business in town. Ten or more legal voters were empowered to call a meeting in anticipation of exemption. Edwin C. Bailey and Aaron Smith were selected for the committee. The subject of repairs upon the town-house was referred to the selectmen. On the 13th of May, the town voted to sell the hearse in Contoocook.

In 1874, March 11, the town raised \$3,000 for current charges and expenses. Upon the recommendation of the selectmen and committee upon the exemption of manufactories from taxation, the town voted to exempt for the term of ten years any manufactory with a capital of \$10,000 or more. The selectmen were authorized to purchase additional land for the Contoocook cemetery, and to build a hearse-house at the lower village.

In 1875, March 10, the town decided to next select the

superintending school-committee—one for three years, one for two years, one for one year—preserving the implied relation of a partial board of experience in office all the time. This by-law was never carried into effect.

In 1876, March 15, the selectmen were authorized to purchase blinds for the town-house, and also to repair the fence of the Stumpfield cemetery.

In 1877, March 14, the selectmen were authorized to repair the fence of the lower village cemetery.

In 1878, March 12, the selectmen were authorized to purchase two hearses, one for each village, at an expense not to exceed \$300 each; these are the hearses now in use in the town. The same officers were authorized to build two tramp-houses, at an expense not exceeding \$200; these tramp-houses are now standing in town, one being in each village. The town voted to dispense with the liquor agent.

On the 9th of April, the county farm building having been burned, a town-meeting was held with special relation to pauper affairs. The town voted, 151 to 9, in favor of supporting in town or city all paupers having a legal settlement. In regard to rebuilding the county-farm buildings, the vote stood 140 to 7 against the proposition.

On the 5th of the following November, the town held its first biennial election under the state constitution as revised by the convention of 1876. The reader will hereafter bear in mind that all state and county officers and representatives to the General Court, chosen in November biennially, assume the actual duties of their office on the following June.

In 1879, March 11, the town raised only \$2,000 for current expenses and charges. It was also voted to purchase a road machine at a cost of \$125, and to raise \$500 for the expense of working it.

In 1880, the town voted to dispense with a liquor agent, and to enforce Sections 15 and 16 of Chapter 109 of the General Laws of New Hampshire relating to the sale of cider, lager beer, and malt liquors. These two sections of optional statute law were afterwards made affirmative by the state.

CHAPTER XLIX.

THE FREE HIGH SCHOOL.

In the year 1880, the permanent establishment of a free high school plan was broached in Hopkinton. The need of such a system was urged in behalf of the common schools, which were said to need the stimulus of a higher grade of free public instruction. The new plan was elaborated and proposed by Charles C. Lord, chairman of the superintending school committee. Presenting it at the annual March meeting of the town, he was supported by a large number of citizens, and the measure was finally adopted almost without a dissenting voice.

We give a brief description of the new free high school plan. For years it had been the custom of the town to raise \$500 annually for common schools, the amount being in excess of the sum required to be raised by law, and to divide the whole school-fund among the respective districts—one half equally among the districts and one half equally among the scholars. By the new plan, it was proposed to distribute the legal school-money, or amount required to be raised by law, by a new division, giving two thirds to be equally distributed among the districts, and one third equally among the scholars. This was proposed with a view of favoring the less populous districts, which might be located farther from the villages, and, consequently, less accessible to the privileges of the proposed high school instruction. The usual sum of \$500 was to be raised and divided equally between two free high school districts, to be located respectively in the northern and southern portions of the town, according to the provisions of chapter 90 of the General Laws of New Hampshire, and used for free high school purposes as far as the money would go. It was also estimated by the advocates of the new plan, that, with proper economy and the employment of a single teacher in each case, the amount appropriated would secure two respectable terms of high school in each district, which, it was assumed, would occur in the spring and fall of the year. It was also urged that the adoption of the free high school plan would result in bringing a larger number of the children of the town, and especially more of those of advanced years, under the influence and within the privi-

leges of public instruction. The town was also urged to try the experiment one year.

The plan having been adopted, the superintending school-committee and the selectmen of the town were made a committee to lay out the town into two high school districts, which work was accomplished on the 15th day of the following May. High school district school-meetings were subsequently held, officers chosen, and arrangements completed for schools, which were opened the next autumn. In high school district No. 1, in the south part of the town, a fall and also a spring term were taught by Charles M. Sargent, of New London; in high school district No. 2, in the north part of the town, a fall term was taught by Thomas B. Richardson, of Contoocook, and Miss Lillian M. Whitney, of Newport, and a winter one by Miss Whitney alone. In the south district, school was kept in the village common school-house, and in the north district in Contoocook academy.

During the progress of this school year, an active controversy was waged among the citizens of the town in respect to the merits of the high school plan. However, at the end of the year, the superintending school-committee reported the following summary of the statistical result:

	1879.	1880.
Whole number of scholars in town . . .	396	405
Scholars at school during year . . .	315	327
Scholars at school over 16 years of age .	23	49

The above statement of the town school officers formed the basis of a general deduction on the part of the advocates of the high school plan that their case was proved, the experiment having justified their claims, and therefore the town would be consistent in continuing the schools. However, the opposition proved too strong, and the town refused to raise any money for the high school, on the occurrence of the next annual March meeting.

On the 13th of April, 1881, in consequence of a petition of citizens, the selectmen of the town issued a warrant for a town-meeting on the 30th day of April, but without indicating any particular month of April, to see if the town would abolish the two high school districts formed the previous year. A town-meeting having been assembled on the 30th of April, 1881, Carlos G. Hawthorne recorded

a protest against the "pretended warrant," which was claimed to be incompetent "on account of insufficiency." During the progress of the meeting, Benjamin O. Kimball made a motion "that the town now proceed to vote on the article 2d," or the article to see if the town would abolish the high school districts. After some intermediate matters had been transacted, Mr. Kimball's motion was put and carried without opposition, and the meeting then adjourned without date.

This action only inflamed public controversy. It was urged on the part of the advocates of the high school plan that a vote to proceed to act was not an action itself; but the opposers of the high school as strenuously urged that the high school districts had been effectually abolished.

The question reached a climax in the spring of 1882. A school-meeting held in high school district No. 1, and composed wholly of friends of the measure, voted to raise a certain sum of money for the support of a school the ensuing year. This action was substantially taken on the following legal assumption: That the town had legally established two high school districts under the provisions of chapter 90 of the General Laws of the state of New Hampshire; or, if there had been any legal remissness in the transaction, the two districts, being subject to the rules and regulations affecting common school districts, were confirmed in their establishment by the operation of law, they having acted as school-districts for one year; and the two high school districts had never been legally abolished.

A certificate of the vote of this so called high school district was presented to the selectmen, who took counsel of William L. Foster, of Concord, before attempting an assessment. Judge Foster's opinion, seconded by Josiah Minot, virtually affirmed the position taken by the opponents of the high school plan, asserting practically the inadequacy of the act establishing the high school districts, the validity of the warrant of the meeting of April 30, 1881, and the sufficient efficacy of the vote under Mr. Kimball's motion to abolish the districts. The high school controversy ended after this opinion was made public.

CHAPTER L.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

The year 1881 witnessed a profound and solemn grief that affected a whole nation. The town of Hopkinton was not indifferent to the sentiment of general mourning. We need not inform the intelligent reader that the public sense of calamity originated in the criminal wounding, painful illness, and sad death of James A. Garfield, president of the United States.

President Garfield was shot on the 2d day of July. The news found the people of Hopkinton in a peculiar situation. It had been determined to celebrate the Fourth of July at Hopkinton village. The celebration was to take the form of an old-fashioned training, under the command of Col. William Colby. When the day arrived, the sense of public calamity was so great that a celebration was not held, but a meeting at the town hall resulted in the selection of a committee—Charles C. Lord, Herman W. Greene, and Colonel Colby—to consider a future public observance in accordance with the ultimate developments in President Garfield's case. The assembly then repaired to the Congregational church, where religious services were conducted by Rev. Adoniram J. Hopkins and Rev. Daniel Sawyer.

Upon the event of President Garfield's death, through a preliminary gathering, arrangements were made for a public funeral service on the 26th of September, the day appointed by President Arthur for public mourning throughout the nation. A gathering first occurred at the town-house, from which a march was taken westward as far as the house of Capt. William Palmer, and then eastward, in return, to the Baptist church. The procession was headed by the Hopkinton Cornet Band, which performed funeral music on the march. The officers of the march were James M. Connor, marshal; Charles C. Lord, drum-major; Herman W. Greene, color-bearer. On the route of the procession, nearly every house was decorated with mourning emblems. During the march, the church bells were tolled—the Congregational by Albert Hardy, and the Baptist by George W. Mills. At the church the following order of exercises was observed:

1. Introductory dirge, "We honor the brave," by the band.
2. Opening prayer by Rev. Adoniram J. Hopkins.
3. Hymn, "Ho! Reapers of Life's Harvest," a favorite with the deceased president.
4. Scripture selections by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins.
5. Memorial prayer by Rev. Harlan P. Gage.
6. Hymn 944, "Asleep in Jesus," selected for the funeral at Cleveland, Ohio.
7. Addresses by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, and Rev. Mr. Gage.
8. Hymn 485, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," also President Garfield's favorite.
9. Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins.

During the singing, Frank L. Flanders presided at the organ.

At the close of the services, the people remained till the band was stationed outside, and then departed while "The Better Land" was performed as a solemn dirge.

The same day, funeral solemnities were observed in the Freewill Baptist church at Contoocook, Rev. Benjamin P. Parker and Rev. Charles H. Leet, officiating. The churches were solemnly decorated on the day of this memorial service.

On the previous Sunday, proper observations upon the death of President Garfield were made in nearly or quite all the churches in town. Several if not all of the churches were also draped in mourning.

CHAPTER LI.

SUNDRY EVENTS FROM 1881 TO 1889.

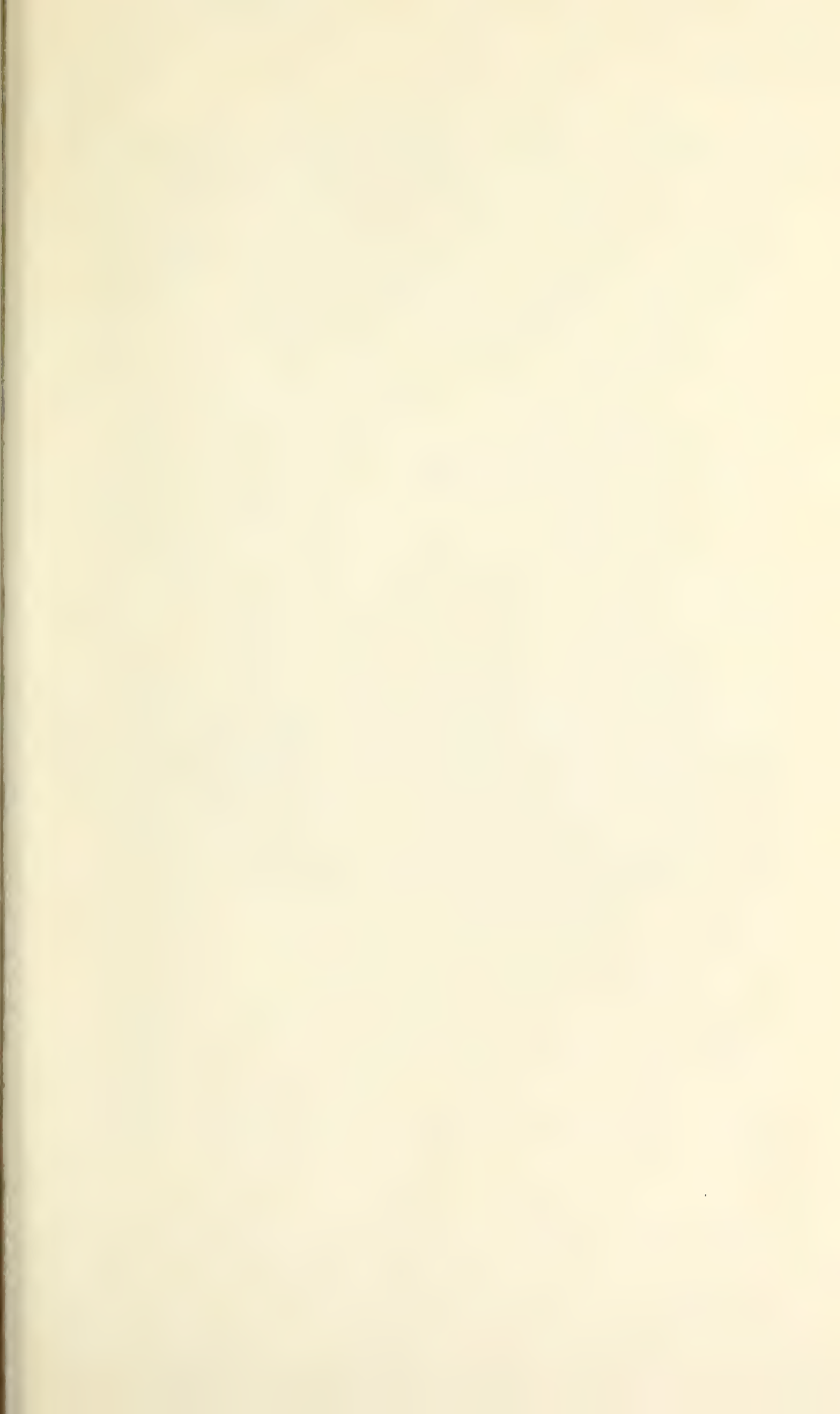
In 1881, March 8, a singular contest arose in town. For years it had been the custom to leave the appointment of the superintending school-committee to the selectmen. This year, owing to the effects of the high school controversy, there was much disaffection in general school affairs. The superintending school-committee of the previous year had been personally or officially identified in support of the free high school plan. The opponents of the high school predominated in 1881. Consequently, it was only natural that a change should be proposed in the method of select-

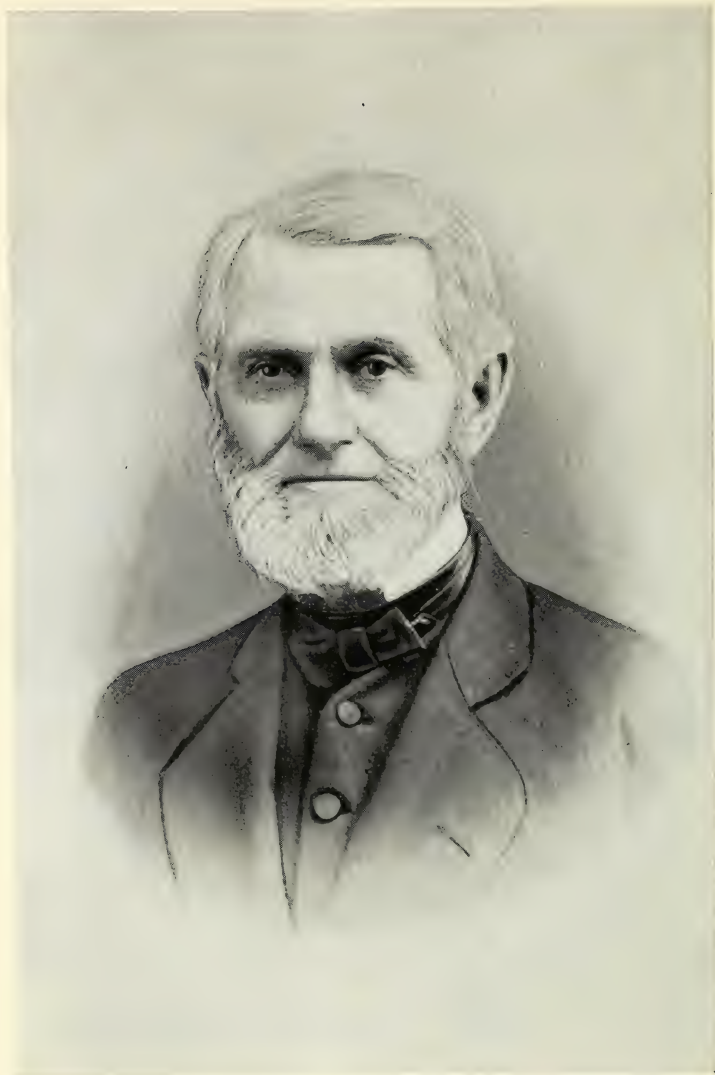
ing a superintending school-committee. Though the high school proposition was not directly asserted in the contest, yet the general condition of feeling tended to invite sharp controversy to every phase of public educational thought. A motion having been made and passed in town-meeting to choose a superintending school-committee by ballot, all people were not ready for the occasion. No general concerted action having been taken, the ballot, implying the election of a board of three officers on one ticket, culminated in a most incongruous result. Only 122 ballots were cast, but the whole number of candidates, male and female, seriously and ludicrously presented, was 69, not one of them having a sufficient number for a choice. The meeting having been postponed till next day, a succession of ballots resulted in the choice of Benjamin P. Parker, Elbridge G. Kimball, and Hannah M. Edmunds. The same day the town raised \$300 for the use of the road machine, having refused to raise anything the previous year.

In 1882, March 14, the town voted to raise \$100 for the services of Memorial day, the amount to be expended under the direction of the Hopkinton Veterans' Association.

In 1883, March 13, the town voted to raise \$300, to be used in making up any deficiency less than \$100 to any school-district in town. The two union districts were excepted from this general provision, though Farrington's Corner was to receive \$80 from the town. The sum of \$200 was voted for repairs upon the town-house, the sum to be expended at the discretion of the selectmen.

In 1884, March 11, the same general provision for school-districts was made as on the previous year, except that the deficiencies were made up from the literary fund and the dog-tax. It was voted to exempt the kit manufactory of Frank I. Morrill & Co., at Contoocook, from taxation for the term of three years, the valuation not to exceed \$3,000. The town adopted the amendment of chapter 55 of the General Laws, relating to the delivery of inventory blanks. By this act, the laws of 1883, allowing selectmen or assessors to present inventory blanks to the property owner at the time they called to examine the estate, at the same time filling them, became of force. It was also voted that the next annual town report should contain the list of resident and non-resident tax-payers. On the 26th of July, a hearing was had before the selectmen upon a petition of





Abiel Silver

citizens to drain the Frog pond in Hopkinton village, according to the provisions of chapter 108 of the Laws of 1883. The substance of the petition was adopted, and the pond was drained that season. On the 4th of November the town voted \$1,000 for repairs upon Tyler's bridge.

In 1885, March 10, the town voted to prohibit trout-fishing in its waters for three years. The state law admitting of this prohibition was repealed in 1885. The selectmen were authorized to appoint fish wardens in all the school-districts of the town. The bequest of \$100, for the benefit of the Jewett Road school, by Helen Young Bailey, was accepted by the town.

In 1887, March 8, the town voted to distribute its highways into six districts. This indebtedness of the town having been cancelled, the sum of \$1 was voted for town charges and expenses the current year. The sum of \$400 was raised for a fire-proof vault at the town-house, for the better preservation of records and documents. The bequest of Charles G. Green, of Boston, Mass., for the preservation of his mother's grave in the village cemetery, was accepted by the town. The bequest was \$200, the annual income to be applied to the purpose described.

In 1888, March 13, the town voted to exempt the Hopkinton hotel association from taxation for the term of five years. It was also voted to return to the former system of highway districts.

In 1889, March 12, the town voted to raise \$250 in excess of the amount required by law, for the support of common schools. A by-law for the suppression of truancy was also passed.

CHAPTER LII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

In earlier chapters of this work, we have detailed many items of ecclesiastical history, the Congregational church being a legal function of the town. In a particular chapter, we showed the legal separation of the church and state to have occurred in 1819. We also showed that, before 1819, the town of Hopkinton had practically abandoned and ignored any administrative interest in the Congregational

church. In the progress of this work, we have also seen that the town not only ceased to hold meetings in the meeting-house, but also relinquished all its right and title therein to the First Congregational Society. We propose now to consider briefly the history of the Congregational church as an independent establishment.

We have already described the exterior of the Congregational meeting-house as it was made under the supervision of the town. If there is any doubt about the interior, we will repeat that it contained the accustomed high pulpit, sounding-board, gallery, and square pews. A few pews, nearest the pulpit, devoted, according to custom, to the use of the dignitaries of the church, were of better finish. With the addition of the belfry and bell, the structure remained substantially intact till 1829, when it was remodelled into the form of the present church, which was dedicated on the 26th of December of the same year. A town clock was placed in the tower of the remodelled church, and a weather-cock was placed upon the spire, to be afterwards superseded by the present vane.

In the progress of time and events, the first church in Hopkinton developed more and more as an ecclesiastical organization and function. Special evidences of religious progress antedate the separation of the town and church. In 1817, a Sunday-school was opened in the school-house at Farrington's Corner. About 1821, another similar school was opened on Beech hill. In 1822, a Sunday-school was opened in the church. In 1848, a constitution was adopted and regular officers chosen. Stephen Sargent was the first superintendent under the new regulation.

In an earlier chapter, we narrated the organization of this church with ten members in 1757. The church has since increased greatly, but is subject to influences affecting most country churches, owing to a prevailing tendency to a decline of population. The following is a list of all the pastors and ministers of more extended supply since the organization of the church:

James Scales, ordained November 23, 1757; dismissed July 4, 1770. Elijah Fletcher, ordained January 27, 1773; died April 8, 1786. Jacob Cram, ordained February 25, 1789; dismissed January 6, 1792. Rev. Ethan Smith, installed March 11, 1800; dismissed December 16, 1817. Roger C. Hatch, ordained October 21, 1818; dismissed

June 26, 1832. Rev. Moses Kimball, installed May 7, 1834; dismissed July 15, 1846. Rev. Edwin Jennison, installed June 6, 1847; dismissed September 5, 1849. Christopher M. Cordly, ordained September 5, 1849; dismissed February 4, 1852. Marshall B. Angier, ordained June 8, 1853; dismissed March 28, 1860. Rev. Edwin W. Cook, installed March 6, 1861; dismissed December 13, 1864. William H. Cutler, ordained December 20, 1865; dismissed May 8, 1867. Rev. John K. Young, D.D., supplied from June, 1867, through October, 1874. Rev. Clarendon A. Stone, installed December 29, 1874; dismissed September 1, 1881. Edgar T. Farrill, ordained September 27, 1882; dismissed November 20, 1885. Rev. Myron W. Adams, installed December 2, 1886; dismissed August 30, 1888. Rev. Tilton C. H. Bouton, acting pastor since April 1, 1889.

The West Congregational meeting-house, of which we have already given some account, was of the usual spacious, uncouth style of architecture prevailing in the early days. There does not appear to have been any regular, separate organization connected with this meeting-house, which was taken down in 1831.

In 1834, Dea. Amos Bailey, of West Hopkinton, died, willing a large portion of his property to the Congregational church. A half of his bequest was to be paid to any society of the Congregational order maintaining regular services in the west part of the town. In the hope of securing the aid, a society was organized with its headquarters at Contoocook. The Union meeting-house was built, and Rev. David Kimball, of Concord, employed to preach. Upon a legal trial of the question, however, it could not be made to appear that Contoocook was in that part of the town implied in the will of Deacon Bailey, and the bequest was lost. The Second Congregational Society, as it was called, kept up a nominal existence until the year 1851.

The old-fashioned two-storied farm-house, standing near the old graveyard on Putney's hill, and owned by the descendants of Moses Rowell, is said to have been the first parsonage in the town, the residence of Rev. James Scales, the first local minister.

A branch organization of the New Hampshire Cent Society, projected in Concord in 1804, has for many years existed in connection with the Congregational church.

The "Woman's Auxiliary Board of Foreign Missions," connected with this church, was organized November 4, 1873,—Mrs. Catharine B. Symonds being chosen president, and Mrs. Maria G. Barnard secretary and treasurer.

On Sunday, November 22, 1857, the date being one day in anticipation of the one-hundredth birthday of the Congregational church in Hopkinton, the Rev. Marshall B. Angier, pastor, preached a centennial discourse, which occupied the place of both the forenoon and afternoon sermons. In the forenoon, the Rev. Mr. Angier spoke from Zechariah I, 5,—“Your fathers, where are they?” The discourse of the earlier day embraced the history of the church, and a sketch of the different ministers and pastors, for a hundred years. In the afternoon, he spoke from Psalm XLV, 16,—“Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children, whom thou mayst make princes in all the earth.” The discourse of the later day dwelt upon the “duties, obligations, and privileges of the generations succeeding the fathers.” There was no observance of the centennial of the church other than that implied in the services incident to the discourse of the pastor.

Diversity of religious belief is natural among men. Although Hopkinton was settled by people of nominally and legally orthodox faith, actual dissenters from the popular belief soon began to assert themselves. At length, a gathering of an organized Baptist church in this town was effected through the missionary labors of Rev. Dr. Hezekiah Smith. This organization was at first a branch of the Baptist church in Haverhill, Mass., the subordinate compact being formed in 1769. The following were the original members: Mary Emerson, Anna Brackenbury, Abigail Rogers, Susanna Blaisdell, Benjamin Rogers, Samuel Brackenbury, John Blaisdell, John Jewett. On the 8th of May, 1771, the church at Hopkinton became independent.

In its earlier days, the influence of the church at Hopkinton was widely extended. Branch churches were organized in Bow, Goffstown, and Londonderry. The subordinate organization included also people of Bedford, Merrimack, Derryfield (now Manchester), and Nottingham West (now Hudson). Among the early laborers in the local Baptist field and vicinity were Elders John Peake, Job Seamans, Thomas Paul, John Hazen, and Dr. Samuel Shepherd.

The first years of this church were attended by trials. The War of the Revolution depressed it, but it rallied again in 1789. It received a new impulse from a great revival in 1793. The walls of a church were enclosed in 1795, but the edifice was not completed till at least twenty years after. This house was very much like most of the country meeting-houses built at the time, being huge, square, high, and galleried. It stood on a spot of ground northerly opposite the house of George W. French, near the convergence of a number of roads, near the foot of Putney's hill. The Baptist church also suffered from internal doctrinal dissensions. Being at first devoted to the tenets of Calvinism, a schism afterwards destroyed the unity of church confession, and the organization separated from the general body of Calvinist Baptists in the state. The subsequent conduct of the organization was essentially on a Free or Christian Baptist basis till about the year 1822, when the Rev. Michael Carlton, a pronounced Calvinist, became its pastor. It was urged, on the part of the Calvinistic branch of the society, that a decided affirmative attitude on the original basis of religious doctrine was necessary in the church, in order that it might retain its ecclesiastical property. The point was sustained. The opposing element, led by Dea. Jonathan Fowler, separated from the main organization and formed the nucleus of the present Freewill Baptist church, at Contoocook. Since then the two Baptist bodies have held on in their respective and unmolested ways. In 1831, the Calvinists built a new church, of modern country style, in the easterly part of Hopkinton village, about a mile east of their former place of worship. The new edifice was framed out of the timbers of the old West Congregational meeting-house. The old Baptist church was taken in bulk or in parts to Concord, where its substance was embodied in a new structure. The Baptist church in Hopkinton village was neatly repaired in 1854. A parsonage, including a vestry, was erected nearly opposite the church in 1869.

The Calvinist Baptist church, in common with others, has felt the depressing effect of the later changes in the tide of population, though more or less than others. Its congregation has diminished. The organization, however, has had important donations. The widow of the late Samuel Smith left a generous bequest to this church about

the year 1868. In the year 1871, George E. Crowell of Brattleborough, Vt., presented a cabinet organ. Mrs. Sarah Jones, in 1876, gave the church its bell. The church was again remodelled into its present form in 1885, when a pipe organ was purchased.

Elder Elisha Andrews, the first pastor of this church, was settled in 1795, and preached half of the time for three years. For seventeen years after, the preaching was mostly supplied by the deacons. Elder Abner Jones was settled in 1815; resigned in 1821. Michael Carlton was ordained June 27, 1822; resigned September 14, 1832. Rev. Andrew J. Foss was installed March 17, 1833; remained three years. L. B. Cole, M. D., was ordained and installed April 18, 1837; remained two years. Rev. Samuel Cooke was settled May 19, 1839; remained six years. King S. Hall next became pastor, ordained April 22, 1846, resigned September 28, 1851. Rev. Samuel J. Carr was settled March 14, 1852; remained four years. Rev. Jonathan E. Brown became pastor April 2, 1857; resigned September 7, 1862. Christie W. Burnham was ordained October 14, 1863; remained till the last Sunday in August, 1871. Rev. Abraham Snyder was settled January 1, 1872; resigned December 27, 1874. William S. Tucker was ordained September 28, 1875; resigned May 18, 1879. Rev. Adoniram J. Hopkins was installed November 29, 1879; continued till October 1, 1883. Willard E. Waterbury was ordained February 27, 1884; dismissed May 1, 1887. Herbert E. Thayer, the present pastor, was ordained September 7, 1887.

There are numerous subordinate organizations connected with the Baptist church. The Cheerful Workers' Mission Band was organized September 19, 1884, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Frank W. Paige; vice-president, Mrs. Edward E. Chase; secretary, Mrs. Charles French; treasurer, Miss Clara M. Fellows; director, Mrs. Willard E. Waterbury. The object of this society is to increase the interest of its members in mission work.

The Junior Department of the Mission Band was organized April 6, 1889, with the following officers: President, Vira C. Paige; vice-president, Henry W. Goodrich; secretary, Maud E. Paige; treasurer, Helen Symonds. This department was organized to include younger people than would naturally belong to the Cheerful Workers' Mission Band, but its purpose is the same.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized May 12, 1887, with the following officers: President, Henry A. Dalrymple; vice-president, Galen E. Blanchard; secretary, Mrs. Henry A. Dalrymple; treasurer, Mrs. Galen E. Blanchard. The object of this society is to promote earnest Christian life among its members.

The Woman's Mission Circle was organized September 28, 1888, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Herbert E. Thayer; vice-president, Mrs. Horace J. Chase; secretary, Miss Lizzie S. Fellows; treasurer, Mrs. Galen E. Blanchard; solicitor, Mrs. Henry A. Dalrymple; solicitor for *Helping Hand*, Mrs. Ruhama Chase; solicitor for *Home Mission Echo*, Mrs. Henry A. Fletcher. The object of this circle is to aid the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society and the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society.

The Bennet Band of Mercy was organized November 17, 1888, with the following officers: President, Annie B. Merrill; vice-president, Fannie B. Russel; secretary, Vira C. Paige; treasurer, Maud E. Paige. This society is named for Miss Laura E. Bennet, of Boston, Mass., a benefactress of the organization.

CHAPTER LIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

[Concluded.]

In 1800, Hopkinton had advanced to a position of wealth and influence. Social beliefs and forms were multiplying in proportion. In the village were many families of distinction. A considerable number of these were Episcopalians by faith or practice. There was also a quota of Episcopalians among the farming population. About this time, or a few years later, a number of prominent families came over to the Episcopalians from the Calvinists. In 1803, an Episcopal society, called Christ's church, was organized, worshipping in the court-house.

The following were the original subscribers to the constitution of Christ's church:

Benjamin Wiggin, John Jewett, Moses Kelley, Baruch Chase, John Osgood Ballard, John Harris, Henry P. Chase, Stephen Bean, Daniel Chase, Bodwell Emerson, Thomas G. Wells, J. Stark, Robert Crowell, Nathaniel Knowlton, Ebenezer Dustin, Jacob Silver, Timothy Darling, Enoch Gould, John White, Isaac Dimond, Joseph Bartlett, Calvin Dimond, Abel Conant, Peter C. Farnham, Thomas W. Colby, Joshua Whittier, Jacob Rogers, Silas Rogers, A. W. Buswell, John Whipple, Ezekiel Dimond, Horace Chase, Matthew Harvey, Herman Hastings, Nathaniel Emerson, James Hudson Ballard, Andrew Leach.

The Rev. Samuel Meade was the superintendent of this movement. Various clergymen officiated for longer or shorter periods for Christ's church, till the year 1826, when the Rev. Moses B. Chase became the rector. During the rectorship of Mr. Chase, important changes took place. A new parish was formed. In 1827, it was incorporated under the name of St. Andrew's church. The first wardens were John Harris and William Little. The first vestrymen were Matthew Harvey, Horace Chase, Nathaniel Curtis, and J. M. Stanley. A new stone church was begun the same year. It was dedicated June 25, 1828. Rev. Mr. Chase continued rector till 1841. The church flourished during his ministry.

During later years, the Episcopal church declined with the business prosperity of the town. However, worship has been maintained most of the time. Important improvements have from time to time been made in the interior of St. Andrew's church. During the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Schouler, the chancel was reconstructed. It was further improved in 1875, when the church was also frescoed and painted.

The first church organ ever in town was set up in St. Andrew's about the year 1846. It was purchased of the Rt. Rev. Carlton Chase, and had been his parlor organ. The instrument is still in its accustomed place in the unused gallery of the church. It did musical service till 1873, when a new organ was temporarily put in St. Andrew's, being located at the left of the chancel. The next year the present elegant organ was set up at a cost of about \$2,000.

St. Andrew's church is much indebted to the energy and liberality of its friends at home and abroad. Its elegant font was obtained through the enterprise of Miss Lucy A.

Lerned. The first altar and lectern cloths, together with the chandeliers and lamps, were the gifts of Mrs. G. T. Roberts, of Philadelphia, Pa., who also gave two bronze altar vases in memory of George A. Greene. The Rev. Thomas J. Drumm, the present rector, gave the church a beautiful silver communion chalice last Easter. Rev. Charles W. Coit gave the Gospel-rest, as a memorial of Elizabeth T. Lerned, the present year. Contracts are already made for the location of two memorial windows in the church. One of these windows is in memory of Miss Charlotte G. George, being the gift of Mrs. Salvadora G. George, and the other of William W. Winans and Susan M. Stark, and the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Currier.

Since 1841, the following have been stated clergymen of St. Andrew's church:

Rev. Calvin Walcott, one year from the second Sunday in May, 1842; Rev. Silas Blaisdell, 1845 to 1847; Rev. Henry Low; Rev. Edward F. Putnam; Rev. N. F. Ludlum; Rev. Francis Chase, one year to November 3, 1862; Rev. William Schouler, July 1, 1865, to January 29, 1868.

Since February 2, 1868, the church has been supplied by Rev. Henry A. Coit, D. D., of St. Paul's School, Concord. During most of this period till the spring of 1879, the Rev. Hall Harrison was the rector. On the 25th of May of the same year, the Rev. Robert A. Benton became the rector, continuing till the 23d of August, 1884. On the 11th of the following September, the Rev. Charles A. Morrill became the rector; he resigned on the 18th of September, 1888. The Rev. Thomas J. Drumm became rector on the 1st of the following October, and is the present one. The defective records of this church make the foregoing clerical statement necessarily incomplete in chronological facts.

We have already mentioned the defection in the original Baptist church in this town, and which resulted in the separation of a party, led by Dea. Jonathan Fowler, who organized the Freewill Baptist church. This organization took definite form on the 17th of September, 1823, the year of the separation, and consisted of twelve members, being at first known by its corporate name, the Union Baptist church. The names of the first members were Jonathan Fowler, Benjamin Eastman, Simeon Dow, Levi Straw,

Nathan Morgan, Timothy Hunt, Levi Straw, Jr., Henry Dodge, Jonathan J. Straw, Ira Morrison, Thomas Eaton, Thomas White.

On the 28th of September, 1826, Jonathan Fowler and Thomas White were chosen deacons. The society was incorporated on the 30th of June, 1827. A public meeting-house was constructed the same year, being raised April 11, finished October 27, and dedicated October 29. Various improvements have been made on this house from time to time since its erection. In 1871 a bell was added, largely through the energy of Mrs. Jacob S. Tuttle. In 1884, a kitchen was built under the church, mainly by the ladies of the society.

The location of this church at Contoocook is suggestive, in view of the valuable moral results wrought by its influence. In the earlier times, Contoocook had an unenviable reputation. The higher social laws were here measurably set at defiance. A minister on his way to preach at Contoocook was told he was going to a bad place. Now all is changed. The influence of the Freewill Baptist church has been largely instrumental in promoting the improved order of things.

Rev. David Harriman was pastor of this church from its foundation till May 10, 1828. Rev. Arthur Caverno succeeded till February 24, 1833. Rev. David Moody followed till February 27, 1837. Rev. Hiram Holmes and others supplied till November 30, 1837. Rev. John L. Sinclair was subsequently pastor till November 11, 1839. Rev. Abner Coombs was installed July 16, 1840; dismissed May 15, 1842. Rev. D. Sidney Frost became pastor May 19, 1842; dismissed April 17, 1845. Rev. Barlow Dyer became pastor May 18, 1845; dismissed March 4, 1849. Rev. S. T. Catlin became pastor December 20, 1849; dismissed in 1851. Rev. Francis Reed became pastor May 20, 1851; dismissed in March, 1859. Rev. C. H. Witham became pastor the first of July, 1859; dismissed June 2, 1861. Rev. Thomas Keniston and others supplied from June, 1861, till May, 1863. Rev. Asa Ranlett became pastor May 23, 1863; dismissed in October, 1865. Rev. John L. Sinclair became pastor a second time in January, 1867; dismissed in March, 1869. Rev. George W. Knapp became pastor in March, 1869; dismissed in March, 1873. Rev. John C. Osgood became pastor in June, 1873; dismissed in

March, 1878. Rev. Charles W. Griffin became pastor May 13, 1878; continued till March 14, 1880. Rev. Benjamin P. Parker became pastor April 18, 1880; dismissed in April, 1883. Rev. Daniel I. Quint became pastor in April, 1883; continued till April, 1885. Orren T. Lovejoy supplied from April, 1885, till April, 1886. Rev. Francis H. Lyford followed Mr. Lovejoy, and is the present pastor.

The Ladies' Benevolent Association, connected with the Freewill Baptist church, was organized June 25, 1884, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Rosa E. Quint; vice-president, Mrs. Timothy B. Eastman; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Mary I. Morrill; executive committee, Mrs. Edgar W. Stevens, Miss Stella G. Wright, Miss Minnie E. Cooper, Miss Lillian C. Mudgett, Miss F. Gertrude Morrill.

On the 22d of November, 1889, Miss Kate I. Lyford, of the Haverhill, Mass., Advocates of Christian Fidelity, organized an association of Advocates among the young people of the Freewill Baptist church, the following being officers: Mary E. Sanborn, president; Clarence T. Eliot, vice-president; Lizzie I. Morrill, secretary; Guilford Q. Dow, treasurer.

In the earlier part of the present century, there was a great revival of Universalism in New Hampshire. Rev. Elhahan Winchester and Rev. Hosea Ballou preached the doctrine far and wide, gaining many hearers and making many converts. The church grew and multiplied in many places. Previous to 1840, there were many persons in Hopkinton who entertained some sort of preference for the Universalist form of religion. A church, to be known as the Union meeting-house, was projected as early as 1835. On the 5th of December of that year, a meeting was held at the house of Clement Beck, at "Stumpfield," to take into consideration the erection of a house of worship. Moses Hoyt, 2d, was chosen moderator, Joseph Huse was clerk, and Moses Hoyt, Moses Copps, and Nathaniel Colby were a building committee. The enterprise was effected by the creation of shares, which were sold at \$25 each. The following were subscribers to the stock:

Capt. Parker Pearson, Oliver Noyes, Moses Copps, Moses Hoyt, William Straw, James Huse, William Cressy, John Smiley, Joshua Raymond, Benjamin Rowell, Jr., Moses Rowell, Abraham Davis, Robert Bartlett, Jacob Straw,

Nathaniel Colby, Joseph Felch, Lewis Straw, Micah J. Flanders, Samuel Kimball, Rufus Sawyer, David Plummer, James Hoyt, Jeremiah Silver, John A. Fuller.

The whole number of shares sold was thirty-one. Representatives of different faiths in the vicinity took shares. The meeting-house was built in 1836, on a lot north of the road leading from Hopkinton village to Henniker, east of the house of Charles Barton, about three miles from the village.

There was never any settled minister in this place. Among those preaching here more or less were Rev. Alonzo A. Miner, Rev. J. P. Atkinson, Rev. N. R. Wright, and Rev. J. F. Witherel. The meeting-house was seriously damaged by fire on the 5th of February, 1837, and was subsequently repaired. In 1865, the house was sold to Robert Wilson, and was subsequently moved to Clement's hill, where it was remodelled into a barn belonging to Alfred S. Hastings. The society had dwindled, in common with many others similarly situated.

A second Universalist society was organized shortly after the first. The new organization had its head-quarters at Contoocook. A church, called a Union house, was erected in 1837. It is now owned by the New Church, or Swedenborgian society. The Second Universalist society for some time had considerable vigor. Rev. J. F. Witherel and Rev. Robert Stinson were settled ministers at different times. A good deal of enterprise was shown in the efforts for propagating the faith. Rev. Mr. Witherel, in company with Rev. J. Sargent, of Sutton, published the *Universalist Family Visitor*, a monthly periodical. The first number was issued in April, 1841. The *Visitor* had twelve pages, was of common tract size, and set forth the favorite principles with talent and vigor. We have not been able to find any records of the Second Universalist society, which kept up a nominal existence till quite late.

The New Jerusalem Church, more commonly called the New Church, was founded through the missionary labors of the Rev. Abiel Silver, a native of this town, who first preached a number of discourses in the Union church at Contoocook, in the summer of 1851. Rev. Mr. Silver was then a resident of Michigan, visiting his old home and familiar scenes. The appreciation of his discourses induced

a contribution in money to the reverend gentleman, who returned its equivalent in theological works of Emanuel Swedenborg, or in collateral publications of the New Church.

In a year or two after, further interest in the New Church was awakened in Contoocook and vicinity. Rev. Mr. Silver returned, and preached at length, and finally concluded to make the village his permanent place of residence. The Union church, which had stood for years unoccupied by any society, became a place of weekly worship under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Silver. The interest grew till the meeting-house was filled to its utmost capacity. Hearers were present from various parts of Hopkinton and surrounding towns. In 1857, a permanent church organization was effected. On the 24th of May of that year, the Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Boston, Mass., instituted the society. The following are the names of the original members of the church :

Abiel Silver, Edna H. Silver, Nathaniel L. Noyes, Sarah A. Noyes, Mary Nichols, Rhoda Cutler, Sullivan Hutchinson, Edna C. Silver, Charles Gould, Erastus E. Currier, Lucy H. Currier, Elizabeth C. Dean, Joseph Dow, Asa Kimball, John Converse, Urania N. Converse, Rhoda C. Putnam, Joanna L. Chase, Alonzo Currier, Emily Currier.

Rev. Abiel Silver continued to preach at Contoocook till April 4, 1858, building in the meantime the house now owned by John W. E. Tuttle. On the 15th of August, 1858, the Rev. George H. Marston became the minister of this church, continuing till the month of October, 1862. After October, 1871, the Rev. Charles Hardon was the regular minister for several years. The interim between 1862 and 1871 was employed by different readers and preachers. Walter S. Davis occupied the desk of this society as a reader for a number of years. Charles C. Lord acted as reader for this church for a brief period, and afterwards as a licensed preacher, finishing his work about the close of the year 1865.

The Methodists had a foothold in this town quite early. In 1842, their allotted portion of the minister's tax was very small. Regular worship was held in the academy at the lower village. Rev. Stephen Eastman, Rev. John English, and Rev. Joseph Hayes were among the ministers sup-

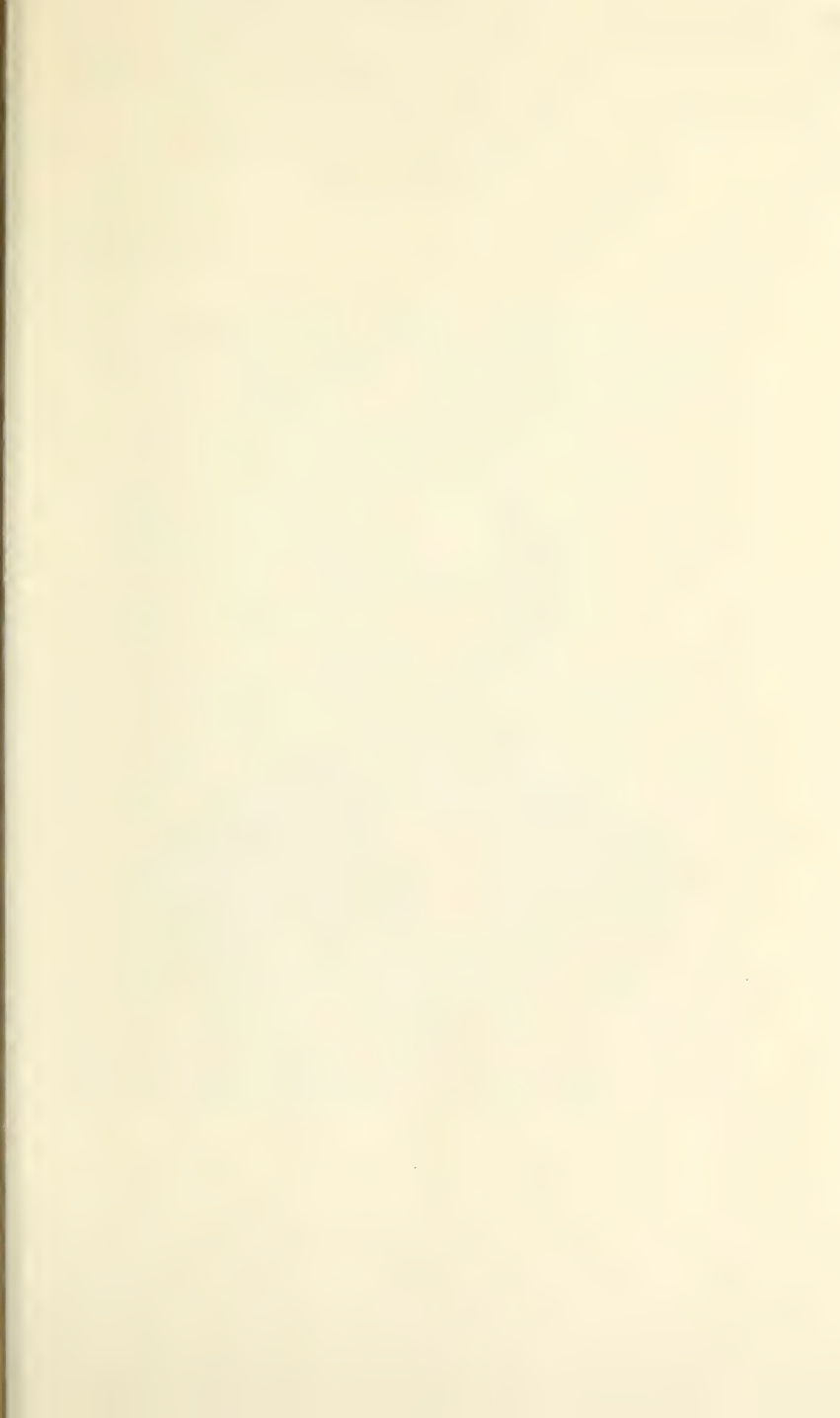
plying preaching. The Methodist Biblical Institute, at Concord, furnished preachers to a greater or less extent. We have not been able to find any local records of this society, which abandoned services about the year 1850.

Previous to the year 1871, there had been a number of Methodist families living for a longer or shorter time at Contoocook. Preaching had also been sustained to some extent during a few years. On the 20th of March, 1871, at a meeting held at the house of George H. Ketchum, legal organization was effected as follows: Rev. Lewis Howard, president; George H. Ketchum, secretary; W. A. Patterson, treasurer; John F. Burnham, Warren M. Kempton, Samuel Curtice, financial committee. The society proposing to build a church, on the 10th of the next month, at a meeting at Mr. Ketchum's, David N. Patterson, Tyler B. Hardy, and Samuel Curtice were made a building committee.

The following were original members of this society: Samuel Curtice, Tyler B. Hardy, Willard Allen, George H. Ketchum, Warren M. Kempton, John F. Burnham, Charles E. Taylor, William A. Patterson, Grovenor A. Curtice, David N. Patterson, Lewis Howard, John L. Taggart, Thomas B. Jones, Sylvester W. Perry, Edward B. Kempton, James M. Burnham, Charles H. Danforth, Jonathan Clark, James E. Taggart, Elijah Spencer, Daniel B. Austin.

The church was erected the same year, at a cost of something over \$2,000, on land purchased by the society of Samuel Curtice, and was dedicated on the 16th of November. It is a neat and tasty edifice. The society, though small, is active. The following have been preachers:

Rev. Lewis Howard, from 1870 to 1873; Prof. J. B. Robinson, 1874; Rev. Ezekiel Adams, D. D., 1875; Rev. Joel A. Steele, 1876; Rev. Lewis Howard, 1877-'78; Rev. C. H. Leet, 1879-'81; Rev. N. M. Bailey, 1882-'83; Rev. Sullivan Holman, 1884; Rev. Robert T. Walcott, 1885 to 1887; Rev. Edwin S. Collier, 1888-'89.





WILLIAM H. LONG.

CHAPTER LIV.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

In the progress of this work, we have noted frequent acts of the town relating to schools of different grades. We now purpose to consider facts that have as yet been untouched, or only partially stated. The records are too meagre to afford adequate knowledge of the first schools and school-houses. Previously to 1805, the law providing for a town system of schools, the number of places of public instruction increased, and when, in the year mentioned, a district system came into vogue, it found its own implied conditions practically in operation. Schools continued to increase in number under the district system till they reached twenty-one, though they were numbered inconsecutively from one to twenty-four. In 1877, the different school-districts in Hopkinton, as classified and numbered by custom and law, were as follows:

District No.	1	. . . . .	Village.
" "	2	. . . . .	Emerson's hill.
" "	3	. . . . .	Hatfield.
" "	4	. . . . .	Sugar hill.
" "	5	. . . . .	South road.
" "	6	. . . . .	Jewett road.
" "	7	. . . . .	Main road.
" "	8	. . . . .	Beech hill.
" "	9	. . . . .	Tyler's.
" "	10	. . . . .	Contoocook.
" "	11	. . . . .	Clement's hill.
" "	12	. . . . .	Stumpfield.
" "	13	. . . . .	Putney's hill.
" "	14	. . . . .	Gage's.
" "	16	. . . . .	West Hopkinton.
" "	17	. . . . .	Currier's.
" "	18	. . . . .	Buswell's Corner.
" "	19	. . . . .	Blackwater.
" "	20	. . . . .	North Contoocook.
" "	21	. . . . .	Davisville road.
" "	24	. . . . .	Farrington's Corner.

Of the foregoing districts, Numbers 18 and 24 were union districts, each representing portions of the town of Hopkinton and the city of Concord, but both were supervised

by the town superintending school-committee of Hopkinton. Previously to 1886, when the state returned to a town system, under the law passed in 1885, school-districts 17 and 21 had been discontinued. Upon the issue of the change of system of 1886, the town of Hopkinton conveyed its interest in the Farrington's Corner school-house to the city of Concord, which in turn relinquished its interest in the Buswell's Corner school-house to the town of Hopkinton. Since 1886, the number of schools kept in Hopkinton has fluctuated between twelve and fifteen.

In the early part of the present century, considerable attention was given to improved public instruction as implied in the existence of private or select schools, which gave special attention to branches of study of a higher grade. The court-house was a frequent accommodation for these schools. Among the teachers were Miss Catharine Perkins, sister of the late Roger E. Perkins, and the second wife of Dr. Ebenezer Lerner; Miss Harriet Perkins, daughter of Roger E. Perkins; Miss Mary Ann Stanley, daughter of Theophilus Stanley; Miss Betsey Blanchard; Samuel Cortland; John H. Stark; Jonathan Farr, of Dedham, Mass.; Horace Chase, afterwards Judge Chase; and perhaps others. John Harris, Esq., at one time kept a reading-school in the main room of the court-house. Pupils were admitted by cards. The teacher took great pride in good reading, in which he was reputed to be an adept. During his school a prize was offered for the best rendering of the scripture passage, "What went ye out into the wilderness to see," etc.

At the time under consideration, there were, as in later times, special schools for instruction in penmanship, in which remarkable proficiency was sometimes attained.

The most memorable school, not an incorporate institution, was kept by Master Ballard. John Osgood Ballard was born in Warner in the year 1768. In quite early life, he came to Hopkinton and began a career by teaching school in different districts. Subsequently he entered into trade, being at one time a partner of the late Joseph Towne. Later, he opened a store in the east end, lower floor, of his dwelling-house, the same now owned by Dr. Henry M. Dearborn. He closed his mercantile course with a financial failure. The misfortune was the result of the decline of prices at the close of the war of 1812. In the

attempt, in part, to reverse fortune, he opened a select school. This was about the year 1816. His school-room was his former store. The old shelves still remained. Around the larger part of the circuit of the room he built a sloping desk into the wall. In front of this was a plain board seat without a back. Pupils using this seat and employed at the desk faced the walls. In reversing their position, they lifted their feet, swung them round, and were thus enabled to meet the gaze of their instructor, whose desk was on the west side of the room, near the fireplace. There were numerous seats, or chairs, in different parts of the room.

The course of study pursued at Master Ballard's school was mostly confined to the English branches. Instruction was thorough. Proper attention was paid to reading and spelling, as well as to defining. The spelling-book and dictionary were studied by many or all of his pupils. Master Ballard was himself very accurate in the use and understanding of English words. The discipline at Master Ballard's school was not altogether unlike the popular discipline of the times, yet it had an element of mildness foreshadowing the better times that were coming. He kept and used a rawhide, though he sometimes raised it ominously in the face of a frightened pupil and remarked,—“You, *sir*.” allowing it afterwards to descend in mercy without a blow.

To illustrate a phase of persuasive discipline on Master Ballard's part, we have his advice to a youthful pupil whom we will call Johnny, and who was somewhat identifiable by his habitually dirty hands. Accosting this pupil one day, Master Ballard inquired,—

“Johnny, does your father keep hogs?”

“Yes, sir.”

“Does he sometimes boil potatoes for them?”

“Yes, sir.”

“Does he sometimes mash the potatoes with meal?”

“Yes, sir.”

“Well, the next time he mashes the boiled potatoes with meal, won't you take some and ——”

Here Master Ballard motioned with his own hands in imitation of scrubbing them with mashed potatoes and meal.

Sad to relate, we have no account of the effect produced on Johnny's mind by this eloquent appeal.

Master Ballard kept an uninterrupted school for about thirty years, but during his later work he received some assistance, particularly from his son, afterwards the Rev. Edward Ballard. On a plain slab in the old cemetery in Hopkinton village can be seen the following inscription :

JOHN OSGOOD BALLARD,
died
APRIL 27, 1854.
Æ 86.

The modesty of this inscription will not prevent the fondest recollections of Master Ballard, cherished in the hearts of his many grateful pupils.

The educational history of Hopkinton involves the narratives of two special institutions, which are considered in two separate succeeding chapters.

CHAPTER LV.

HOPKINTON ACADEMY.

This institution, which attained a widely extended and honorable celebrity, was founded principally by Dr. Ebenezer Larned, through whose dominant exertions a preliminary meeting was held on the 11th of September, 1826. James Stark was made moderator of the meeting, and Philip Brown, clerk. After deliberation, Rev. Roger C. Hatch, Rev. Michael Carlton, and Horace Chase were made a committee to solicit subscriptions. Abram Brown, Parker Pearson, and Philip Brown were afterwards added to this committee. A contribution of five dollars was to make one qualified to vote for officers.

On the 24th of February, 1827, the movement had attained such proportions as to warrant the selection of a committee to report a plan of organization. Ebenezer Larned, James Stark, Stephen Darling, Stephen Sibley, and Abram Brown were made this committee. They reported on the 3d of the following March. Their plan was accepted, and Ebenezer Larned, Philip Brown, and Stephen

Sibley were selected to procure a preceptor. Two weeks later a permanent organization was effected, as follows:

Trustees, Ebenezer Lerner, president, Abram Brown, Stephen Sibley, Matthew Harvey, Phineas Clough, Roger C. Hatch, Michael Carlton. Horace Chase was secretary, and Philip Brown, treasurer.

Upon the establishment of Hopkinton academy, the courthouse became a subject for structural changes. In due time, improvements were made in the upper story. The building had practically ceased to be the property of either Hillsborough or Merrimack counties, especially as the courts of the latter had been established in Concord from the incorporation of 1823. The court-room and senate chamber were remodelled. Entrance was effected at either end by a hall and stairway. In the former apartment, a platform and teacher's desk were located on the east; in the latter, on the north; opposite either were plain wooden seats and desks, arranged in rows in the usual manner. Between these two rooms were smaller apartments, devoted to recitations, drawing garments, and a laboratory.

In 1827, a bell was presented to the institution by Isaac Chandler, of Boston, Mass., a former and a later citizen of Hopkinton, the gift being acknowledged by a vote of thanks on the 30th of April.

School began in the spring of the same year, under an arrangement admitting of four terms of twelve weeks each a year. The first term began on the first Wednesday in May. The hours of study prescribed for the first term were from 8 A. M. till 12 M., and from 1 to 5 P. M. The study hours of the remaining terms were left to the discretion of the trustees. There were to be reviews once a week. An act for the incorporation of Hopkinton academy was approved on the 26th of June.

The first preceptor of Hopkinton academy was George Peck, who remained but a short time. The catalogue of the fall term of 1827 gave the following board of instruction: Jeremiah Russell, A.B., preceptor; Mr. Jeremiah Gates, assistant preceptor; Mr. Luther Cross, lecturer on chemistry.

The following persons were trustees: Ebenezer Lerner, M.D., president; Abram Brown, Esq., Mr. Stephen Sibley, Phineas Clough, Esq., Rev. Roger C. Hatch, Rev. Michael Carlton, Rev. Nathaniel Williams, Concord; Hon. Henry

B. Chase, Warner; Artemus Rogers, Esq., Henniker; Philip Brown, Esq., treasurer; Horace Chase, Esq., secretary.

The resident students in the gentleman's list were,—Philip Brown, Jr., Alpheus R. Brown, William S. Chandler, Isaac C. Chandler, Moses T. Clough, Hilliard L. Currier, Fred-eric R. Harvey, Thomas B. Jewell, John Kelley, John T. G. Leach, Edward A. H. Lerner, Benjamin F. Long, Isaac L. Long, Charles E. Long, David S. Page, Abram B. Sibley, Nathaniel C. Smith, Edmund E. Smith, Solon Stark, and Isaac Story.

In the ladies' list were,—Sophia W. Bailey, Catharine W. Bailey, Mary G. Bailey, Sarah L. Brown, Helen M. Chase, Paulina Clark, Hannah S. Currier, Ann L. Darling, Mary Darling, Margaret H. Hall, Margaret E. Harvey, Eliza O. Jewell, Clarissa G. Leach, Catharine C. Lerner, Judith Morse, Martha W. Rogers, Nancy G. Sibley, Sarah Silver, Bridget Stark, Mary Stark, Martha H. Story, Mary J. B. Tyler, and Hannah Weeks.

The whole number of gentlemen was 47; ladies, 26;—total, 73. This catalogue contained only the list of officers, instructors, and students, and the recapitulation of the latter. It was printed on plain paper, with a coarse, brown cover.

The next year the school was divided into special male and female departments. The catalogue for the fall term announced the following instructors: Rev. Jacob Nash, A. M., preceptor; Miss Judith D. Peabody, preceptress. The students were,—gentlemen, 45; ladies, 32;—total, 77.

Hopkinton academy advanced rapidly in success and popularity. In 1830 there were 113 students; in 1831, 159; in 1835, 162. Among the earlier preceptors were Enoch Colby, Enoch L. Childs, and Moody Currier, with a large corps of assistants, in the male department. In the ladies' department were Miss Caroline Knight, Miss Mary L. Childs, Miss Lucy Adams, and Miss Mary Y. Bean, with various aids. Subsequent to this time many residents of this town remember many principals; more recently, Preceptors M. C. Stebbens, Dyer H. Sanborn, William K. Rowell, John T. Clark, Stephen W. Clark, and their assistants; also Miss J. E. Stebbens, Mrs. M. A. Rowell, Miss Clara Flint, and other teachers.

About the year 1843, the academy experienced a heavy

reverse, by which its available funds were reduced from \$2,500 down to \$500. The misfortune was induced by the business failure of Nathaniel Curtis, a merchant of Hopkinton village, in whose hands were considerable sums of the institution's means. An investigation showed an actual deficit of \$1,765 18, arising from bad notes and expenditures above the income. The authorities of the academy failed to put in their claim in bankruptcy, and never recovered their losses. For several years, the school fluctuated to a greater or less extent in consequence of this calamity. The institution received an important impulse in 1851, when a new charter was approved on the 4th of July. By the new arrangement, the sum of ten dollars contributed by an individual made him a trustee. The board of trustees was increased, improvements made, and prosperity followed. The time-honored institution declined again, however, from the same causes that have ruined many enterprises of its kind all over the country. Changes in population, and the increase of local high schools in larger places, have wrought results against which none but well founded or denominationally supported institutions can contend. Last of all, and sad to relate, Hopkinton academy, as a material structure, went up on the wings of flame on the morning of March 29, 1873. Many a precious memory was quickened, and many a deep regret experienced, when it perished. As an institution, Hopkinton academy nominally exists, but its direct influence is nothing.

In the days of its pristine and meridian usefulness, the instruction taught at Hopkinton academy was thorough and efficient, confirming the purposes of the institution, as defined in the catalogue of 1835: "It is designed, in the course of studies pursued and in the instruction given, to develop and strengthen the faculties of the mind, as well as to store it with useful knowledge. Efforts are made to lead the mind to think and reason upon the subjects presented."

CHAPTER LVI.

CONTOOCCOOK ACADEMY.

Previously to the establishment of Contoocook academy, frequent temporary high schools had been sustained in Contoocook village. Among those teaching them were Rev. Robert Stinson, Walter Harriman, Prof. Dyer H. Sanborn, Capt. Orville Smith. A decided effort for an academy was made in 1855. On the 15th of December of that year, a preliminary meeting was held in what was then Merrill's hall. George L. Kimball was chairman, and Frank A. Kimball, secretary. Messrs. John F. Burnham, and Frank A. Kimball exhibited a voluntary subscription list amounting to \$1,450. After consideration, it was voted to abandon this list, on the assurance of pecuniary aid encouraged by the Rev. Abiel Silver, in case the proposed institution came under the control of the New, or Swedenborgian, church. The reverend gentleman pledged \$500 from a friend in such a case. The plan being received favorably, Abiel Silver, Asa Kimball, and Isaac D. Merrill were chosen a committee to obtain subscriptions. Contributions came in rapidly, and soon amounted to \$3,000 or more. Of this sum, John H. Williams, of Waltham, Mass., gave \$1,000; Jacob Silver, of Michigan, \$500; Abiel Silver, \$200; John Burnham, \$200; William Howe, \$150; Asa Kimball, \$140; Isaac D. Merrill, \$100; Capt. Paul R. George, \$100. Other persons gave smaller amounts. There are now fifty-seven shares in this institution, rated at \$10 each.

On the 18th of January, 1856, a building committee was appointed. It consisted of Abiel Silver, Asa Kimball, Jacob M. Morrill, and Isaac D. Merrill, and Mr. Merrill was also treasurer. On the 24th of the same month, Abiel Silver, Isaac D. Merrill, and George W. Morrill were chosen a committee to draft a constitution. On the 13th of March, it was voted to secure a charter, and Phineas Clough, 2d, was added to the committee on subscriptions. Building operations began the same spring.

The charter was approved July 11. The securing of the act of incorporation was attended with some difficulty. The subject of a charter first came before the New Hampshire legislative committee on incorporations, which body, not

comprehending the significance of the name "New Church," were disposed to treat the matter with supreme indifference. Isaac D. Merrill, however, was a representative for this town, and a member of the committee on education. Through his influence and official position, the charter became a fact. Although the work of building was not completed, yet, upon the act of legal incorporation, a meeting was held in "Academy Hall," among the lumber and shavings, and the organization effected as follows:

Abiel Silver, president; John Burnham, vice-president; William Howe, N. A. Davis, Horace C. Stanley, Ebenezer Morrill, Paul R. George, Samuel L. F. Simpson, Hamilton E. Perkins, and Joseph Dow, directors; Abiel Silver, John Burnham, Isaac D. Merrill, and Alonzo Currier, executive committee; Abiel Silver, Rev. William B. Hayden, and Asa Kimball, property board of trustees. On the 24th of August, George L. Kimball, Isaac D. Merrill, and Samuel L. F. Simpson were chosen a committee to arrange for a term of school.

The first term of Contoocook academy began in the autumn of the same year, with about eighty pupils. Ambrose Wayland Clark, of Dartmouth college, was principal. He remained but a short time, owing to a more advantageous opportunity for employment. In 1858, Rev. George H. Marston, of Limington, Me., came to Contoocook to become the successor of the Rev. Abiel Silver as minister of the New Church, and also to take charge of the academy. He was associated with Miss Amy Andrews, of Boston, Mass., who afterwards became his wife. He remained till some time in the year 1862. Since that time there have been different teachers in charge of the institution. John C. Ager, Thomas B. Richardson, Sullivan C. Kimball, Rev. Charles Hardon, and others have taught for longer or shorter periods.

Contoocook academy stands on the high land south-west of the village of Contoocook, on a site purchased by the corporation of William Howe, for the sum of \$150. It is a neat building, two stories in height, containing Academy hall above, and drawing- and recitation-rooms below. In the tower is a bell. Walter S. Davis is president of the corporation.

CHAPTER LVII.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Organization for military offence and defence is coexistent with the history of society. The soldier has everywhere kept pace with the civilian. When America was settled, armed men were among the colonizers. The early proprietors of Hopkinton brought with them their arms and munitions of war.

The soldier became a specially important social factor in the early history of this town. The naturally exposed condition of the frontier settlement, the early occurrence of the French and Indian wars, and the subsequent event of the Revolution compelled a prolonged public resort to arms. This phase of local history has already been described in previous chapters of this work.

Upon the establishment of a free government in New Hampshire, provision was made for adequate public protection. Our state constitution says,—“A well regulated militia is the proper, natural, and sure defence of a state.” Acting upon this sentiment, in the year 1786, the legislature of New Hampshire passed a law instituting a Training Band of men from sixteen to forty years of age, and an Alarm List of men from forty to sixty. Each town of thirty-two privates and the requisite number of officers was entitled to form a company: a town of ninety-two could have two companies.

In the progress of time, population increased, citizens liable to military duty were multiplied, and military organization was extended. In the year 1792, a law was passed making companies in Boscawen, Salisbury, Andover, New London, and Kearsarge Gore constitute a first battalion, and the companies of Hopkinton, Warner, Sutton, Fishersfield (now Newbury), and Bradford, a second battalion, which should together constitute a 21st regiment. In 1819, the companies in Boscawen, Hopkinton, Salisbury, and Andover were made to constitute a 21st regiment. In 1842, the companies in Hopkinton, Henniker, and Warner were made to constitute a 40th regiment. In 1851, the New Hampshire militia, except what existed upon paper, was practically abolished.

The militia law of 1792, with some modifications and amendments, was the essential law until the abolition of ancient military customs. Under this law, the private militia of this town was called out for inspection and exercise in drill at least twice a year—in spring and in fall—dressed in their common garb of citizenship. The officers of militia were attired in a swallow-tailed coat, with bell buttons, and wore a bell-crowned cap and plume. Independent companies, however, were thoroughly uniformed. A body of cavalry, known as “The Troop,” belonging to the old 21st regiment, and subsequently mustering with the new 40th regiment, contained members from Hopkinton, who were dressed in a red coat trimmed with yellow facings, white pants, a bell-crowned cap, and a white plume with a red tip.

Connected with the old 21st regiment, and continuing till 1851, was a company of Hopkinton riflemen, who for many years wore a blue suit—spencer and pants—a bell-crowned hat, and a black plume; afterwards they adopted a gray suit, with a modern cap, surmounted by three black feathers. There was also a company of light infantry, dressed in a blue coat and white pants, the pants being ornamented on the lower leg with two rows of black buttons, and wearing a bell-crowned cap, with a white plume tipped with red. The light infantry was subsequently superseded by “The Cold Water Phalanx,” a company of men dressed in a black velvet coat trimmed with red, and white pants bearing a red stripe, and also wearing a modern cap with three white feathers.

Music is always regarded as an aid to the metrical execution of military drill. For the support of martial music, the state provided each company with a fife, a snare drum, and a bass drum. The first bass drum used was proportionately longer in form than the present one, was slung horizontally from the neck, and played with two drumsticks, one in each hand. If companies desired other instruments of music, they were allowed to provide, at their own expense, as many as they wished. The old military practices developed a good use in stimulating the musical talents of the young. Instrumental music was cultivated everywhere, and military bands frequently established. There was in Hopkinton, at the close of the old military system, a band of no mean ability, being composed of play-

ers upon clarionets, bugles, trombones, and other instruments. Subsequently to 1851, the interest in martial music rapidly declined to complete extinction. It revived again, however, in 1859, when the Hopkinton Cornet Band was organized, under the leadership of Melvin Colby. This organization expired in 1873, but, in 1877, a new one was formed under the old name, and under the leadership of John F. Gage. The Contoocook Cornet Band was organized in 1861, under the leadership of William H. Hardy; re-organized in 1875, under the leadership of Cyril T. Webber.

A noted martial musician of this town was Jonah Campbell, a famous drummer, who died on the 6th of May, 1880, at the advanced age of 84 years. George Choat, a celebrated fifer, died on the 13th of September, 1888, at the age of 89 years.

CHAPTER LVIII.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

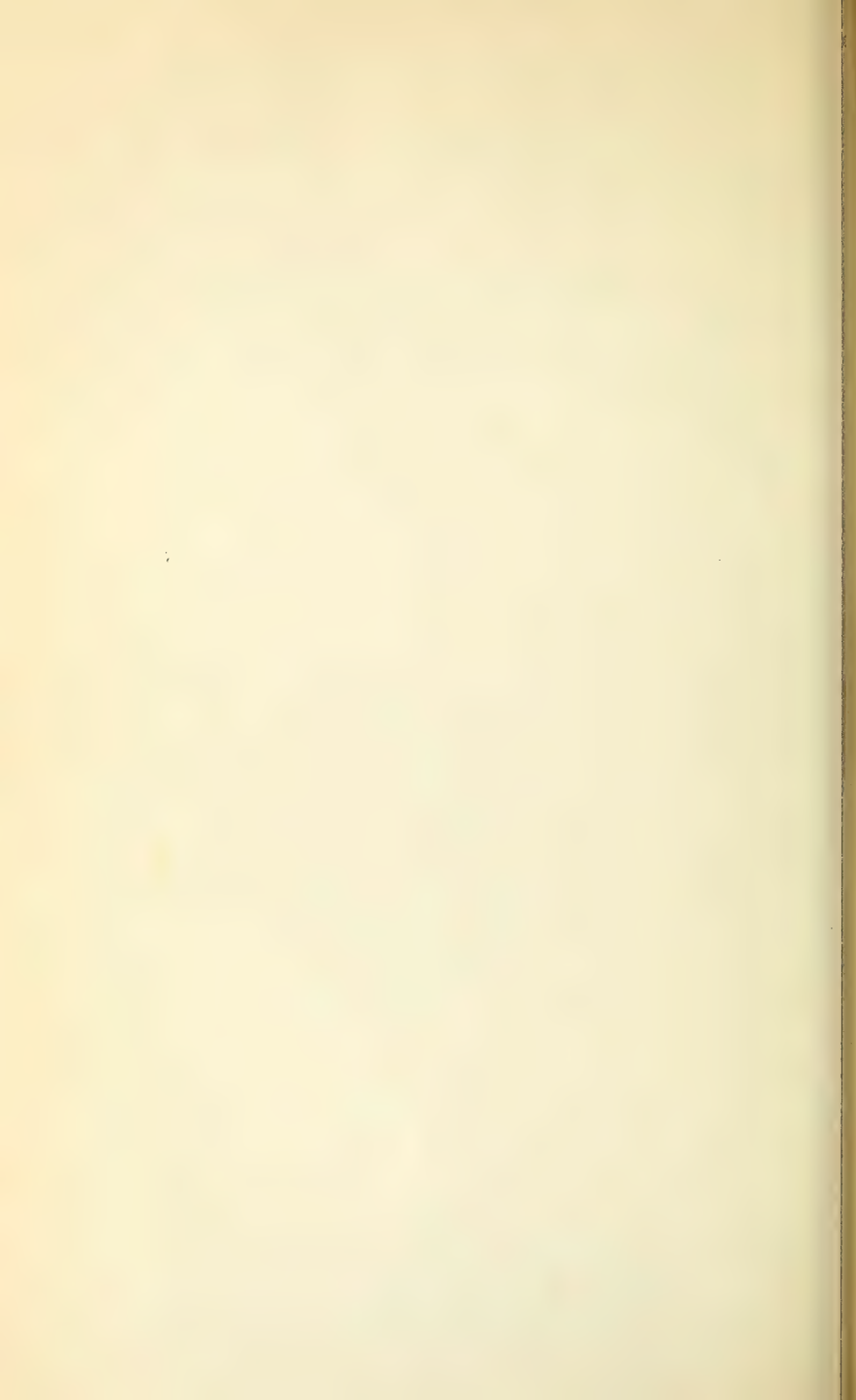
The devotees of the Masonic order were quite early recognized in Hopkinton. Doubtless a greater or lesser number of the early emigrants were Masons. In 1803, there was a Palladian Society in Hopkinton. Its first meeting was held on the 10th of January of that year, at the house of John Harris. The original members of this organization, which existed for a longer or a shorter time, were John Harris, Aquilla Davis, Timothy Darling, Stephen Blanchard, Stephen Bean, Samuel Darling, Benjamin Eaton, Joseph Estabrook, Joshua Darling, Mark Jewett, Henry B. Chase, Daniel Moore.

In the year 1807, February 16, a society was formed to be known as Trinity Chapter. In the priority of chapters in the state, Trinity was the second one established, Hanover being the first.

In 1819, there were six chapters in New Hampshire. The same year, on the 10th of January, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter was organized at Concord, John Harris, of Hopkinton, being chosen grand high priest. At a communication of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter soon after, at Keene, we find three men present from Trinity—Stephen



COL. PUTNAM POST. NO. 5, G. A. R.



Sibley, proxy for M. E. H. Chase, priest; Enoch Darling, king; and Imri Woods, scribe.

At a meeting of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter at Concord in 1824, the returns from Trinity Chapter were as follows: M. E. Harrison G. Harris, H. P.; Stephen Blanchard, Jun., K.; William Little, S.; John Harris, treasurer; Rev. John Lawton, chaplain; Artemas Rogers, marshal; Enoch Darling, R. A. C.; Imri Woods, C. H.; Aquila Davis, P. S.; G. M. V., Jacob Silver, John Silver, Jr., Thomas Waterman; stewards, Jacob Silver, Aaron W. Buswell; tyler, Nicholas Tyler.

Members—William Bartlett, Abram Brown, Stephen Blanchard, Isaac Bailey, Bela L. Butler, Albe Cady, Daniel B. Emerson, Austin Gage, Isaac Hill, Joseph Huse, Abel Hutchins, Stephen Putney, Daniel Chase, Ebenezer Cressey, Joshua Darling, Stephen Davis, Stephen Sibley, Thomas Raymond.

About this time, Masonic hall was erected in Hopkinton. It stood opposite the Congregational church at the corner of the main street and south road, on the spot now included in the yard of the old Gilman house, now owned by Mrs. G. G. Bailey. It was one of the old, primitive, New England style of edifices, two-storied, square, uncouth, and with a profusion of windows. Dedication day came on the 18th of May, 1825, when, with the usual pomp and ceremony, the premises were formally assumed by the chapter. The laying of the corner-stone was a part of this demonstration. In it was deposited a copper box, containing a variety of documents. On the cover was the following inscription:

Masonic Hall, erected by Trinity Chapter, which was instituted 16th Feb'y., A. L., 5807. Incorporated 12th June, A. D., 1807. This corner-stone was laid in Masonic form by the High Priest of Trinity Chapter, assisted by the other officers and members in presence of many brethren of the mystic art and a vast concourse of people, 18th May, A. D., 1825, A. L., 5825, and in the year of the discovery, 2356. *Este Perpetua.* M. E. Stephen Blanchard, Jr., high priest; E. Jacob Silver, king; E. Daniel Chase, scribe; C. Stephen Sibley, treasurer; Horace Chase, secretary.

The box is now in the possession of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, and can be seen at its rooms at Con-
100cook. The contained documents are in a state of partial

decomposition, as they were found when taken from their original position.

Free Masonry did not find in Hopkinton a permanently organized existence. In the course of the experience of Trinity Chapter, certain divisions or difficulties arose which tended to disturb its abiding-place. The climax of matters is found in the report of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter at Concord, 1847-'48. There was presented a petition, the result of a communication at Hopkinton, May 19, 1847, representing "that a change of said Trinity Chapter would materially advance the good of Masonry, and have a tendency to restore said Trinity Chapter to its former rank in the Masonic order."

The petitioners, therefore, prayed "the M. E. Grand Chapter, that Trinity Chapter, now located in Hopkinton, may be permitted to remove to Concord, agreeably to the vote of said Trinity Chapter."

The petition was duly signed by Nicholas Fowler, Daniel Chase, and Hosea Fessenden, the act of petitioning taking place, as by date of instrument, on June 9, 1847. In compliance with its request, Trinity Chapter was removed to Concord. Organized Masonry ceased to exist in Hopkinton, and a year or two afterwards the hall of Trinity Chapter was sold and removed to Penacook, where it has since been devoted either to business or to domestic uses.

The Patrons of Husbandry became established here in 1875. Agreeably to a petition signed by James M. Connor, Joseph Barnard, John F. Currier, and about twenty others, men and women of this town, State Deputy C. C. Shaw, of Milford, organized Union Grange, No. 56, in Lyceum Hall, on the evening of the 12th of May. The following persons subscribed their names as charter members: James M. Connor, Judith Connor, Joseph Barnard, John F. Currier, Mrs. Ellen Currier, Charles Gould, Miss Clara I. Gould, Timothy Colby, Frank W. Paige, Moses E. Dodge, Mrs. Abbie C. Dodge, Henry H. Crowell, Alfred N. Chandler, Mrs. Helen M. Chandler, Isaac Story, Mrs. Lydia Story, George E. Merrill, Woodbury Hardy, Edward G. Runnels, John H. Dodge, Mrs. John H. Dodge, William S. Straw, Mrs. Mary A. Straw, William Sweatt, Benjamin Hoyt, Amos Frye, Jr., Horace F. Edmunds, Ellen G. Edmunds, John M. Foss.

The following list of officers was elected: Master, Isaac Story; overseer, Joseph Barnard; lecturer, Charles Gould; steward, Moses E. Dodge; assistant steward, John F. Currier; secretary, James M. Connor; chaplain, Timothy Colby; treasurer, Henry H. Crowell; gate-keeper, Horace F. Edmunds; Ceres, Mrs. Alfred N. Chandler; Pomona, Mrs. William S. Straw; Flora, Miss Ellen G. Edmunds; chorister, Edward G. Runnels; business agent, Amos Frye, Jr.

Union Grange is to-day in active existence as a successful organization.

Of the organization of the Odd Fellows in this town, we have obtained but little information. Kearsarge Lodge, No. 23, was instituted in Contoocook on the 22d of December, 1876, by Grand Master Alonzo F. Craig, and Grand Secretary Joel Taylor. The following is a list of the original charter members; Edson Upton, John F. Jones, George C. Blaisdell, Edgar W. Stevens, Isaiah S. Livingston, Henry E. Wheeler, Henry D. Dustin, John C. Osgood, Grovenor A. Curtice, John G. Colby, Isaac K. Connor, Warren C. Johnson. Among the officers chosen for the first term were Edson Upton, N. G.; Isaac K. Connor, V. G.; Grovenor A. Curtice, secretary; John F. Jones, treasurer.

Kearsarge Lodge is now in a flourishing condition. In 1889, Eagle Encampment was transferred from Henniker to Contoocook, thus enlarging the local interests and opportunities of the order.

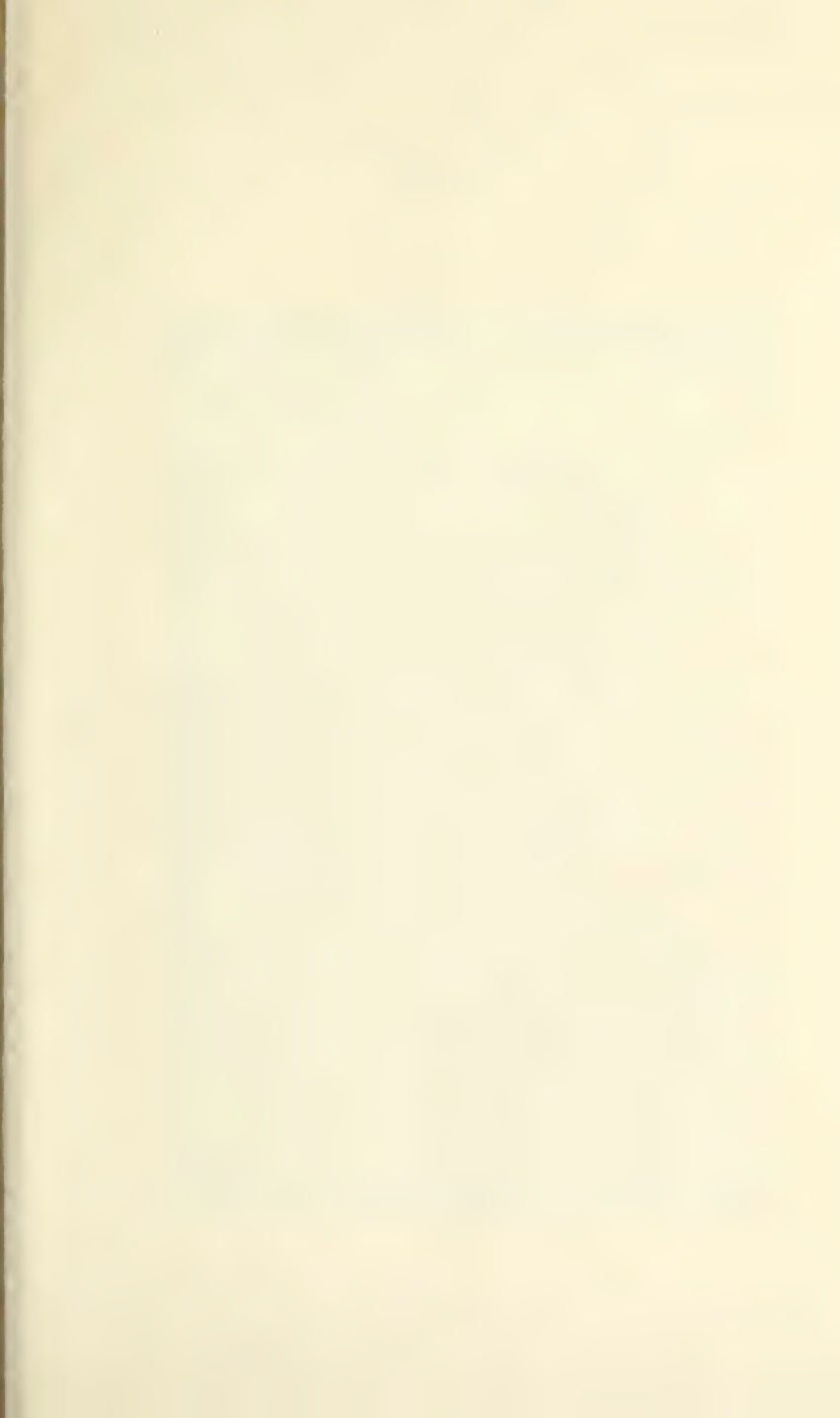
In the year 1874, a lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was organized in Contoocook, but it became defunct in a few years. In 1878, on the first day of June, Washington Lodge, No. 46, was organized at Hopkinton village. The following were original members: Rev. C. A. Stone, D. L. Gage, Elijah Spencer, Mrs. S. E. Spencer, William Winslow, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Sarah Nichols, Sumner E. Spencer, George N. Kimball, Willie Winslow, Mrs. Sarah Gale, Georgia A. Rogers, Carrie Winslow, Sarah Winslow, Etta Brockway, Fred J. Brockway, Susie F. L. Bailey, Moses W. Burbank, John H. Sargent, Joseph L. Hagar, Rev. William S. Tucker, Carrie B. Dunbar, Charles H. Stone, Harvey L. Boutwell, Henry B. A. Boutwell, Frank Burbank, Emma Sanborn, Helen Colby, Maggie French, Mrs. A. G. Straw.

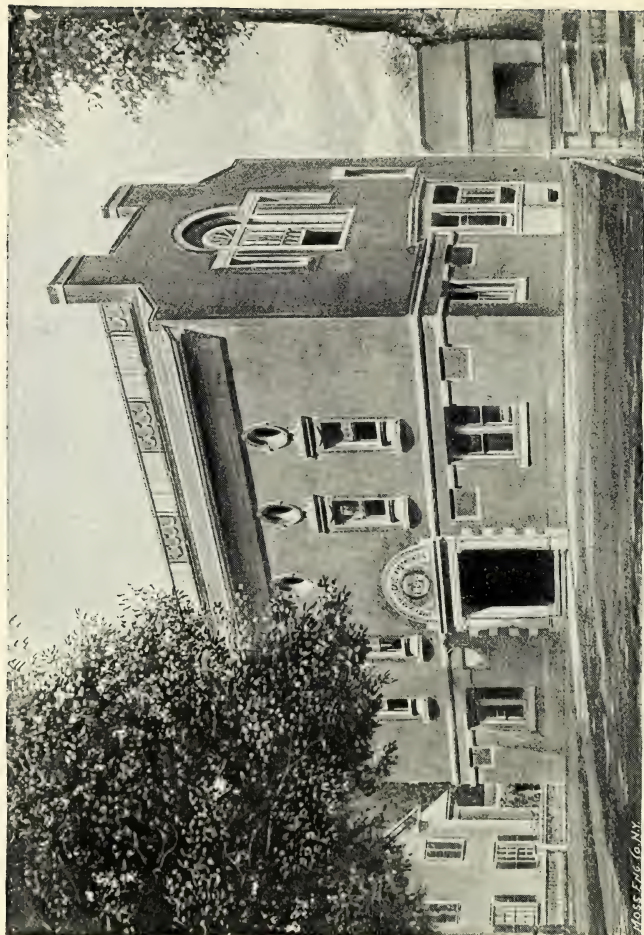
The following were the original officers: W. C. T., Joseph L. Hagar; W. V. T., Mrs. Spencer; W. S., Sumner E. Spencer; F. S., Sarah Winslow; T., Rev. Mr. Stone; M., John H. Sargent; C., Rev. Mr. Tucker; I. G., Maggie French; O. G., Charles H. Stone; A. S., Georgia A. Rogers; D. M., Harvey L. Boutwell; R. S., Emma Sanborn; L. S., Carrie B. Dunbar; P. W. C. T., Elijah Spencer.

There was no permanent organization of the Grand Army of the Republic in this town till 1882. Previously to that year, a movement in the direction of a permanent organization was made in Contoocook, but the plan was not fully ultimated. On the 7th of July, 1882, a permanent organization was effected at the lower village. A meeting having been called, Department Commander Haynes detailed comrades for temporary officers as follows: Com., M. A. Haynes; S. V. C., I. W. Hammond; J. V. C., D. B. Newhall; A., Natt Shackford; Q. M., F. D. Bachelder; S., J. N. Patterson; C., A. B. Thompson; O. D., J. E. Randlett; S. M., J. S. Hubbard; Q. M. S., C. H. Ordway. The roll-call showed fifteen members present. Commander Haynes administered the obligation, and ordered an election of officers, which resulted thus: Com., William Montgomery; S. V. C., Frank W. Morgan; J. V. C., Joseph P. Morrill; Q. M., Eli A. Boutwell; O. D., Edward G. Runnels; C., Woodbury Hardy; S., Samuel E. Crowell; S. M., George A. Libby; Q. M. S., George W. Nichols. Henry H. Crowell was appointed adjutant, and Comrade W. E. Stevens administered the obligation. Col. Putnam Post, No. 5, at present contains a numerous membership and is in a prosperous condition.

Col. Putnam Woman's Relief Corps, No. 25, was organized February 25, 1885. The following were the original officers: President, Mrs. Linda M. Morgan; S. V. President, Mrs. Abbie A. Brown; J. V. President, Mrs. Hattie N. Chase; secretary, Mrs. Roxanna W. Kelley; treasurer, Mrs. Mary J. Tasker; chaplain, Mrs. Harriet W. Boutwell; conductor, Mrs. Jennie Runnels; guard, Mrs. Mary J. Chase.

This organization is active and prosperous.





LONG MEMORIAL HALL.

Hess & Co. N.Y.

CHAPTER LIX.

SPECIAL INTELLECTUAL INSTITUTIONS AND ENTERPRISES.

There was a circulating library in this town in the early part of the present century. It was for a considerable time kept in the office of Baruch Chase, a lawyer, who occupied as a place of business the building now used as the village post-office. After the death of Mr. Chase, the books found their way into the house of his widow. They lay stored many years, and, it is said, in the end were sold for old paper. They were disposed of during the late war, when old paper was very high. We have never been able to ascertain the date of the establishment of this library, the number of its volumes, or the conditions of its use.

During the practical usefulness of Hopkinton academy, the "lyceum" was a prominent feature of its indirect privileges. The lyceum was an organization of present and past students, and admitted of a variety of rhetorical and literary exercises. A prominent feature of the lyceum was the debate which tended to develop the public controversial abilities of the disputants. When Prof. Dyer H. Sanborn became the principal of Hopkinton academy, a lyceum known as the "Sanborn Adelphi" came into existence. In due time, a library of quite respectable proportions became the property of the organization. The books were contained in a case which was kept in the east room of the academy.

Professor Sanborn taught a year or two, and then opened a select school at Contoocook, where he collected quite a large number of scholars, some of whom were members of the Sanborn Adelphi, organized at the lower village.

In the process of events there arose a dispute about the possession of the Sanborn Adelphi library. Certain students came down from Contoocook to the lower village, where the subject in controversy was ardently discussed on either hand. At length disputation resulted in an active contest. An attempt being made to convey a portion of the books to Contoocook, a general scramble ensued, and every member present seized and personally appropriated as many volumes as his individual prowess enabled him to control. Thus ended the Sanborn Adelphi library, the time being not far from 1855.

The Contoocook library was founded in 1871. The enterprise was the result of a preliminary effort of the young people of the place, who gave a number of public entertainments, the funds accruing from which laid the basis of the ultimate scheme. The enterprise having made some progress, a meeting for organization was held on the 4th day of January, the result being as follows: President, George W. Morrill; vice-presidents, Joseph Barnard, Anson White; secretary, Harvey Campbell; treasurer, Isaac D. Merrill; trustees, Thomas P. Richardson, Rufus P. Copps, Walter S. Davis, Charles Gould, John F. Jones.

The provisions of the constitution require a membership fee of \$2, and a subsequent annual tax of \$1 as a reading right. The association has about 100 members. The number of volumes in the library is over 1,500. In many instances books have been temporarily loaned to the institution. There are about fifteen honorary members, some of whom have made donations to the library. Mrs. C. L. George at one time presented the association with \$50. The library is located in Curtice's block. Mrs. Charles Hardon is the librarian.

The Hopkinton village library was founded in 1871, and in a manner very like that obtaining at Contoocook. Considerable means was at first obtained by a series of entertainments given by the people of this vicinity. At length a stock company was formed, a subscription of \$10, paid in five annual instalments of \$2 each, making one a permanent member of the organization. On the 17th of March, a meeting of stockholders was called, and temporary organization effected as follows: President, Carlos G. Hawthorne; secretary, Herman W. Greene; treasurer, Isaac Story. The following were appointed directors with power to choose executive officers: H. W. Greene, Isaac Story, S. Smith Page, James M. Connor, Charles C. Burnham, John F. Currier, True J. Putney, Carlos G. Hawthorne, Christie W. Burnham, Melvin Colby. Permanent officers were chosen as follows: President, Herman W. Greene; vice-president, Charles C. Burnham; secretary, Lewis D. Evans; treasurer, Isaac Story; librarian, Miss Anstice I. Clarke; executive committee, Carlos G. Hawthorne, James M. Connor, John F. Currier.

This association has a very long list of honorary mem-

bers. Important donations have been received from Messrs. G. Theodore Roberts of Philadelphia, and Robert H. Tewksbury and J. C. Dow of Lawrence, Mass. The number of volumes is over 1,000, besides numerous magazines and pamphlets. The library was first opened in a room over the present store of Charles French, from which it was taken to the post-office building, which it now occupies. For a year or two this library was idle, owing to a lack of funds and the occupancy of the post-office building by the Hopkinton *Times*. The library is now in active use, being in charge of Lewis D. Evans, the village post-master.

The New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, which has its head-quarters at Contoocook, was incorporated on the 2d of July, 1875. This organization was the result of an association called the Philomathic Club, which was formed at Hopkinton, November 19, 1850. The original members of this club were only three in number—Silas Ketchum, George H. Crowell, and Darwin C. Blanchard—all of them young men, who sought only mutual improvement by associating together. The meetings of the club were held in private houses, and at length the number of members was increased to seven. The following statement is from the pen of Mr. Ketchum:

“In the lapse of years, these members became dispersed into five different states. Once at least each year a meeting was held, at which so many as could be were present. Nearly all were men of liberal education and literary pursuits. Common proclivities of mind and taste induced them to collect whatever fell in their way that was unusual and curious. Without any design, but by common consent, these articles were brought to the meetings and deposited in the club-room at Hopkinton. This process went on for fourteen years. In 1872, the head-quarters of the club were established at Contoocook.”

On the 19th of November, 1873, the Philomathic Club was dissolved, and the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society was organized in its stead. Rev. Silas Ketchum was made president, and continued a member till his death in 1880. The society's collection of books, specimens, etc., amounts to many thousands of articles, which occupy a number of rooms in Jones's building, close by the bridge across the Con-

toocook river. This collection is the frequent resort of visitors, and it receives frequent additions. The society holds meetings quarterly, the third Tuesday in July being the time of the transaction of its annual business.

A building for the reception and preservation of the library and museum of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society was projected in Hopkinton village in 1889. The unfinished edifice is the gift of Mrs. William H. Long, of Boston, Mass., and will cost the munificent sum of \$10,000. The structure of brick and stone, elegant and ornamental, occupies the site of the residence of the late Timothy Chandler. The edifice will bear the inscription, "The William H. Long Memorial Building."

In this chapter, we have already mentioned the Hopkinton *Times*. This paper, published weekly by H. Sumner Chase, was first issued in June, 1880. Its first location was in the old post-office building. In the fall of 1880, it was removed to Contoocook and issued in a room over Wadsworth's machine shop, in Bailey's mill. In the year 1882, it was removed to Bailey's block, where it continued to be issued till 1883, when it was located in the present Highland hall. In January, 1885, the paper was consolidated with the *Kearsarge Independent*, of Warner, and the combined sheet became the *Independent and Times*.

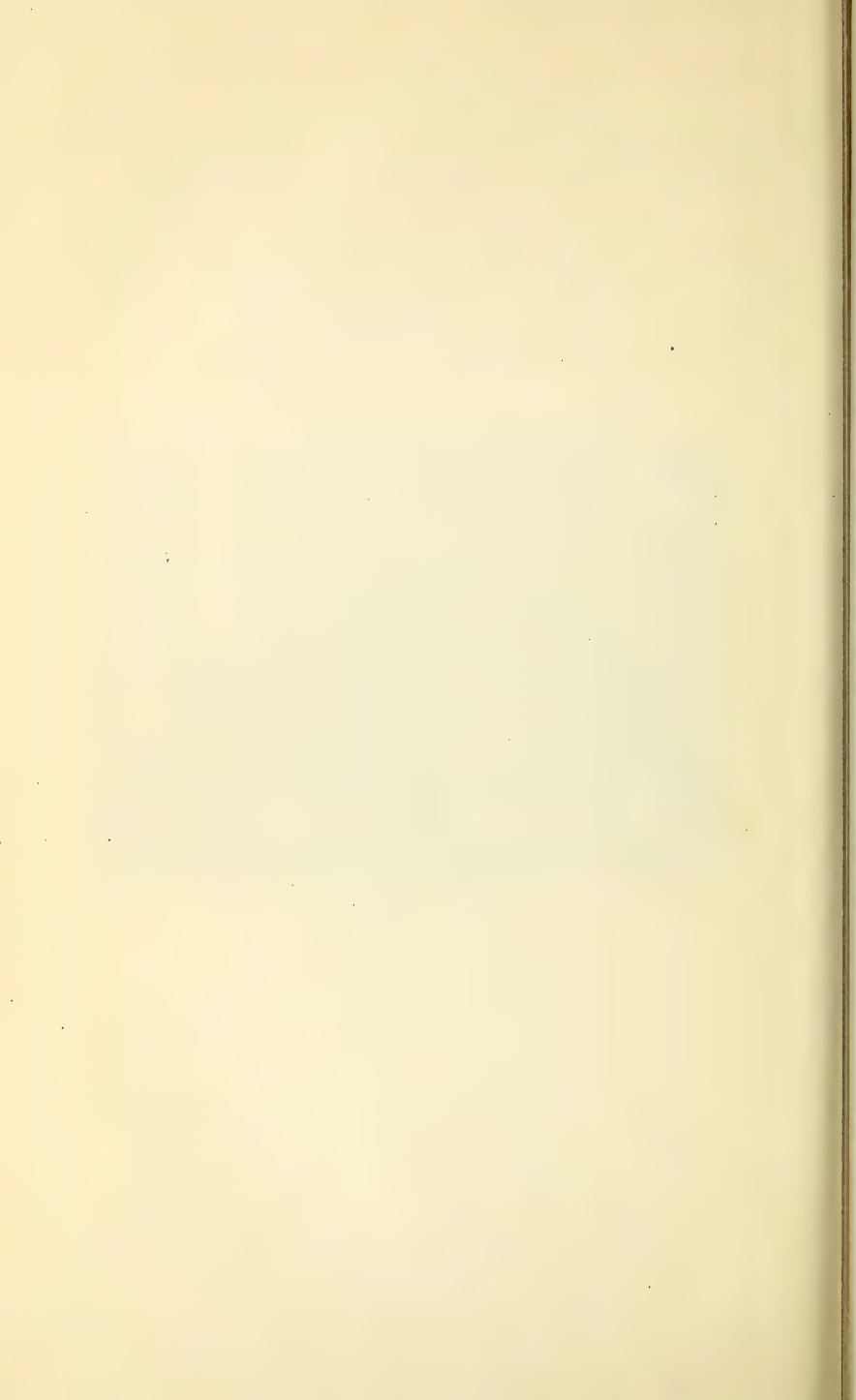
CHAPTER LX.

TAVERNS AND HOTELS.

The first house of public hospitality in Hopkinton was a tavern. Now we have hotels. Names, like other things, therefore change. Among the first taverners in Hopkinton were Benjamin Wiggin and Theophilis Stanley. Several persons quite early were engaged in hotel keeping on the site of the old Perkins House. The most notable of these earliest landlords was Mr. Wiggin, who was justice, postmaster, and trader also. He came to this town from Stratham, N. H., and became established as a landlord as early as 1786, which date was inscribed upon his old-fashioned



THE PERKINS INN.



swinging sign-board, one half in each upper corner. On the bottom of this sign-board was the significant announcement, "Entertainment by B. W." This sign-board also bore a painted representation of a man on horseback, followed by two dogs. Never were worse proportions delineated. The man's waist was shrunk up to comparative nothingness, while his lower extremities enlarged into feet of enormous proportions. Benjamin Wiggin's hotel is still standing, being the house already located in an earlier chapter of this work. The house of Theophilis Stanley is still standing, and has also been located.

In early times, Maj. Isaac Babson kept a tavern on the site of the present Perkins Inn. We do not know when this tavern was opened to the public. The date "1786" was once discovered on the lathing of one of the rooms. Subsequently to 1800, it was purchased by Roger E. Perkins. Later, the house was kept by Bimsley Perkins, but with a respite from 1816 to 1818, and it became his by purchase in 1826. Under the care of Bimsley Perkins, this tavern became the most noted public house between Boston and Montreal. The house was square, two-storied, and had a gable roof. Under Bimsley Perkins's management, the *elite* were served at this tavern in the days of Hopkinton's highest prosperity. There were important out-buildings erected during this time. In consequence of social changes which we have already mainly related, Perkins's tavern was closed to the public about the year 1847. On the 1st of December, 1864, the edifice was reopened as a public house by David B. Story, and became a modern village hotel, accommodating numerous summer boarders yearly. In 1870, a Mansard roof was put upon it, and other improvements were made. On the night of the 5th of October, 1872, the Perkins House went up on the wings of flame. The fire was accidental.

Elder Joseph Putney's tavern stood on the highest point of road between the two villages in town, on the site now occupied by the house of Charles Putnam. It was part of a large farming establishment, and was patronized by the more lowly among travellers. To obtain a clearer idea of life in a public accommodation like Joseph Putney's, we must understand a feature of ancient travel which was more or less exhibited in or around all country inns. In

the olden time, all freight was of course carried through the country on wheels and runners, and, in many instances, by the owners themselves. Teamsters were often inclined to indulge only the most economical fare. When teams, large and small, put up for the night, the drivers often brought their own provisions, thereby saving all expenditures except for lodgings, grog, and hay. It was a picturesque sight when a large company of travellers gathered around the open fire, and refreshed themselves, each from his own box of edibles. Elder Putney was particularly hospitable to his guests, always furnishing them with plenty of cider for nothing. His supply of winter apples was just as free. The average patronage of a house like Joseph Putney's would surprise the modern inquirer. The number of horses and men requiring to transport freights was large, and the accumulation of small teams swelled the travel immensely. Elder Putney was a man of remarkable generosity and integrity. His temperament was strongly religious, impelling him to officiate publicly in the school-house close to his home. From this fact it is probable he received the title of "Elder." Upon the death of his wife he abandoned public hospitalities. He died Sept. 20, 1846, aged 93. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

The first public house in Contoocook stood on the site of Curtice's block, which is in part the original structure, since remodelled. At first there was a plain, one-storied, ungainly building opened to the public by Daniel Page. When the later Central House was projected, the idea of the necessity of competition first entered into the mind of the proprietor of the old hotel, and an extra story was added. Not far from this time, Mr. Page sold out his stand to his sister Susan, afterwards the wife of Simeon Tyler, who lived in the district known as Tyler's bridge. Miss Page was sadly unfortunate in the ultimate of her proprietorship. She sold the house for railroad stock, and lost it all. The stand ceased to be open to the public about the year 1834.

The second hotel built in Contoocook was erected in the autumn of the year 1831, by Messrs. Sleeper & Wheeler. Both landlords were young men. The enterprise did not flourish in their hands, and in about a year the property went into the hands of Herrick Putnam, who kept the doors open for about a dozen years. Mr. Putnam was followed

by Rufus Fuller, of Bradford, who conducted the establishment till about twelve years later, when he died. For years the place was kept by Henry Fuller, son of Rufus, and afterwards by Walcot Blodget, son-in-law of the elder Mr. Fuller. It changed hands frequently till 1872, when it fell into the possession of Col. E. C. Bailey, who kept it open till 1878, when he tore it down and began the erection of a hotel on the site of the present new house of Walter S. Davis; but the scheme was never ultimated. The old Central House stood on the western apex of Mr. Davis's present lot.

The Putney House in Hopkinton village was built to supply the place of the Perkins House, burnt in 1872. In the summer of that year, George G. Bailey determined to make Hopkinton village a place of residence, bought the old Isaac Long place, and fitted it up for the convenience of his family during the hot months. A year or two after, he purchased the old Dr. Wells house, adjoining the Long place, moved it back, established connection between the two, and made the hotel a nice and convenient one, in a pleasant, shady spot. The structure included two stories with a Mansard roof. The complete establishment had a front extension of 125 feet and a rear one of 190. After the erection of this house, an elegant hall, a bowling-alley, and other additions were constructed.

Mr. Bailey conducted the Putney House a few years, and then closed it to the public. In the summer of 1886, it was reopened by Kimball & Green, Mr. Bailey having died, and it was called the Mt. Putney House. On the night of the 23d of the next December it was burned, and the village of Hopkinton was destitute of a public house. The Mt. Putney House stood on the site of the present summer residence of Horace G. Chase.

In 1886, July 1, the present Highland House was opened in Contoocook, by H. Sumner Chase, who also opened Highland hall, making an elegant and commodious public establishment.

The present Perkins Inn in Hopkinton village was formally opened to the public on the 4th of July, 1888. The want of a public house had been deeply felt. In the summer of 1887, a project in anticipation of a new one was

originated by Miss Kate P. Kimball, who gave inspiration to the people, collected subscriptions for stock, and, in fact, became the virtual cause of the present inn, begun in the fall of 1887, when, in anticipation of its construction, Miss Kimball herself removed the first earth on the selected site.

The new project advanced so rapidly after its inception, that, on the 25th of August, a voluntary corporation, with a capital of \$10,000, was formed under the General Laws of the state, and the following ten directors were chosen: Robert R. Kimball, Horace G. Chase, John F. Currier, Arthur W. Goodspeed, Robert B. Currier, Herman W. Greene, Lewis D. Evans, John S. Kimball, Samuel S. Page, John G. Brockway. These directors again organized thus: President, Robert R. Kimball; clerk, Lewis D. Evans; treasurer, John S. Kimball; executive committee, Herman W. Greene, Horace G. Chase, John F. Currier. The enterprise advanced so favorably that on the 6th day of April, 1888, the capital stock was increased to \$12,000, its present limit.

The new hotel occupies a position on the corner of the village square and Main street, fronting the square to the east and the street to the south. The structure extends 80 feet each east and south, with a lateral breadth of 40 feet to each of the two wings that compose it. At the extremity of the southern wing, at the west, there is an addition of 36 by 34 feet. The main edifice is three stories in height, including a Mansard story, and has a veranda 200 feet long and $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. At the principal corner of the building is a tower and flag-staff of an elevation of 83 feet, in front of which the veranda is extended 4 feet in breadth, forming a beautiful and spacious porch. The new hotel contains no less than 52 rooms, arranged and constructed according to all the purposes of a house of its kind. The office, entered from the east, is 22 by 40 feet in size; the reading-room, 16 by $24\frac{1}{2}$; two ante-rooms, each 12 by 16; the dining-room, 34 by 39; the parlor, occupying the most conspicuous corner on the first floor, 32 by 36. The guest chambers, on the second and third floor, vary in size, but principally range from 12 by 16 to 16 by 16. It is a notable fact that there is not a room in this house that has not a window opening to a pleasant prospect, for the village and surroundings are full of natural beauty. The addition to the south wing, partly devoted to culinary purposes, has

four stories including the Mansard. The whole structure is painted in the following manner: The body is Tuscan yellow; the Mansard, gasholder red; the roof, slate; the blinds, maroon; the Mansard is encircled by a stripe of slate with a band of fancy shingles in the middle. The plan of the hotel was furnished by Dow & Wheeler, Concord, and it was mainly constructed by our own local workmen. The lumber was largely furnished by Johnson & Richards, and came from the forest of Stillman B. Gage. The master carpenter was Elmer B. Dunbar. F. E. Williams, of Penacook, built the chimneys. George F. Tilton was superintendent of the painting. The lathing was done by Edgar Atwood, of Penacook, and the plastering by Mr. Williams. Since its erection, the Perkins Inn has been supplied with a steam-heating apparatus.

The *Perkins Inn* is a name that commemorates Capt. Bimsley Perkins, the famous proprietor of Perkins's Tavern. It was one of three names proposed by Miss Kate P. Kimball, and it was the final selection of a committee of proprietors. Upon the opening of the new hotel, Frank A. Hale became the landlord. The old swing-sign of Benjamin Wiggin, retouched with paint, still invites the public to hospitality at the Perkins Inn, being hung to an elm that stands near the chief corner of the edifice.

It is a tradition that Lieutenant Cross, who lived near the first ferry across the Contoocook river, kept the first tavern in town. In the earlier times in Hopkinton, there were numerous houses that combined the features of a farming home and a country tavern. In later times, a number of persons have kept public houses of greater or less importance in the villages. Among them may be mentioned Daniel Flanders, at Hopkinton village, and Edward D. Burnham and Charles E. Taylor, at Contoocook.

CHAPTER LXI.

AN AGRICULTURAL SKETCH.

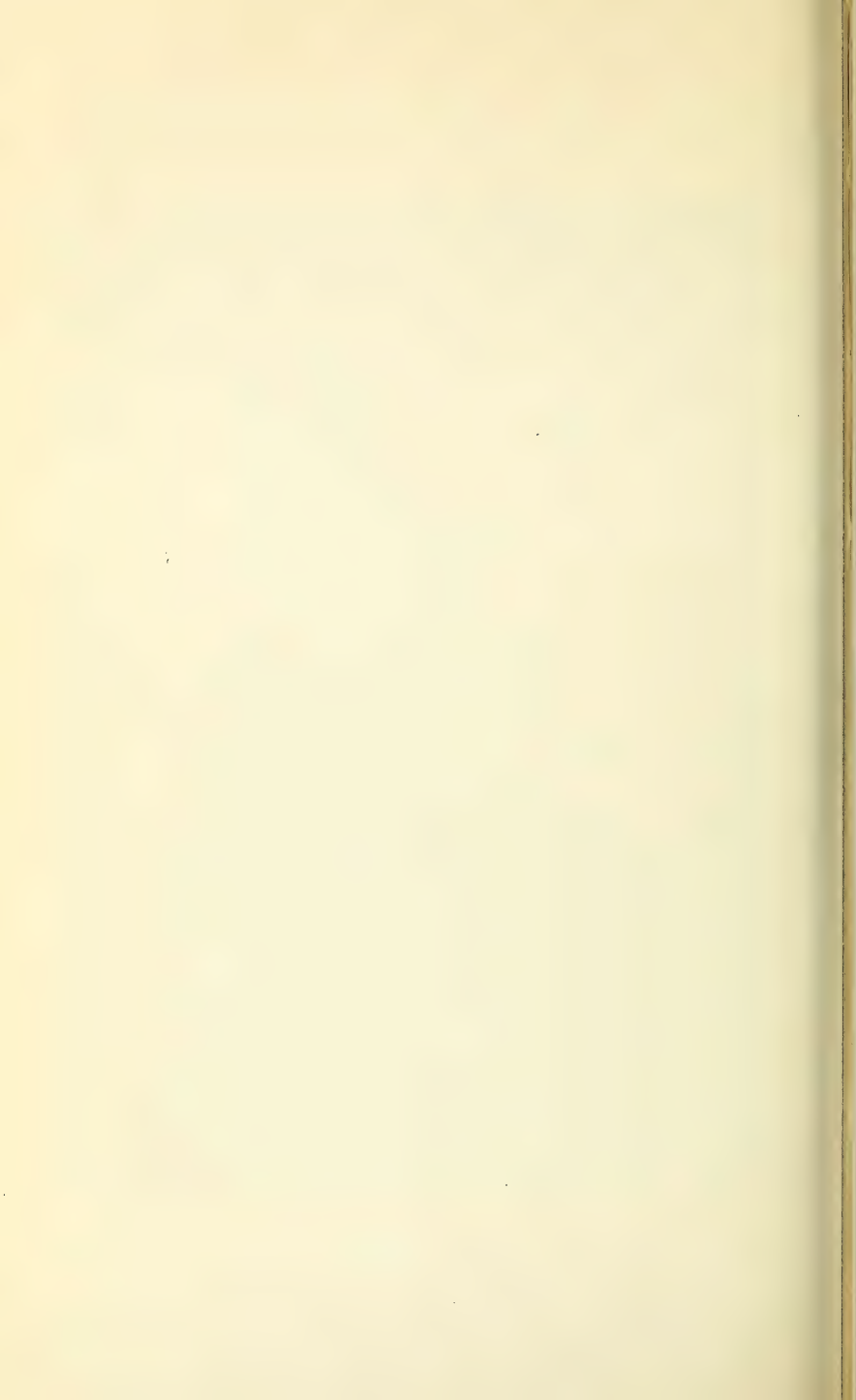
An early occupation of civilization is tilling the soil. In a new country, farming is often the main support of the population. The first settlers of Hopkinton were mostly farmers. The condition of agriculture was, of necessity, crude. Its profits were uncertain in a corresponding degree. Besides the natural uncertainty of the seasons, the lack of intercommunication between localities, and the attendant imperfect means of transportation, made the consequences of local failure more disastrous. The soil, however, was new and fertile. When it brought forth, it did so abundantly. It was only when it failed through drought, flood, or cold that the population suffered—mostly through difficulty of communicating with distant and abundant supplies.

As population and social facilities increased, the farms were not only self-supportive, but on fertile years corn and grain were stored in the granaries of the industrious. Consequently, in the earlier times, the farmers of Hopkinton sold corn and wheat, instead of buying them as they do now. In the case of infertile seasons, the stores of accumulated products became available in the suppression of famine. In 1816, there occurred a prominent illustration in kind. The year was very unfruitful through an intensity of cold. On inauguration day, in June, there was snow to the depth of four inches on a level. An early frost in autumn killed all the corn. The farmers cut it up and stooked it, but, being in the milk, it heated and spoiled. As a consequence of the induced scarcity, corn sold in Hopkinton as high as \$3.50 a bushel.

Corn and grain have been sold in this town and taken to Vermont for consumption. People then could not anticipate the times that were coming. One of our former townsmen tells us that he well remembers the very first time his father bought a barrel of flour. The price paid was only four dollars, but the act of purchase was deemed so extravagant as to be almost culpable. It could not then be popularly foreseen that the time was at hand when it would be almost as rare for a farmer in Hopkinton to raise his own flour as it was then rare for him to purchase it.



JAMES M. CONNOR.



In the earlier times, the production and maintenance of farm animals were also much larger. In districts where it is now comparatively rare to find a yoke of oxen, the supply of this kind of stock was multitudinous, the stock of different farmers being recorded by ear-marks on the book of the town-clerk, for perfect identification when astray or on common land. Nothing was more common than to own several yokes of large oxen, to say nothing of the usually attendant array of steers. Not more than sixty years ago, Reuben E. French, a former townsman, seeking cattle for the down-country markets, bought over seventy head in one day. They were all purchased in one district in this town, and the transaction required less time than half a day. At the present time it is nothing uncommon for a man to travel over parts of several towns to buy a single yoke of oxen.

Besides the usual complement of horned stock and general farm animals, there was at one time quite a specialty in sheep. Stephen Sibley and Joseph Barnard were prominent growers of this kind of stock. Their flocks were counted by hundreds. Considerable effort was made to secure improved animals. Stock was imported from Vermont, New York, and perhaps other states, and the quality of the local flocks materially advanced. In 1838, at the American Institute fair in New York, a silver medal was awarded to "Barnard and Sibley," for the best exhibition of fleeces of American wool. In 1851, at the World's fair in London, a bronze medal was awarded to Joseph Barnard for an exhibition of wool by the lot. The prosperity of this branch of farming industry early met with an ignominious defeat. The revenue laws of 1832 and 1833, reducing the duties on imports and discouraging local manufacturers, so reduced the price of wool as to materially depress the interests of sheep-raising. The flocks declined. A little impulse was given to this branch of industry during the war of 1861, owing to the demands for wool created by the army, but it was only temporary.

The soil of this town was adapted to growing all the staple crops of New England, but its subjection to the uses of the husbandman was a work of prodigious effort. The dense, heavy forests so extensively prevailing, were subdued by labor without direct profit. Wood and timber, so much in excess of the demand, were comparatively worthless.

Even many years after the complete occupation of the township, a large pine tree, several feet in diameter and full of clear stuff, was sold on the stump for the insignificant sum of twenty-five cents. The freedom with which the best of timber was employed in the humblest uses of building attests the low marketable estimate placed upon it. Acres upon acres of primitive forests were cut down, the logs rolled in heaps, and the fallen *débris*—trunks, branches, and boughs—burned to ashes. Following this exceedingly laborious toil came not only the difficult task of plowing and planting, but the almost endless labor of removing the rocks and stones that thickly cumbered the surface of the ground. Stones were utilized in the division of lots by walls, which were often thick, or double. On an ancient location on Putney's hill can be seen stone walls that are six or eight feet in thickness. Heaps of stone thrown up in waste places are significant monuments of the severe toil through which the early inhabitants of this town reclaimed the wilderness.

With experience and increased social facilities came improvements in the quality of the products of the soil. The introduction of improved varieties of fruit, largely through Abraham Brown, mentioned in Part II of this work, was a more notable event on account of the facilities for improvement afforded by the process of grafting. About seventy-five years ago, the Baldwin apple was introduced into this town by Stephen Gage. Since then it has become the standard winter apple in every household in the community. We may not speak of the many varieties of roots, seeds, and scions that have come and gone, or come and remained, since the earlier times. The history of our town, in this respect, is substantially uniform with that of many others in its vicinity.

Upon the ancient farm of Warren Huntoon, upon Putney's hill, lies an ancient broken grindstone, a symbolic relic of a past rude husbandry. It is of common granite rock, and for a long time was the only grindstone in the immediate vicinity. People came long distances to grind their scythes upon it. Before its use, people of this town used to go to Concord to grind their scythes. A general scythe-grinding took place only occasionally. The scythes were kept sharp with whetstones as long as practicable, and then a person gathered up the dull scythes in the neigh-

borhood and took them away for grinding. Snaths at that time were made by hand. The axe-handles were straight. The plows were at first of wood, faced with iron. Implements of all kinds were rude and imperfect, besides being mostly the product of the skill of the local blacksmith and carpenter. The introduction of modern implements has been a gradual but comparatively thorough work.

The ancient richness of the soil having been in a great measure exhausted, the introduction of fertilizers from outside has become a permanent traffic. The utilization of the newer and richer fields of the West has brought to our doors an abundance of corn and grain, and the incidental forms of cereal products. In the incidental improvements of farming—draining, building, etc.—our town has made creditable progress. The proximity of Hopkinton to Concord and Penacook—populous places—has latterly given an impulse to the department of the dairy. Improved dairy stock has been introduced to a considerable extent, and the same may be said of other farm animals.

In the early part of the present century, considerable active interest in improved agriculture was taken by several prominent citizens of this town. One or more cattle shows were held in the village, on the land of Dr. Ebenezer Lerner, and were participated in by citizens of other towns and perhaps other states. In 1880, a branch of the Kearsarge Farmers' club was organized in Hopkinton. The first officers were,—J. F. Currier, president; C. C. Lord, secretary; and Joseph Barnard, director. Meetings were held in winter, alternating once a week between Hopkinton village and Contoocook, for about two years. During the second year, various experiments were tried and reported. There were exhibitions of poultry and produce at some of the meetings.

Special attention has been paid to the breeding of Guernsey stock, on the farm of Joseph Barnard, for forty years or more. C. and G. M. Putnam, of Putney's hill, have for years given much attention to full-blooded Devon stock. The late Daniel Dustin gave much attention to improved sheep. In later years much attention has been paid to improved poultry. Willard T. Greene, Edward G. Runnells, William C. Russ, J. Arthur Jones, Sumner E. Spencer, and others have produced excellent birds of different varieties.

Within a few years, the practice of selling milk at the railroad station has been cultivated by numerous farmers. The marketing of cream has of late years been an important agricultural factor. For a number of recent years, D. Carlton Tucker conducted a local creamery at West Hopkinton.

CHAPTER LXII.

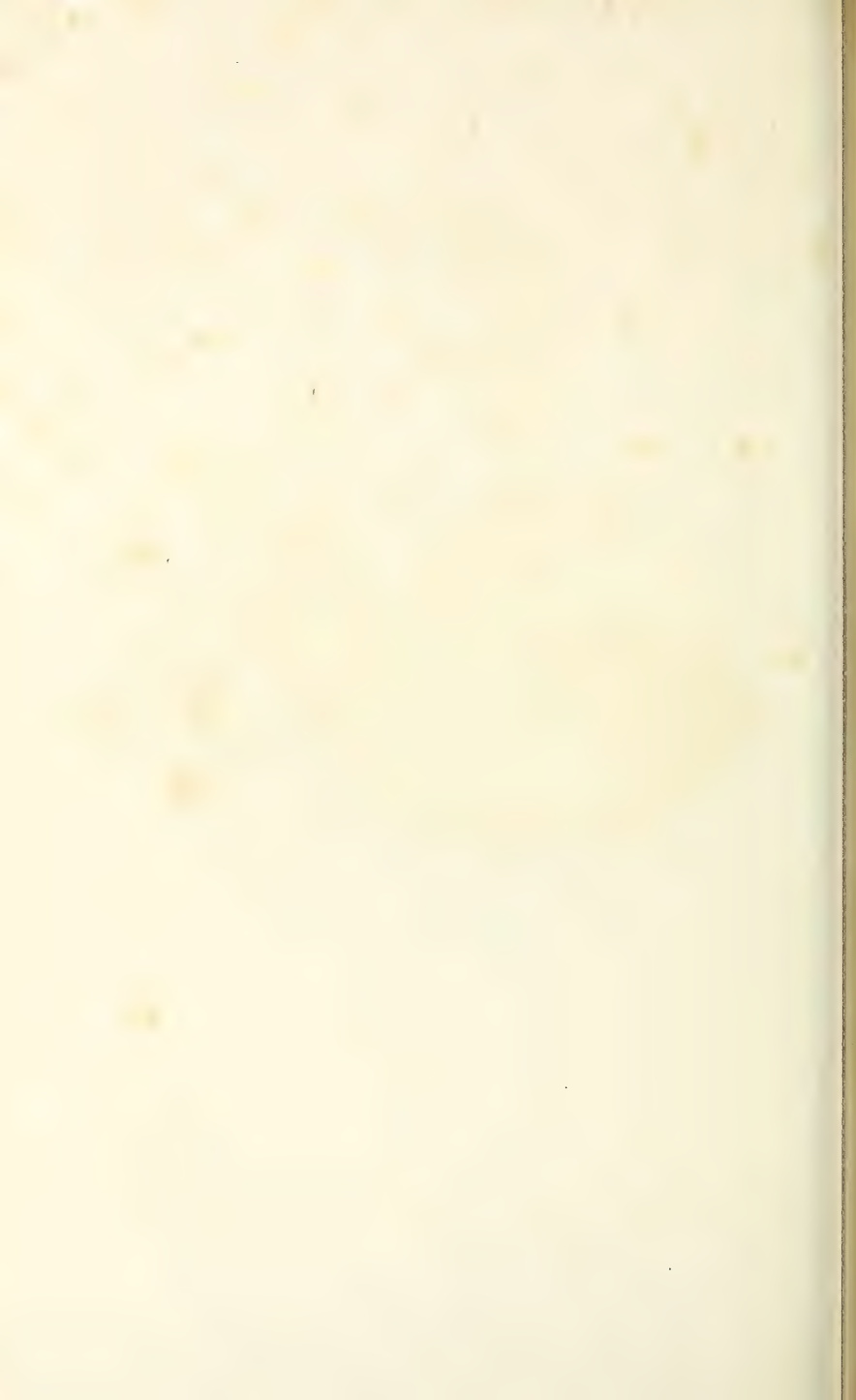
A SKETCH OF MANUFACTURES.

In earlier chapters of this work, we have recorded sundry acts of the new township in encouragement of local mills or manufactories. Under the aid thus given, such works as were implied increased to an observable extent. In 1791, when the town appears to have first recorded its inventory in a book, the following persons were taxed for mills: Nathaniel Clement, Moses Titcomb, Jeremiah Story, Amos Bailey, Levi Bailey, Joseph Barnard, John Currier, Eliphalet Poor, Abraham Rowell, and Simeon Dow, Jr. The principal business done at these mills was probably sawing lumber, grinding corn and grain, or fulling and dressing cloth.

We have already seen how Nathaniel Clement was voted a gratuity by the town so long as he kept a corn-mill in repair. This was in the year 1765. In the progress of events, it appears that Nathaniel Clement and Jeremiah Story were at one time in partnership. The site of Clement's mill, in 1765, was just east of Hopkinton village, at the outlet of Mill's meadow, near or where is now the present mill of John Rogers. Whether Story was a partner at this point is not clear. Later, the works were moved down-stream, to the present mill-site, at the end of the path that continues from the lane leading from the village main street, between the house of George W. Currier and the N. H. Antiquarian building, by the graveyard, to the Chase woods. Afterwards, a re-location was made near the head of the present Chase (formerly Colby's) pond. Still more recently, the site was taken where the old mill known as Kimball's stood, within the recollection of many persons now living, it being where Dolloff's brook crosses



Walter S. Davis



the highway, the stream moving eastward, about a mile from Hopkinton village on the Webster road.

It appears that Clement and Story were in partnership some of the time before 1798, when both ceased to be taxed for property in mills. Moses Titcomb's mill is said to have been still farther down-stream, on Dolloff's brook, perhaps near its mouth. Joseph Barnard's mill is also said to have been on the unoccupied site, where Webber's mill recently stood, on the present farm of Dr. Charles P. Gage, of Concord.

In a previous chapter, we located the mills of John Currier, Eliphalet Poor, and Simeon Dow, Jr.

Abraham Rowell's mill was at West Hopkinton. We cannot describe the location of the rest.

In the earlier times, manufactures were very much scattered. In fact, every household was a manufacturing establishment in a small way. Once small mills, and shops, manufactories of lumber, leather, and various domestic articles, in whole or in part, were scattered through the town, occupying nearly or quite every available water privilege, while some, like tanneries, were often on highland locations. Since the earlier times, many men have been engaged in manufactures in this town. We can only mention some of the more important establishments and owners.

The principal water-power being on the Contoocook river, at the village of the same name, which has grown up in a large measure in consequence of the local, natural privileges offered by the stream, there have been a number of the more important works in this town. Mills of greater or less importance were located early at this point, among the operators being Benjamin Hill, who was taxed for mill property in this town as early as 1795, and whose family name gave the euphonious title of "Hill's Bridge" to the present village of Contoocook. As the place increased in size and importance, more notable works were established. As soon as 1825, Abram Brown was a mill operator or owner. In company with John Burnham, he carried on a notable business in the lumber and grain line for about thirty years. The grist-mill operated by these two men was conducted by the sons of John Burnham till the fire of 1873, which consumed it. In 1826, or thereabouts, Joab Patterson established himself here in the business of a

clothier. Subsequently he took into partnership his brother, David N., and till about 1860 the two carried on business, but subsequently to 1844 following the manufacture of woollen cloths, which they sold largely to people in the vicinity in exchange for wool or cash. For a short time, another brother was connected with them. On the north side of the river, a mill, on the site of the present saw-mill operated by Frank I. Morrill, was built by Hamilton E. Perkins in 1835. It was subsequently burned and rebuilt. The present grist-mill occupies a building erected for miscellaneous purposes by H. E. Perkins, a short time after his first. Messrs. Kempton & Allen began the manufacture of mackerel kits about 1850, first in the present Morrill saw-mill; afterwards one or both occupied the old Patterson factory, where business was kept up till the fire of 1873. For a few years subsequently to 1864, Jonathan M. and George W. Morrill carried on woollen manufacturing in the present grist-mill building, which was then the property of Capt. Paul R. George or his heirs. In 1874, the brothers Morrill & Kempton, kit manufacturers, erected a steam mill about a half mile north of the village, which was burned in 1883 and afterwards rebuilt. Grinding was also done at their mill during the first years of its existence. A year or two subsequently to the erection of this mill, Colonel E. C. Bailey put in the machinery of the present grist-mill, having become the sole owner of the Contoocook water-power in 1875. In 1883, the present mill-dam was reconstructed, and, in 1887, the whole power was purchased, by Walter S. Davis, who now owns all the works except the saw-mill of Frank I. Morrill.

About 1815, Thomas Kast began the manufacture of leather on the spot now occupied by Horace J. Chase, employing the present water-power. He kept up the business for about thirty years, and then sold out to Jonathan Osgood. In 1852, the works passed into the hands of Mr. Chase, who has made numerous important additions and improvements to them. This establishment has been twice burned out—once during its occupancy by Mr. Kast and once since owned by Mr. Chase. About 1830, William Clough established a mill at what is now known as "Cloughville." Several sons of Mr. Clough have since been engaged in different kinds of wooden manufactures here, and several mills have at times been in operation. As

soon as 1835, John Smiley became engaged as a miller at West Hopkinton, on the site of the old Rowell mill. For about thirty years "Smiley's Mills" was a popular grinding station for the vicinity. Grinding is no longer done at this station. The traveller who now takes his way in the valley between Putney's and Beech hills, crossing the tortuous Dolloph's brook where it runs easterly across the road, at the site of what was formerly Richard Kimball's mill, will hardly conceive that here, where is now nothing but trees and bushes, was once a mill three stories in height, where, in addition to sawing lumber, the managers ground and bolted as good meal and flour as perhaps can be made at any place. Yet it was so. Several parties were at different times interested in this mill. Nathaniel Clement and Jeremiah Story once did business in partnership at this location. The Clement family was prominently connected with this mill in later times. The mill-site was in possession of the Story family till 1877.

About 1835, much enthusiasm was aroused over the manufacture of silk. Silk worms and mulberry trees were procured from older communities, and work begun in earnest. Silk thread and cloth were manufactured, but the enterprise died about as suddenly as it was born. The products of this business cost more than the income. Our people could not successfully compete with the cheaper labor of Europe. In some instances, remnants of the old mulberry orchards can be seen to this day.

There were two persons who became specially noted for their proficiency in silk manufactures. Mrs. Betsey T. Kimball, wife of Nathaniel, made silk cloth, and once was awarded \$3 for the best silk dress by the Merrimack County Agricultural Association, better known as the "cattle show." Mrs. Kimball's home was on Beech hill, where now lives her grandson, Gilman B. Kimball. Mrs. Abram Brown, of Putney's hill, was also a manufacturer of silk cloth used for dresses. We believe these were the only persons who made themselves garments of domestic silk.

In 1889, the following persons were taxed for property in mills, machinery, etc.: Eli A. Boutwell, Frank H. Carr, Joseph S. Clough, Harvey Chase, Henry H. Crowell, Walter S. Davis, Eliza J. Gage, Frank I. Morrill, John Rogers, Leon D. Whittier, Nahum M. Whittier.

CHAPTER LXIII.

A SHORT SKETCH OF TRADE.

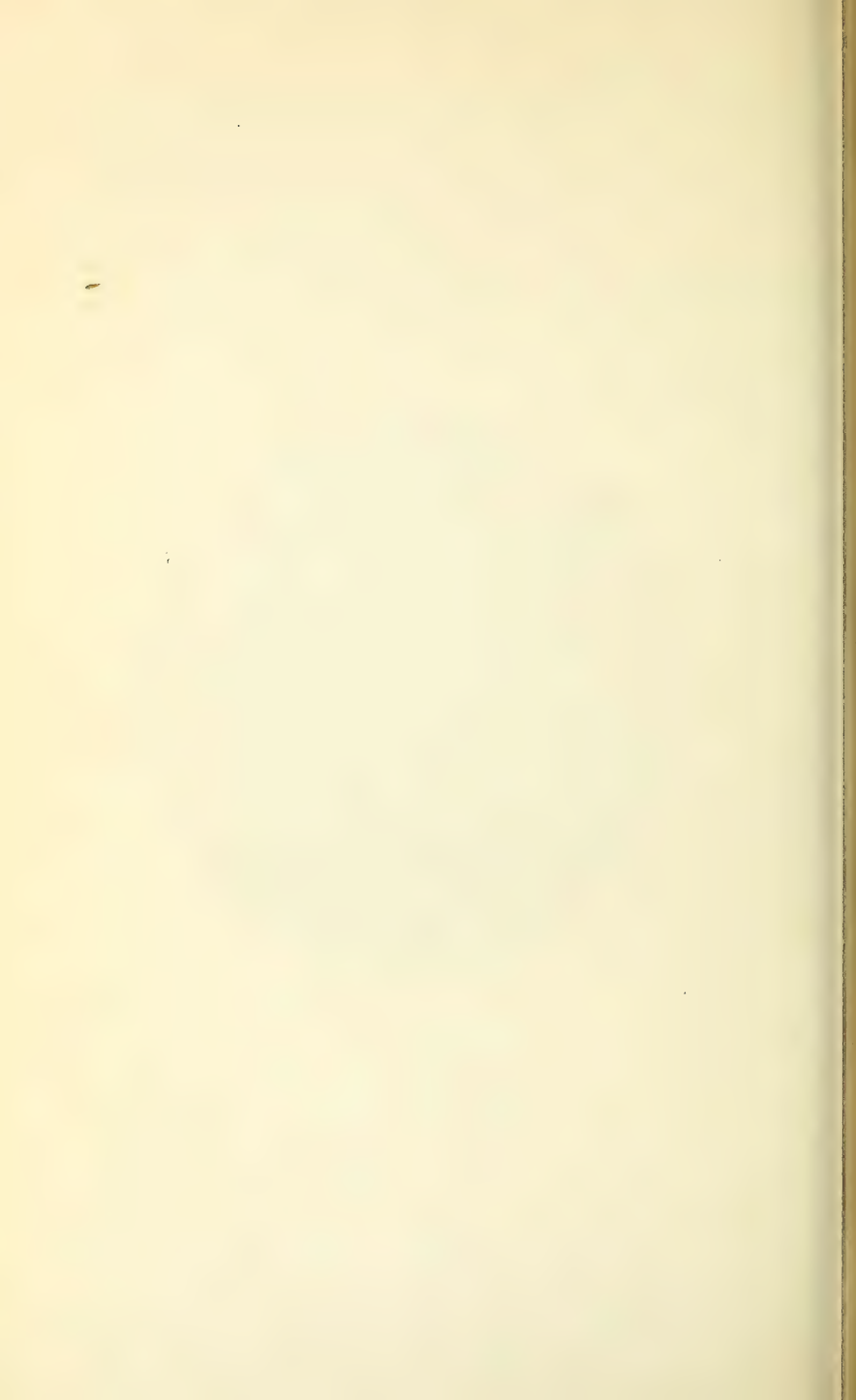
Trade is essential to civilization. An incipient community has its quota of tradesmen. Soon after the first occupation of the township of Hopkinton, stores, or domestic trading posts, for the accommodation of the public, began to spring up. Reliable data of the earliest conditions of trade in this town are very meagre. In 1791, the following persons were taxed for stock in trade and money at interest: Capt. Joshua Bailey, Capt. Chase, Daniel Herrick, Samuel Harris, Capt. Stephen Harriman, Theophilis Stanley, and Benjamin Wiggin. It is reasonable to believe that only a part of these were engaged in actual traffic in merchandise. Some may have been small manufacturers. Theophilis Stanley and Benjamin Wiggin were taverners, though Wiggin also kept a store, while Stanley worked a tannery.

Many of the conditions and changes that naturally affected trade in the early history of Hopkinton have been described at length in this work. We have specially mentioned the number of persons taxed for stock in trade in 1800. We have shown the advance and decline of business prosperity in town in later years. For further specification, we will add that the persons taxed for stock in trade in 1810 were Abram Brown, Thomas W. Colby, Reuben French, Ebenezer Lerner, Isaac Proctor, Theophilis Stanley, Stephen Sibley, Joseph Towne, and Thomas Williams; in 1820, Buswell & Way, Calvin Campbell, Thomas W. Colby, Timothy Darling, George Dean, Thomas Kast, Isaac Long, Jr., Ira Morrison, Stephen Sibley, Joseph B. Towne, and Thomas Williams.

In the better days, there was a large wholesale and retail business done in Hopkinton village. At one time, Towne & Ballard occupied the edifice now used by Charles French. The whole lower floor of this building was in use by this firm, and numerous clerks found busy employment, while strong teams from the upper country resorted here for the products of trade and barter. During this period, the stores of Thomas W. Colby, Lerner & Sibley, and Thomas Williams were notable places of business. Colby's



JOSEPH STANWOOD.



store occupied the corner now used by Kimball & Co.; Lerner & Sibley, the building lately occupied by Miss Lydia Story; Thomas Williams, a building standing between Mrs. John S. Kimball's and the Congregational meeting-house. At this time, besides other stores, were the usual attendant establishments representing the multiple business wants of a complex community.

In the earlier times, trade was not so closely confined to the village as now. One of the outposts of business was on the Concord road, near the present residence of Joseph L. Hagar. Abel Kimball and Nathaniel Proctor were traders at this point, as may have been others. Different parties have also traded in a store that stood near the present residence of Perley W. Beck, at the four corners at "Stumpfield." Among those trading in Hopkinton village in later times, Joseph Stanwood, Stephen B. Sargent, James Fellows, and Nathaniel Evans are prominent. Among the earlier traders in Contoocook was Solomon Phelps. Ebenezer Wyman came to Contoocook about sixty years ago, and about forty years traded most of the time, doing a miscellaneous business. Herrick Putnam and Isaac D. Merrill were also well known merchants in this locality.

The capital of the state being located at Concord, the proximity of Hopkinton to the seat of state government has been detrimental to local trade. People who go to Concord for any purposes implied in the existence of a large town will most certainly do more or less of their trading there. Concord having also become a market for all kinds of farming produce, it captures the purchases of general supplies by our local farmers to a large extent. In considering Concord in this manner, we have to include the manufacturing village of Penacook as a part of the consideration. More than this, the city of Manchester is not so far away as to prevent it from affecting the conditions of buying and selling in Hopkinton.

There are two stores at present in Hopkinton village. They are kept by Kimball & Co. and Charles French. Fred French & Co. conduct a meat market. In Contoocook, Curtice, Rand & Co. conduct a general store. Thomas B. Richardson keeps a miscellaneous store; George H. Ketchum, stoves, hardware, tin, etc.; Miss Julia M. Johnson, millinery and ladies' goods; Mrs. S. D. McLaughlin, millinery.

CHAPTER LXIV.

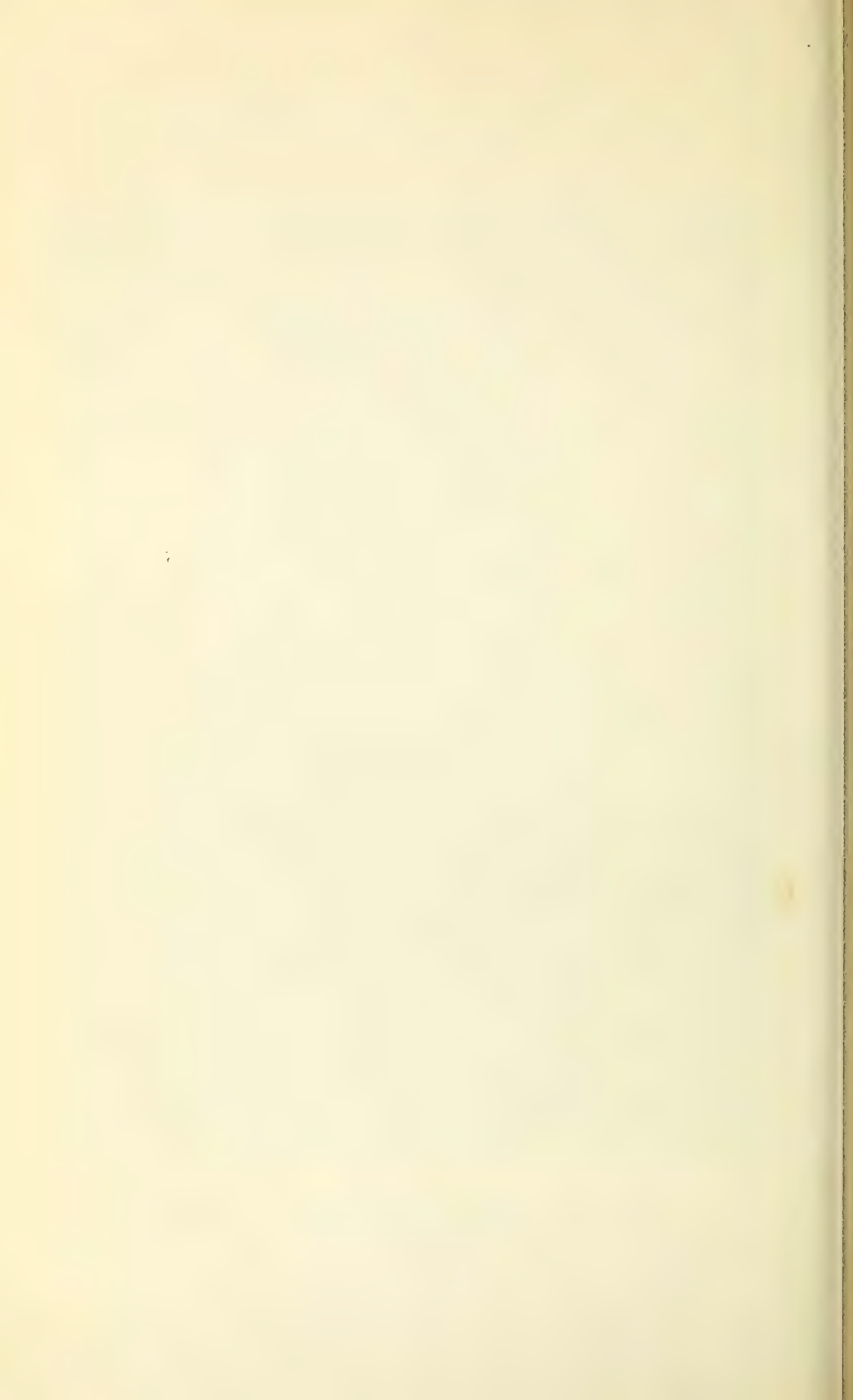
CUSTOMS AND ASSOCIATED EVENTS.

The reminiscences of a New England town are incomplete without allusions to governmental relations. Many governmental facts have been already related. We have seen that Hopkinton, to all intents and purposes, did not exist as a town till 1765. Not being a township, its legal privileges were more limited. It was legally incapable of taking its own inventory. In 1761, the selectmen of Boscawen, then incorporated, were paid £5 for taking the inventory of New Hopkinton. Becoming a town, with full township privileges and powers, Hopkinton at first transacted business with the loose tendencies characteristic of the early times in New England. In later times, the constitutional or statute law determined many methods. For many years, town-meetings were held, men voted, and scarcely was a vote numerically recorded. Since the incorporation of the town, there has been a continuous record of the selection of moderators, clerks, and selectmen; but there appears to have been no collector chosen till 1793, the taxes previously being gathered by a constable. A superintending school-committee was chosen in 1810, in open town-meeting, and a treasurer in 1821. There has been more or less irregularity in the choice of treasurers, collectors, and school officers, unless when the statute law has fixed the methods of selection, a school board having been elected under statute law since 1886, the town acting as a district. In earlier times, town-meetings were conducted without the preliminary adjunct of a caucus, which is a very recent local institution.

The Revolutionary period developed certain interesting facts in the history of the method of wording the call, or warrant, for town-meetings. Having abjured the authority of Great Britain, the people were for a time subject to a somewhat precarious authority, as the following observations indicate: A town-meeting for January 7, 1777, was called in the name of the "State of New Hampshire;" one on the next 11th of April, "In the name and Government and People;" one for the 10th of January, 1778, "By order of Court;" one for the next May, "In pursuance of Order from the General Assembly." For many years, the warrant



HERMAN W. GREENE.



for town-meeting was posted by a constable, who attested accordingly, but later by the selectmen themselves. We notice a town-meeting called thus by the selectmen as early as 1775.

In earlier times, certain town officers were chosen annually who are not now chosen, or whose offices have fallen into desuetude. A field-driver had supervision of the condition of fences; a deer-reeve, of the killing of deer; a hog-reeve, of hogs running at large; a pound-keeper, of cattle, sheep, etc., apprehended when at large or astray. An inspector of by-laws had a duty evidently suggested in his official title. The duty of a clerk of the market seems to be somewhat obscure. The office was evidently transferred from the mother country, where the clerk of the market had considerable jurisdiction in the conduct of the market; but there does not appear to have been a transfer of the English market system to this locality of New Hampshire, if indeed any such system ever existed in New England.

At first, worship, both private and public, was conducted in the primitive homes of the settlers of the township. On the erection of military posts, or forts, such edifices became natural, social centres, and worship was conducted in one or more of them. As we have seen, the Rev. James Scales, first minister of the town, was ordained in Putney's Fort, in 1757. During the ministry of Mr. Scales, public worship was sometimes conducted at the parsonage. The erection of a church determined a permanent place for public religious services.

The first meeting-house in Hopkinton represented a much larger territorial expanse of population than any church now extant. Denominational controversies had not divided the ranks of the worshippers, nor had local patrons of the one church demanded special privileges of their own. The distance to the church was long in many cases, and the conveyances often only the locomotory means of nature.

In olden times in this vicinity, though people had the instinct of personal adornment the same as now, they often lacked the means of gratifying it. Extra articles of dress were so rare that people frequently walked to church in their daily accustomed garb, or trod the Sunday path with a most scrupulous care of their extra wardrobe. Women sometimes carried the skirts of their Sunday dresses on

their arms till they arrived near or at the church door, when they let them fall. The Sunday shoes were often carried in the hand till the journey to meeting was nearly ended, when they were put on for entrance to the sanctuary. Present readers can comprehend the necessity of such care, when they reflect that in the olden time the price of a week's work of a woman was only equivalent to a yard of cloth, or a pair of shoes.

Church services in the former days were long, and savored of dogmatic theology. The principal prayer was much longer than the present average sermon, and the discourse was proportionally extended. Such prolonged services were conducted in winter, at first without the favor of any artificial warmth. In contemplating the situation of the worshippers in those old wintry days, the bleakness of the characteristic meeting-house of the times is to be taken into account. In the old Baptist church was an aperture in an upper wall, where the crows have been known to perch while worship was in progress. The advent of foot-stoves gave much relief to the chilly congregations of earlier times, and the introduction of the general heater put an end to the extremest experiences of the wintry Sunday.

The representative minister of the olden time was a person of eminent scholarly culture and gentlemanly bearing. A thorough scholar and rhetorician, his discourses were framed with strict regard to the logical sequences of his subject. The numerical divisions of his theme often carried him among units of the second order; firstly, secondly, and thirdly were only preliminary to thirteenthly, fourteenthly, and fifteenthly; the grand category of predications was terminated by a "conclusion." In his loftier intellectual schemes, he sometimes elaborated whole volumes of disquisitional matter. Rev. Ethan Smith, fourth minister in town, was the author of several profound theological treatises. The following are titles of the Rev. Mr. Smith's works:

A Dissertation on the Prophecies, relating to Anti-Christ and the Last Time, Exhibiting the Rise, Character and Overthrow of that Terrible Power, and a Treatise of the Seven Apocalyptic Vials, by Ethan Smith, A. M., Pastor of the church in Hopkinton, N. H. "In the last days perilous times shall come." *Paul*. "Ye have heard that Anti-Christ shall come."—*John*. "The Lion hath roared; who shall not fear? The Lord God hath spoken; who can

but prophesy?"—*Amos*. "Blow ye the trumpet in Zion; sound an alarm in my holy mountains."—*Joel*. Printed and sold by Samuel T. Armstrong, Massachusetts. 1811.

A Key to the Figurative Language found in the Sacred Scriptures in the form of Questions and Answers, by Ethan Smith, A. M., Minister in Hopkinton, N. H.,—Author of Dissertation on the Prophecies. "I have used similitudes."—*Hosea*. "I will open my mouth in parables; I will utter dark sayings of old.—That they should make them known to their children."—*The Psalmist*. Exeter: printed by C. Norris & Co., and sold at their bookstore. Sold also by E. Little & Co., Newburyport. 1814.

There was a dignity and austerity of manner pertaining to the characteristic primitive clergyman that made him a pattern of personified seriousness. His grave demeanor on his parochial rounds, when he spoke directly upon the obligations of personal religion, made his presence in the household a suggestion of profound respect and awe. He impressed his personality upon the receptive social element of his parish. The deacons became only minor pastors, and the whole congregation of believers expressed in subdued form the character of the shepherd of the flock.

The austere influence of religion upon society in the olden time was attested by the legal strictures upon traveling, idling, etc., on Sunday, of which conduct the tything-men were to take cognizance. Tything-men were chosen in this town as late as 1843, when Charles Barton, Samuel Frazier, and Daniel Chase were selected. The law requiring such choice had even then become virtually a dead letter.

The lease of the parsonage lands in 1798 incurred an annual revenue which was proportionately divided among the existing societies till the year 1853. In the year 1842, when the town for the first time published a printed report of its pecuniary transactions, the last division of parsonage money was declared to be as follows:

1st Congregational society,	\$27.88
2d " "	4.39
Calvinist Baptist "	13.88
Union " "	16.12
Episcopalian "	9.64
1st Universalist "	4.21
2d " "	10.31
Methodist "	1.43

The round sum was set down at \$88.

The 2d Congregational society dropped out of the list in 1851. The last allowance to this society was fifty-six cents. The town report of the year 1853 contained the following and last list of apportionments of parsonage money :

Congregational society,	\$30.09
Union Baptist “	19.04
Calvinist “ “	15.72
Episcopalian “	4.40
1st Universalist “	7.57
2d “ “	7.10
Methodist, “	4.18

The total of this list was also set down in round numbers at \$88.

The above figures are suggestive in presenting a view of the relative strength of the different societies at the specific times stated. It is interesting to note that certain of the societies soon lost all traces of even a nominal existence, after the suspension of the parsonage revenues. For some time, they had kept up a show of vitality by making their portion of the parsonage fund a nucleus of an outlay for a few days' preaching in the year.

In the march of the years, the old peculiarities of local religious life have given place to new features and forms. It is needless to say that some of the old formalities died hard. Innovations were distrusted. The experience in view of proposed changes was substantially uniform in all the churches. Even the staid Episcopalians were ruffled by unaccustomed ceremonies. When, for the first time, the choir of the Episcopal church chanted the *Gloria Patri*, which before had been read only, an indignant lady abruptly shut her prayer-book in unfeigned disgust. The greater jealousy formerly existing between different denominations is well known. It is said this inharmonious feeling was once sought to serve an innovating use. A person prominent in musical circles sought to influence the leading minds of the Congregational church in favor of the purchase of a bass-viol. As an extreme argumentative resort, he suggested, "The poor, miserable Baptists have got one." Tradition, however, doesn't relate the effect of this suggestion.

The first church music was Congregational. The hymns were often "deaconed" by some person whose superior musical abilities were popularly recognized. In time peo-



SUMMER COTTAGE OF HORACE G. CHASE.

ple began to desire something better. The influence of musical societies, organized in different parts of New England, was exercising an important influence upon the tastes of the people. The old "Central" society, early organized at Concord, contained members from Hopkinton.

With a proper social stimulus, progress in music culminated in a marked degree. The church choir sometimes included as many as fifty voices. Various instruments were used as accompaniments. In 1800, there were four bass-voils, to say nothing of violins, clarinets, or other instruments, in the Congregational choir. There were also local celebrities among the singers, players, and composers of music. Among them were Isaiah Webber, Jeremiah Story, and Isaac Long. Orchestral music continued to be employed in the Congregational church till about 1850, when a seraphine was purchased and put in the gallery. In 1872, the seraphine was superseded by an elegant organ, at the cost of \$1800.

CHAPTER LXV.

CUSTOMS AND ASSOCIATED EVENTS.

[Continued.]

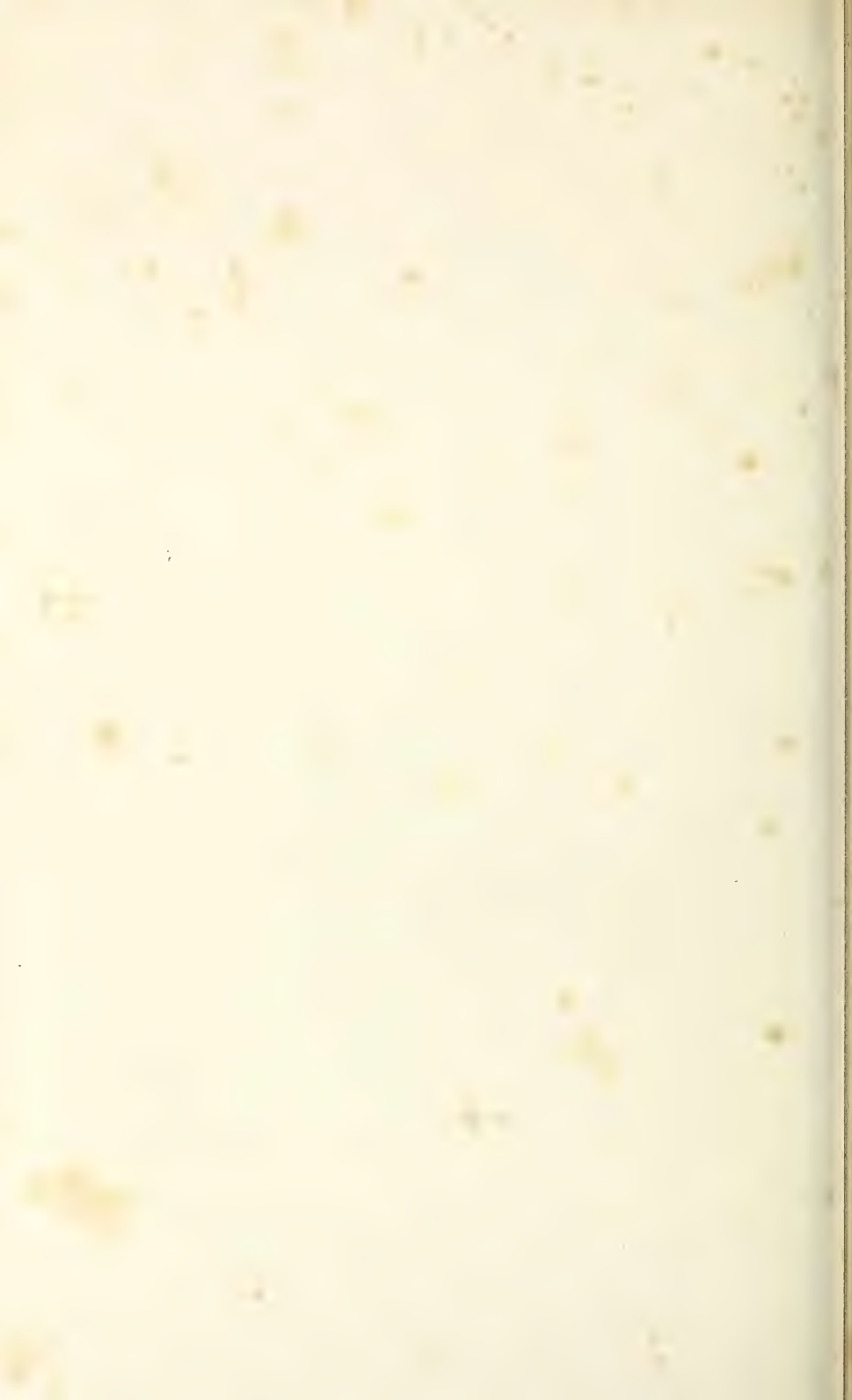
The first school-houses in town, of uncertain date, were probably framed buildings, but of very humble appearances. They were frequently unpainted, and soon revealed the effects of the elements. Inside, their walls were closed with plain wainscoting, which rapidly grew dingy with time. The seats were arranged on an inclined plane, while the procumbent portions were set with hinges, enabling them to be let up with a clatter and down again with a bang. The teacher's desk was frequently stationary, and sometimes a complete inclosure, in which the instructor could seclude himself, and be approached only in one direction, as in an ancient church pulpit. The huge fireplace was an important particular in the outfit of an old-fashioned school-house, devouring large quantities of fuel in winter, as well as also sometimes favoring the roasting of a potato by some hungry scholar at noontime. In summer the other-

wise empty volume of the fireplace was frequently filled with green boughs, giving the internal uncouth structure a more tasty appearance.

In former times, as now, the school-teacher in a great measure represented the popular idea of social culture. Dignity and learning were considered inseparable personal qualities, and in the teacher they largely culminated in an excess of firmness and sternness. Too little consideration of the gentler elements and principles implied in childish disciplinary needs was entertained by the head of all knowledge in the country school-district. Instruction was mostly the ultimatum of reputed and even officious authority. The rod was by no means withheld in the enforcement of the dominant ideal. So boys and girls were taught to read, spell, write, cipher, and, perchance, gained a smattering of grammar and geography.

Many school-books were used in both the common and high schools in the earlier history of the town. This remark specially illustrates the truth in relation to what might be called text-books in the common branches. Among reading-books in use were the American Preceptor, the Columbian Orator, and Scott's Lessons. Webster's Speller was a leading reliance for many years. There were Perry's and Walker's dictionaries, Adams's and Pike's arithmetics, Murray's Grammar (Abridgment and Sequel), Young Ladies' Accidence (grammatical), Pope's Essay on Man (for analysis and parsing), Morse's and Worcester's geographies, etc., etc. In higher English there were Blake's Philosophy, Ferguson's Astronomy, Sumner's Botany, etc. In classics, *Liber Primus* (containing the first chapters of Genesis for translation into English), *Selecta Profanis*, and others. There were globes and atlases for illustration in geography, but no other special articles of school apparatus, excepting slates, pencils, and rulers. The reading-books were classical and choice in their selections. Geography was sometimes taught in reading-lessons. Most of the English text-books were in some particulars inferior to modern ones of similar grade. Arithmetical problems were sometimes presented in unique forms, or were mere riddles.

The country store of the earliest times was a more emphatic collection of multitudinous varieties of articles,



if possible, than the later place of local public traffic. Then, as now, the local store was the principal resort of the great commonalty. Men of special vocations sometimes took a stock of products to the lower country and bartered for goods to bring back and distribute among their neighbors, and the itinerant merchant, or peddler, reaped a much better harvest than now; but the country store was a popular necessity, and well patronized. At first, there was less trading in domestic luxuries: the goods in store represented the common necessities. Since the popular idea of necessity does not fully exclude the illusory principle, we have to admit rum, gin, brandy, etc. into the former list of domestic staples. Cash and barter were entertained by every tradesman, to whom the populace largely looked for advantageous exchanges of substance. The progress of the settlement was attended by the extension, and to some extent by the classification, of trade, till the time when Hopkinton assumed the commercial importance described in previous chapters.

The currency employed in the transaction of business was at first nominally English, though Spanish milled dollars were in circulation. One of the inconveniences of the early settlers was a scarcity of money. The different provincial governments sought to relieve the public financial burdens by the issue of bills of credit, a currency mentioned in the records of this town as "old tenor." The colonial customs developed the ascriptions "new tenor," "middle tenor," and "old tenor," according to the length of time bills of credit had been in circulation.

Such a circulating medium in such a time could only depreciate in value, but, following a custom obtaining in the old country, the purchasing value of these bills could from time to time be fixed by the local legislatures. About the year 1750, it was established throughout the provinces that £1 in the currency of the bills of credit in old tenor should be equivalent to two shillings and eight pence lawful money, and that six shillings should be equal to one dollar.

The preliminary events of the Revolution involved the establishment of a system of continental currency. At the time of the first issue of a paper circulating medium, in 1775, the continental notes were nearly at par with gold,

but they soon fell to comparative nothingness in value. The effect of this collapse in monetary matters was amply illustrated in the public transactions of the town of Hopkinton. When the salary of the Rev. Elijah Fletcher, second minister of the town, was voted to be \$4,000 for the year, the reverend pastor preferred to accept \$75 in gold equivalents, and declined the larger nominal sum. The success of the American cause, and the permanent establishment of the public credit, gave a correspondingly improved aspect to local affairs, and in later times this town has experienced fluctuations in prices in common with the general country.

During the period of Hopkinton's greater importance as a commercial station, a bank was maintained here for a few years. This institution was known as the Franklin Bank, and was incorporated in 1833. The grantees were Horace Chase, Nathaniel Gilman, Isaac Long, Jr., William Little, Joseph Stanwood, Matthew Harvey, Andrew Leach, Moses Gould, Ebenezer Dustin, Timothy Chandler, Stephen Darling, and James Huse. The operations of this bank seem to have been exceedingly bungling during the short term of its existence, and it finally settled with its creditors at ninety cents on a dollar. The Franklin Bank occupied the building now used by the Hopkinton post-office and public library.

The standard of quantities to be recognized in commercial transactions has, from remote times, been a subject of legal regulation. The weights and measures first used in this town were the standards of older communities. In the year 1804, the town of Hopkinton recorded the local adopted weights and measures, as we have seen. For many years a public hay-scales occupied a site in the rear of the Congregational meeting-house. It was simply an immense scale beam and platform, the whole apparatus being covered with a roof. It long ago passed away to give place to the modern hay-scales.

We have already detailed many facts relating to the progressive construction of highways in this town. We have also noted the important position the town once occupied on a great line of northern and southern travel. In the progress of time, certain roads became important in view of their aid in shortening long thoroughfares. The road

from Putney's hill to Hopkinton village, constructed in 1805, was only one link in a chain of causes implying a shorter distance between the southern centres of New England trade and the northern locations of New England or Canadian enterprise. The Londonderry Branch Turnpike shortened the distance; so did the new road to Dunbarton; the same object was implied in the Basset Mill road. The long controversy over the Basset Mill road resulted from the foreseen tendency it would have to turn travel and traffic from Hopkinton village. The shorter road from Hopkinton to Henniker was for the promotion of a better thoroughfare between Concord and Keene. The struggle over this highway implied largely the dreaded expense of the implied bridge over the Contoocook river. The so called new road to Concord, avoiding the toilsome Dimond's hill, was constructed about 1841. The introduction of the railroad changed many aspects of travel implied in existing highways. The old stage lines disappeared. However, the railroad company ran a stage between Contoocook and Hopkinton village, by which the mails were brought to the latter place. After a number of years, certain private parties put a stage on the line between Contoocook and Concord, and it eventually carried the Hopkinton mail, which arrived from Concord. Later, the stage line was limited between Hopkinton and Concord, as it now exists, David L. Gage being the present proprietor.

We now touch briefly the subject of messages, the facilities for the conveyance of which having increased greatly since the earlier days of the town. At first, the ability to transmit messages depended upon the gratuitous accommodations of public travel. A person wishing to send a letter to a relative or friend forwarded it by any person who happened to be journeying that way. By this popular method of transmitting messages, the taverns became general distributing post-offices. Sometimes a strip of tape tacked above the fireplace of the public house became a support for letters. The transient traveller looked over the list, and, selecting any bound in the direction he was going, took them along. By this method, the time required for conveyance from one point to another was governed much by uncertainties. Months were sometimes required for

messages to reach their destination, at distances now accomplished regularly in less time than a day. The introduction of a public mail service removed a great inconvenience. The earlier mails were first carried through this region by horsemen, and afterwards by drivers of vehicles. Subsequently, the public stage became the means of conveyance; the railroad crowned the accommodations in this direction till the telegraph afforded the transportation of the most momentous matters.

The first post-office in Hopkinton was established April 1, 1811. John Harris was the first post-master. The first post-office in Contoocook was established March 5, 1831. Thomas Burnham was the first post-master. The post-office at West Hopkinton was established May 29, 1857. Joseph P. Dow was post-master.

A telegraphic office was opened in Contoocook in 1866. Levi W. Dimond was the first operator. In 1884, a telephone office was opened in the store of Kimball & Co., in Hopkinton village, the firm occupying the store now used by Charles French. The same year another was opened in the depot at Contoocook, Amos H. Currier, agent.

In the earlier half of the present century, there were enterprises instituted in Hopkinton that, though in part maintained till now, would have advanced to schemes of greater public importance if the public position once occupied by this town had never been changed. One of these enterprises was the Hopkinton Village Aqueduct association. Water is a domestic necessity, and wells for water are contemporaneous with history. The first wells in Hopkinton village were in many instances impracticable, for two reasons. The earth in this vicinity is sandy and porous to a great depth, and drawing water long distances is not a desirable employment. An old well on the premises of Horace Edmunds is reputed to be seventy feet in depth. Again, the quality of the soil is so slightly concreted that wells are in constant danger of falling in. A number of wells have disappeared in consequence of the lightness of the soil in this village. People have been disturbed by a rumble and tremor of the earth, and have investigated the phenomenon to find that their well had disappeared. Once an attempt was made to purify the old

Wiggin well, better known as the "town well," since it occupied a position in the public street. Preparations were made for descent into it, and a man started down to begin the work of purification. He accomplished only a part of the descent, returning to state with much concern that there was a large chasm in the side, caused by the caving of the earth. The project of improvement was abandoned. This well has been closed a number of years.

A general need prompted the formation of the Aqueduct Association, which was incorporated in 1840. The grantees were Horace Chase, Nathaniel Curtis, Joseph Stanwood, Isaac Long, Moses Kimball, Ariel P. Knowlton, William Little, and Reuben E. French. Water was drawn at first by means of logs from springs on the eastern slope of Putney's hill, about half a mile from the centre of the village, the site of the supply being on the land of Abraham Burnham. The water of these springs is very pure and sweet.

An important protective enterprise was implied in the formation of the Hopkinton Engine Company, which was incorporated in the year 1814. The grantees were Benjamin Wiggin, Joseph Towne, Thomas Williams, Ebenezer Lerner, John O. Ballard, Stephen Sibley, and their associates. This company was in active existence till about 1852. During the warmer season of the year, it was its custom to meet monthly for a trial exercise. The company was marshalled by the strokes of the meeting-house bell, the engine taken to some reservoir, the tank filled by buckets, and the propelling power of the machine tested.

About the time of the last practical usefulness of the Hopkinton Engine Company, an attempt was made to elevate the village into a precinct. A legal controversy thwarted the plan, which has since been revived. For many years, two tanks with pumps, supplied from the aqueduct, were in existence in anticipation of dangers by fire. A chemical fire engine was purchased by subscription in 1872 for use in Hopkinton lower village.

The Contoocook Village Engine Company was incorporated in 1831. Isaac Bailey, 3d, John Whipple, Rollin White, Joseph B. Towne, and associates, were grantees. This organization is still in effective existence. Contoocook was elevated to a precinct in 1864.

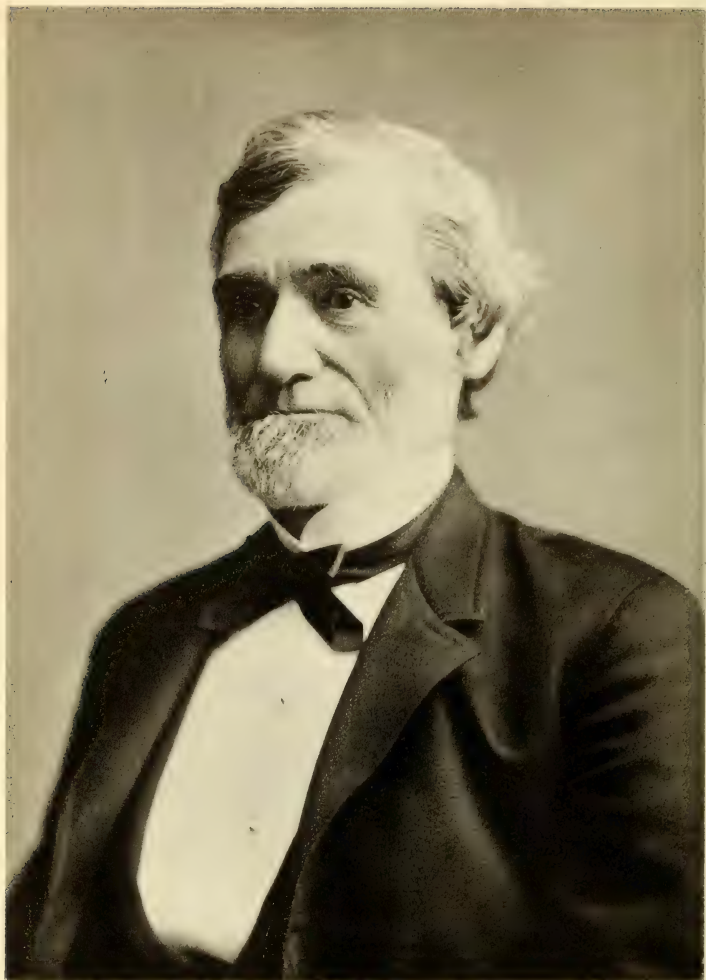
After the burning of the Mt. Putney House, in December, 1886, the people of Hopkinton village revived the sub-

was an occasion of much blank firing, when the whole regiment—cavalry, artillery, infantry, and riflemen—divided in the semblance of two hostile bands, struggled in a grand *mêlée* for the honors of a *quasi* victory. The legitimate programme of a sham-fight implied the attempt of a contending force to surround and capture another, or to deploy its own ranks so skilfully as to prevent a surprisal, while all the time a great display of tumultuous gunnery was indulged. Such contests were always exciting, and liable at any time to end in a riotous demonstration of local pride and jealousy. Local feuds engendered in sham-fights were often perennial in duration, developing at times to such a fever of animosity that the officers of the regiment were impelled to make prudence the better part of valor and dispense with the fight altogether, lest it should become too dangerously real in character.

The dangerous heat of military enthusiasm was once emphatically illustrated by the boys of this town. Two rival companies of amateur militia, respectively from the upper and lower villages, met on the highway, in what is now the Gage district, and contended so desperately that the populace became alarmed and caused the arrest of the combat. The commanders of these companies were Benjamin Jewell, of the upper, and Hamilton E. Perkins, of the lower village. There was also about this time a third company of boys, in Blackwater district; it was commanded by Samuel B. Straw.

The time appropriated to a company training was generally half of a day. A general muster of the regiment occupied a whole day. No legal provision was made for the conveyance of soldiers to the place of rendezvous, and individuals often straggled along the way to the training- or muster-field, their gay uniforms making them the observed of all observers. Since the place of regimental muster alternated among the different towns represented in the command, the distance required to reach it often demanded a start of many hours in advance. The spot reached, both the tents of the regiment and private or public accommodations were often required to lodge the troops. Experiences akin to the actual life of war were often realized in this military housing. Muster service was at best a hard one, and many a youth who looked forward with fond anticipation to the time when he, too, should be a happy sol-





ALPHEUS R. BROWN.

ject of a local fire precinct, which was formed the next March. Aaron Smith, Elmer B. Dunbar, and Charles French were the first fire wards. The Fire King Engine Company was also organized, with Abner J. Osborn, foreman, George A. S. Kimball, 1st assistant, Horatio E. Clough, 2d assistant, and William C. Russ, clerk and treasurer. An engine, hose carriage, and appurtenances were ultimately purchased, an engine-house fitted up, several new reservoirs constructed, and the village put in a state of defence against possible fires.

CHAPTER LXVI.

CUSTOMS AND ASSOCIATED EVENTS.

[Continued.]

It is now our purpose briefly to consider military customs. We have historically witnessed the urgent need of military defence by the early settlers of Hopkinton. The attendance of the military at public gatherings was often required. Arms bristled in the air when, in 1757, the first ordination of a minister took place in Hopkinton. It is said that the present prevailing custom of seating the male members of religious congregations in the heads of pews arose from the primitive habit of locating the soldiery in a similar manner. It must be remembered, however, that in the earlier times in this vicinity every able-bodied man was considered in a general sense a person of military precautions, if not one of actual martial occupation.

The existence of an organized soldiery implies the practice of military evolution or drill. A "training-field," for the accommodation of military practice, was selected very early in this town. The determination of American Independence incurred a reëstablishment of a military system. Under the new political *régime*, the law of 1792, with some modifications, provided for all the accidental local military facts it is necessary in this connection to mention till the year 1851. This ancient law provided for practice at arms at least three times each year, by all persons liable to mili-

tary duties. In compliance with legal provisions, for many years the soldiery of Hopkinton were accustomed to practise tactics once in May and once in September, the days selected being known respectively as spring and fall training-days, upon which company drill alone was practised. A regimental muster occurred annually in the month of September, the date of the occasion being determined by official authority of the regiment; the place of assembling was in some one of the towns represented in the command, the practice of alternating locations being in vogue. The plains land south of Contoocook village, the interval below Tyler's bridge, on the south side of the river, and the spot occupied by the new graveyard, east of the lower village, have been used as muster-fields in this town.

A soldier of the regular infantry was required to appear at training or muster, armed with a gun and bayonet of his own purchase, as well as equipped with a knapsack, canteen, cartridge-box and belt, priming-wire and brush, and two extra flints. In later years of the old military service, a member of an "independent" or uniformed company was furnished a gun by the state. Commissioned officers were required to procure their own arms. At company trainings, the three commissioned officers—captain, lieutenant, and ensign, or second lieutenant—were charged with the duty of inspecting arms and equipments, imposing corresponding fines if any were found deficient in number or quality; at muster, a similar duty devolved upon the regimental inspecting officer. The inspection finished, the company or regiment was duly exercised in military evolutions and the manual of arms.

Public military parade was usually conducted with a decorum appropriate to the imperative character of soldierly discipline. In some instances, the excellence in tactics was eminently superior. The best skill depended upon the executive character of the commanders. The system of general military practice sometimes developed officers that could direct a company through a variety of evolutions without speaking a word, the motion of the sword designating the order of movement. Col. William Colby, of this town, was one thus skilled. The use of gunpowder was not legally exacted upon the instance of parade, though powder was sometimes used by popular agreement or custom. The sham-fight, a favorite exercise of muster-day,

dier, lived to count the years that must pass away so slowly before he should be exempt from a duty that had become as irksome as it had once seemed fascinating. The duties of a common soldier of militia were at first performed without pay, though he received his dinner, or its equivalent, on muster-days. Commissioned officers of militia received no salary, but received such other compensation as was given to privates of the same command. They could be exempted from military duty, however, after an official service of a term of years. At first the town provided a dinner of bread and beef for the regiment at muster; later, an equivalent of thirty-one cents was allowed; last, fifty cents was appropriated as a means of a soldier's refreshment. In later times, also, the members of uniformed companies received each a compensation of \$1.50 a year, paid them, at muster and immediately after satisfactory inspection, by the selectmen. The sum paid was reckoned as the equivalent of fifty cents for each of two attendances at company training and one at muster.

There were both lawyers and doctors in early times in Hopkinton, though at first the social outlines of the legal and medical profession were not very distinctly drawn. Illustrative of this fact, we have the historical evidence that, in the course of his life, the Rev. James Scales not only preached theology, but also practised law and medicine. In early days, much more reliance was placed upon the local justice of the peace, who was dignified with the title of "Squire." The local "Doctor" was not always a learned man, in the sense of having enjoyed great special training for his chosen life's work. The professional physician of the earlier times was practically beholden, in a large degree, to his knowledge of the reputation of purely domestic remedies. The first physicians in this vicinity were often educated solely under the tutorship of reputable practitioners in their respective localities. Yet they were relatively skilful, as a body, in their day and generation, while some of them enjoyed extra repute. Laboring in an incipient community, much often depended on the personal self-possession of the primitive physician. When a person is often called upon to represent the only individual reliance of a dependent circle, he naturally becomes an object of a confidence that rises to the degree of superstition. A

resolute and prudent physician, the object of such intense regard, can use his position in promoting effects lying on the border land of mystery.

The curative art was of necessity largely popular in its exercise in the earlier days. Men and women of more or less natural acumen and acquired judgment would supply facts and traditions of the medical value of sundry herbs, roots, barks, and other domestic resources in the instance of the various ills that afflict the human body. Confidence inspired from such source annually replenished the earlier homes of this vicinity with a profusion of herbal packages and bundles, provided against the dreaded prospective wants of the sickened individual or household. Rummaging through this domestic *materia medica*, one could find specific reliefs for fevers, chills, aches, eruptions, etc., the efficacy of which was as firmly reputed as any specific in the officinal list of the professional corps to-day. The curative products of the concocting skill of some local or itinerant domestic practitioner of extraordinary repute were often regarded as indispensable household equipments. Most likely some famous plaster or salve, or some renowned liniment, was included in the list of special reliances.

Dr. Ebenezer Lerner, who became a resident of this town as early as 1793, was the first liberally educated physician of the town. With him began a new order of professional things in the local medical world, the old, partially instructed practitioner disappearing, and the new medical graduate taking his place. It may be proper to remark that the earlier physicians, while claiming to be allopathic in theory, were largely eclectic in practice.

An itinerant doctor of repute in this town was Dr. Samuel Flagg, who carried a stock of medicines and travelled on foot. He seemed to have been esteemed by many adults, but greatly feared by the children, who regarded him as a monster having mysterious and dreadful uses for children, especially if they had red hair. Dr. Flagg's practice extended to many towns in this vicinity, but no one seems to have claimed him as a resident. Being intemperate, this locally noted practitioner is said to have died in a slough.

About the year 1820, a violent epidemic, known as the "throat distemper," sadly afflicted the people of this town.

Mostly, or wholly, it attacked the children and youth of the locality, seventy-two of whom are said to have died by its stroke. This distemper, contrary to a conception sometimes indulged, was apparently pathologically distinct from diphtheria, though it may have been somewhat similar in its manifestations. The physician treating this malady with the best success was Dr. Michael Tubbs, of Deering, who had nineteen patients in this town, and saved them all but one, whom he pronounced beyond help when called to the bedside. The principal remedy used by Dr. Tubbs was balsam of fir, employing at the same time a cervical bandage of black sheep's wool saturated with salt and vinegar.

CHAPTER LXVII.

CUSTOMS AND ASSOCIATED EVENTS.

[Continued.]

In the early days of this township, the domestic customs were copied from the older districts of Massachusetts, and were largely in common with those of all rural New England, so far as the conditions of this primitive wilderness would allow. The dwellings were at first small and incommensurable, as well as built of logs. Such habitations were often, if not always, floorless, with seldom if ever more than one room, though they might have afforded a loft for the depositing of articles, or for sleeping purposes. An open fireplace and a chimney, and sometimes an oven, were necessary appendages of a local domestic establishment. Subsequently to the log hut followed the framed house. Framed houses were largely built upon a substantially uniform plan. A huge chimney-stack, a brick oven, and fireplaces proportioned in number to the represented competency of the owner, occupied a central position in every dwelling. The back part of the house was mostly taken up by the kitchen, which was often flanked on one side by three small apartments—a buttery, an entry, and a cellar-way. The last was generally surmounted by a stairway leading to the chamber or attic, by a door opening

from the entry. A front room and an entry, the latter in front of the chimney-stack, and often large enough to contain a bed, completed the accommodations of the lower floor. The chamber was generally an open space covered by the naked roof. This description, however, applies to the house of the poorer resident. Sometimes an additional joint, affording two extra rooms, a front and a back, was built to the structure; sometimes, also, the original plan allowed two square front rooms, a front entry, and a kitchen in the rear, flanked by such accommodations as the taste of the builder directed, but very often on one side by the buttery, entry, and stair-ways, and on the other by a bed-room.

As the material prosperity of the early inhabitants increased, there was evinced a decided inclination to build houses with two stories. Many of the two-storied houses erected were essentially duplicates of the apartments of prevailing lower edifices. The matter of size was apparently entertained as an element of importance in the construction of two-storied houses. Pride may have borne its part in this matter, since some of these large buildings were never finished completely. On the other hand, the early attractions of the newer western country and of larger towns left many of the provided prospective domestic accommodations unneeded.

The early framed houses in this vicinity were very strongly built. Near the top of Putney's hill stands the first parsonage in the town, said to be also the first two storied house, built for the Rev. James Scales, the first minister. The ancient edifice is 36 feet and 4 inches in length, and 28 feet and 4 inches in width. Its posts are 15 feet high, and the slope of the roof is 10 feet. The corner and side posts are of solid oak, 8 inches square, with expansions at the top for the accommodation of upper timbers. The plates, of clear, solid hard pine, are $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches; the attic beams, of similar stuff, are 8 by 8 inches; the rafters, of oak, are 6 by 5 inches, the end ones also being braced; the oak ribs are 6 by 3 inches. The fact that \$400 has been spent upon this house since its occupation by the Rev. James Scales (and it is even now unfinished) suggests some idea of the rudeness of the home of that pious gentleman. This house, like many others of its time, was located with its front to the south, thus enabling it to serve as a

sun-dial. This custom of locating houses was often followed without regard to the position occupied with respect to the highway.

The ancient kitchen fireplace was the largest of all, and yearly devoured immense quantities of fuel, selected and arranged as fore-stick, back-stick, and superimposed material. Resting on fire-dogs or andirons, the fuel burned, while pots and kettles, suspended on the crane by pot-hooks and trammels, contained the resolving culinary preparations of divers kinds. Baking was done by the reflecting surfaces of the tin baker, or by the cruder method of burying the material to be cooked in the ashes. The brick oven was also periodically brought into requisition in the preparation of food.

The introduction of stoves gradually brought about a revolution in domestic affairs. The work of change began about seventy or eighty years ago. The innovation was at first attended with scorn. Necessity, however, wrought its own modified results in spite of captious opposition. Daniel Chase is said to have been the owner of the first stove ever used in this town. It was of very thick iron castings, and much heavier than an average stove of a later day. Among the patterns of stoves first introduced were the James, the Morse, and the Moore. Neither of these would compare favorably with the later styles of kitchen stoves, either in economy of fuel or in ease of culinary results. However, the adoption of the first stoves was an important step in the path of domestic prudence. With a continued complement of ancient fireplaces in every dwelling-house, the native supply of fuel before this time would have been practically exhausted.

In the earliest days of this settlement, the fire of the domestic hearth was renewed by the use of flint, a steel, and a supply of tinder. The introduction of the lucifer match put an end to the less convenient practice of kindling. The introduction of the ancient clocks, with open works and visible pendent weights, relieved society of the necessity of locating dwelling-houses directly with respect to the cardinal points of the compass. Many ancient clocks were made by Abel and Levi Hutchins, of Concord. Sometimes the uncased works were purchased of the manufacturers and afterwards enclosed. David Young is said to have been the maker of the first clock-case constructed

here. In the rooms of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, at Contoocook, may be seen the first complete tall clock ever brought into this town. It was made in 1733 by Jonathan Bladel, and was brought to this town in 1776 by Benjamin B. Darling. The tall enclosed clock was in its turn superseded by timepieces of still more modern construction. The kitchen ware, sometimes of wood, or of porcelain, or of pewter, exhibited features of less distinctive importance, though of different relative value when china was as rare as now is silver, and pewter as rare as china. The general furniture of a household, of which there are so many lingering representations, needs no special description.

Out of doors, improved utensils were adopted as time advanced. We have already given some account of these in our chapter on agriculture. Joshua Morse owned the first wheelbarrow used in town. The wheel was a simple, solid truck, wrought from a piece of plank. This implement was in use many years ago. The first wagon had wooden axles, and the body had no braces or springs. The seat was suspended on a pair of wooden strips running longitudinally, and acting in some degree as springs. The first sleigh was double, being capable of containing at least six persons. The first single sleigh was owned by Jonathan Chase, father of Daniel. The first wagon seat, like the first sleigh seat, contained a cavity or "box" for the convenient transportation of different articles.

We have already, in a previous chapter, spoken of each household of the olden time as a local manufactory. Men, women, and children wore largely only cloths of domestic manufacture. Wool was carded, spun, and woven by hand, fulled at the mill, and at home made into garments for both sexes. Flax was treated in a similar manner. The implements employed in the manipulation of wool and flax can now be found scattered here and there in different places. Cotton was frequently purchased in the form of yarn, and woven in textile combination with wool. The laborious and slow production of fabrics necessitated a stinted economy in dress. Women's gowns had fewer breadths, and both sexes had fewer changes of raiment. The provision of comfortable supplies of domestic conveniences required diligent labor of the whole available household throughout the year.

In the olden time, as now, improvements were at first within the privileges of the wealthier class. Consequently they were more properly included in the department of domestic luxuries. As the local tendencies of population became more defined, the village became the natural centre of refined domestic attractions. Here luxuries early became more generally known than in the more rural districts, and their glare and fascination proportionally influenced the imagination of the less favorably endowed. To cite a case: John Harris, Esq., owned the first floor carpet ever seen in Hopkinton. The introduction of this luxury excited unmeasured popular comment.

The privilege of socially commingling is always highly esteemed in every local community. Very soon after the settlement of this town, the universal taste for sociability began to exhibit itself. People met in lesser circles with their private friends, or joined the general company on occasions of greater social festivity. In every locality, more stated occasions of popular gatherings were selected or set apart. In the earlier days of this township, a "raising" naturally became the incentive to a popular demonstration of sociability. The erection of the frame of an important edifice brought out the majority of the entire settlement—men, women, and children. It was often followed by a grand demonstration of hilarity. When, at least one hundred years ago, Jeremiah Story raised the frame of his two-storied dwelling-house, the younger people of the neighborhood supplemented the event by a grand party in the temporary house of their host, where some of them "danced all night till broad day-light." The autumnal husking was another occasion of joviality. Both sexes collected at huskings, shucked the corn-ears, paid forfeits of red ones, consumed a hearty supper, of which baked beans, pumpkin pies, and attendant gratuities of the farmer's kitchen formed an important part, and frequently crowned the festivity with a social dance to the music of the violin. When instrumental music was wanting, dancing was kept up by the jingling melody of the best singers in the company.

Hopkinton being several times the seat of the state government, and always close to the permanent capital, inauguration day, or "lection," naturally afforded the people of

this town a regularly recurring opportunity to exercise their taste for social amusement. The fascination of official dignity, the display of militia, and the accidental array of attractive and diverting sights and sounds, all conspired to present an entertainment not likely to be overlooked by the masses of any society. Training- and muster-days also implied attractions appealing to the same social passion. The muster-day, particularly, was a time of greater local interest and excitement. The mimic war, attended by the thousand and one attractions that always cluster around an out-door public exhibition, set the hearts of the whole community agog. Nor would our references be complete unless we mentioned further those opportunities of social festivity arising from the general inter-dependence of society in the prosecution of personal enterprises. The raising and husking are only preliminary in a list including the quilting, and the apple-paring, and similar events of a like social character.

In the past history of this town was developed a social feature for which we cannot to-day show an adequate complement. When Hopkinton was a centre of commercial and political influence, there was a corresponding representation of those who tread only the higher paths of social popularity and privilege. There were gentlemen and ladies of the old school, who not only enjoyed the better surroundings afforded by their position and power, but also trained their households in a rigid etiquette that placed a social value on the words and acts of the individual unentertained in the ranks of the great commonalty. Inevitable later changes have left but comparatively little of that higher sociability once so prominent.

In general, throughout the history of this town, its people have exemplified the traits of character proverbially ascribed to New England. Great crimes have been few, the population being mostly of that industrious class finding no place for overt acts against the laws of good society. However, a person familiar only with the present state of our social life can have but little conception of the peculiar features of human character always largely obtaining in a pioneer state of civilization. They are only individuals of resolute will and overwhelming personal force that can subdue a wild region, full of wild beasts and wild men.

Such as subdue such a wilderness are both positive and stern, both in their morals and immorals. In an intense illustration of a vigorous ideal, the first settlers in a new country strike heavily right and left, dealing energetic and telling blows, whether battling for the right or the wrong. In time, the increase of social and refining facilities tends more to soften than to obliterate the essential outlines of character pertaining to an incipient community, struggling for existence in a new country. Hence, in contemplating the mental character of a people like ours, assuming the essentials to have been the same since the beginning of local history, it becomes our imaginations to intensify their conceptions the further back they extend into the past.

In perusing the earlier records of this township, one sees an illustration of this theory in the progressive conduct of local legislation frequently required to accomplish various ends. Acts were at first passed and rescinded in multitudinous instances. The incorporation of the township, in 1765, appears in a large measure to have softened many asperities and essentially established the unity and prosperity of the community.

There was one feature of the earlier moral life of this town that requires a more special explanation. All frontier life is liable to be involved with the experiences of criminal adventures. When Hopkinton occupied a prominent position on the northern New Hampshire frontier, it became the facile resort for thieves, smugglers, counterfeiters and other outlaws, seeking the rewards of their nefarious traffic. The obscure haunts of wood and dell afforded many an opportunity of conducting outlawry, which has left too few reliable data to encourage an exact narration. Horse-thieving, smuggling and counterfeiting were conducted by gangs of accomplices that operated on a line extending from Canada to Massachusetts. Secret meetings were held in out-of-the-way places, like the dark glen on the Sibley brook, as it approached the meadow on Dolloph's brook, where, on a dark, rainy night, a party is said to have discovered a whole convention of men, supposed to be consulting for mutual criminal advantage. Smuggling was carried on in goods surreptitiously conveyed across the Canada border, and thence southwardly to places of profitable destination. Goods were conveyed in parcels, united in lots, and distributed again in packages to suit the convenience of the

operators. The partially settled state of the country facilitated these operations so far that, with all the wariness of public officials, very little progress was made in arresting the crime. The counterfeiters dealt both in spurious notes and coin: the former were largely purchased in Canada, and the latter to some extent, possibly, manufactured here. In the chimney of an old house on the Sibley farm, taken down in 1878 by Dr. C. P. Gage, of Concord, was a vault or cavity unlike anything customarily found in old chimneys, and supposed to have been designed in furtherance of counterfeiting. The fact that a former proprietor was confined in the state prison in Charlestown, Mass., for dealing in spurious money, added force to the suspicion. Different places in this town have been pointed out as possible or probable scenes of former criminalities in the line described, and which now belong to a shadowy historic past.

The present subject would be incomplete without a reference to intoxicating liquors. At the time of the settlement of Hopkinton, the practice of alcoholic stimulation was essentially universal. Rum, or some other intoxicant, was considered an indispensable household article. Alcoholic liquors were used at home and abroad. All social courtesies were confirmed in drinking. The neighbor who congratulated on the event of birth, the friend at the fireside, the laborer in the field, the customer at the counter, the guest at the wedding, the clergyman on his parochial rounds, and the mourner at the funeral, were all treated to liquor. On gala days and occasions, fabulous quantities of intoxicants were consumed. When the first Baptist church in town was raised, the brethren provided a barrel of rum and a complementary supply of sugar for the refreshment of the company. In 1783, Rev. Elijah Fletcher settled a bill at the store of Abel Kimball. There were thirty-eight charges in the bill, and they were all for small quantities of liquor, ranging from a dram to a "point," including glasses and "mugs of flip." The evidence of mutual settlement at the bottom of the account is as follows:

January 29, 1783. Reoned and Settled all accounts from the beginning of the World to this Day, and nothing Due on either Side.

ELIJAH FLETCHER.

ABEL KIMBALL.

During one town-meeting in the olden time, over sixty dollars' worth of liquor was sold in small quantities in one

store alone. During the continuance of the general traffic in liquor, Ira A. Putney, a teamster, conveyed from the lower country into one store in this town, thirty-six hogsheads of rum in six weeks. Possibly a considerable part of this quantity was consumed in other places, being distributed to traders more distant from the southern centres of wholesale traffic.

Previously to the great temperance reformation, which began in this town about sixty years ago, the popular traffic in and consumption of alcoholic liquors was carried on without special moral consideration, though to some extent under legal cognition.

The earlier records of this town illustrate the frequency with which men obtained licenses as "taverners," possessed of the legal right to sell ardent spirits.

The redemption of local society from this extended sway of alcohol was however mostly effected by moral suasion. Rev. Roger C. Hatch, of the Congregational church, Rev. Michael Carlton, of the Calvinist Baptist church, Rev. Arthur Caverno, of the Freewill Baptist church, Dr. James A. D. W. Gregg, and perhaps others, were prominent local apostles of temperance. Through the influence of men of high moral stamina, who presented economic, moral, and spiritual motives, a great work of popular reform was instituted.

However, a strict regard for historic truth requires us to suggest that, in reviewing this great revolution, allowance must be made for the fact that among those abandoning the use of intoxicants at that time there were many who had adhered to the use of liquor, not from any passion for it, but simply in fulfilment of a popular custom. The knowledge of this fact incurs a charitable consideration for the moderate success of the modern temperance reformer, who has almost wholly to combat causes that lie in the deeper recesses of the human mental or moral constitution, since men who are accustomed to commit acts in the face of popular sentiment are more difficult of effective moral approach through any avenue.

It must not be conceived that the great temperance reform of a former generation was effected without specially enthusiastic acts on the part of more impulsive individuals. In their zeal for a purer life, some persons smashed their bottles or decanters, and others went so far as to cut down

their apple orchards, lest their fruit should eventually contribute to the popular supply of cider. But essentially similar phenomena are witnessed to a greater or less extent in all more important social movements.

Not far from 1840, a "Gun Cotton Society," with its head-quarters in Contoocook, was organized for the promotion of public temperance. Ebenezer Dustin was president, and Lorenzo Merrill, secretary. As a stock company, it issued shares at \$1 each, and 5,000 shares were taken. The organization included members from Concord, Warner, and perhaps other towns. Nicholas Quimby, of Hopkinton, and Nathaniel Davis, of Warner, were authorized to prosecute violations of liquor laws. The society ceased to exist after the suppression of the local liquor trade.

The following story, often told in Hopkinton, is thus written by Alonzo J. Fogg:

After the meeting-house was rebuilt in 1789, and new pews placed in the body of the church, the people of the town met on one Saturday afternoon for the purpose of bidding off the pews. The pews were built square, like so many sheep-pens, with doors hung on hinges. After this, a cap-piece for a finish went round the top of the pew, including the door, and was solidly nailed on, thus completely fastening up the pews. When a pew was sold, the carpenter would saw the cap-piece off at the joints of the door, which gave the owner the privilege to walk in and occupy. Some of the more thoughtful and *dry* ones of the meeting, such as Joshua Morse, Esq., and others, suggested that no person who bid off a pew should have his pew door sawed open until he walked over to Major Isaac Babson's tavern and paid for the toddy for the company. Under this order, things went along "swimmingly" for quite a time, and the travelling was brisk between the meeting-house and Major Babson's bar.

At length Aaron Kimball, the tallest man in town, bid off his pew. Nearly all the party spoke with one accord: "Now, Kimball, it's your turn to treat." "No," says Mr. Kimball, "I shall pay for no toddy to-night, for you are all drunk now. My legs are long, and I can get over into my pew some way."

Isaac Long, then a young man, assisted by a few others, constructed two sets of rude stairs—one set from the aisle to the top of the pew, and the other set down into the pew. When Mr. Kimball arrived at the meeting-house the following Sabbath morning, the church service had begun, and nearly all the hearers were in their seats. Mr. Kimball had previously learned the improvements the boys had made on his pew, which was located in a conspicuous part of the house. Together with his family he walked up the aisle, up

the stairs, and down into his pew, to the no small amusement of the congregation and a smile from Parson Cram. Aaron Kimball was a son of Aaron Kimball, and a brother of Abraham Kimball who was captured by the Indians in 1753. Aaron Kimball, Jr., died in 1837 at 90 years of age.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

CUSTOMS AND ASSOCIATED EVENTS.

[Concluded.]

There is less that needs be said of matrimonial customs than of some others. There are some legal features of this part of the present subject that are worth noticing. The colonial statute of marriage required that an intention of matrimony should be attended by a certificate from the clerk of the town, or a license from the governor of the province, and be published on three several meeting days. Subsequently to Independence, in 1791, a law was enacted in New Hampshire making it compulsory upon parties desiring to consummate marriage to have their "desire or intention published at three several public meeting days, or three Sabbath days," in town, or, if there was no clerk to publish it, in the next adjoining town. The first publications of matrimonial intents were by open "crying" of the same by the town-clerk at some interval in the religious services of Sunday. Afterwards notice was given by posting the legal evidence of the intent of parties in the entry, or porch, of the meeting-house.

The posting of marriages was kept up till a late period. In the rooms of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, at Contoocook, can be seen the last marriage notice posted in this town. It reads as follows:

Mr. Erastus Danforth, and Miss Mary S. Nichols, both of Hopkinton, intend marriage.

F. P. KNOWLTON,
Town Clerk.

Were married Aug. 23, 1854.

In later times, as is well known, the certificate of a town-clerk is a sufficient guaranty of the privilege of legal marriage.

Few customs in this town have changed more than those relating to the disposal of the dead. In the earlier days of this township, if a person died, the body was enclosed in a winding-sheet, which enwrapped the form in such a manner as to favor the lapping of certain edges over the face of the deceased after the obsequies were performed and before the coffin was closed. The coffin was made by the local carpenter, who does not appear to have ever kept one on hand in case of an emergency, and was fitted with a pane of glass over the place allotted to the head of the corpse, through which glass the features were to be viewed by the mourners and friends. The funeral exercises being finished, the detached lid of the coffin was screwed over the pane, and the remains were ready for burial.

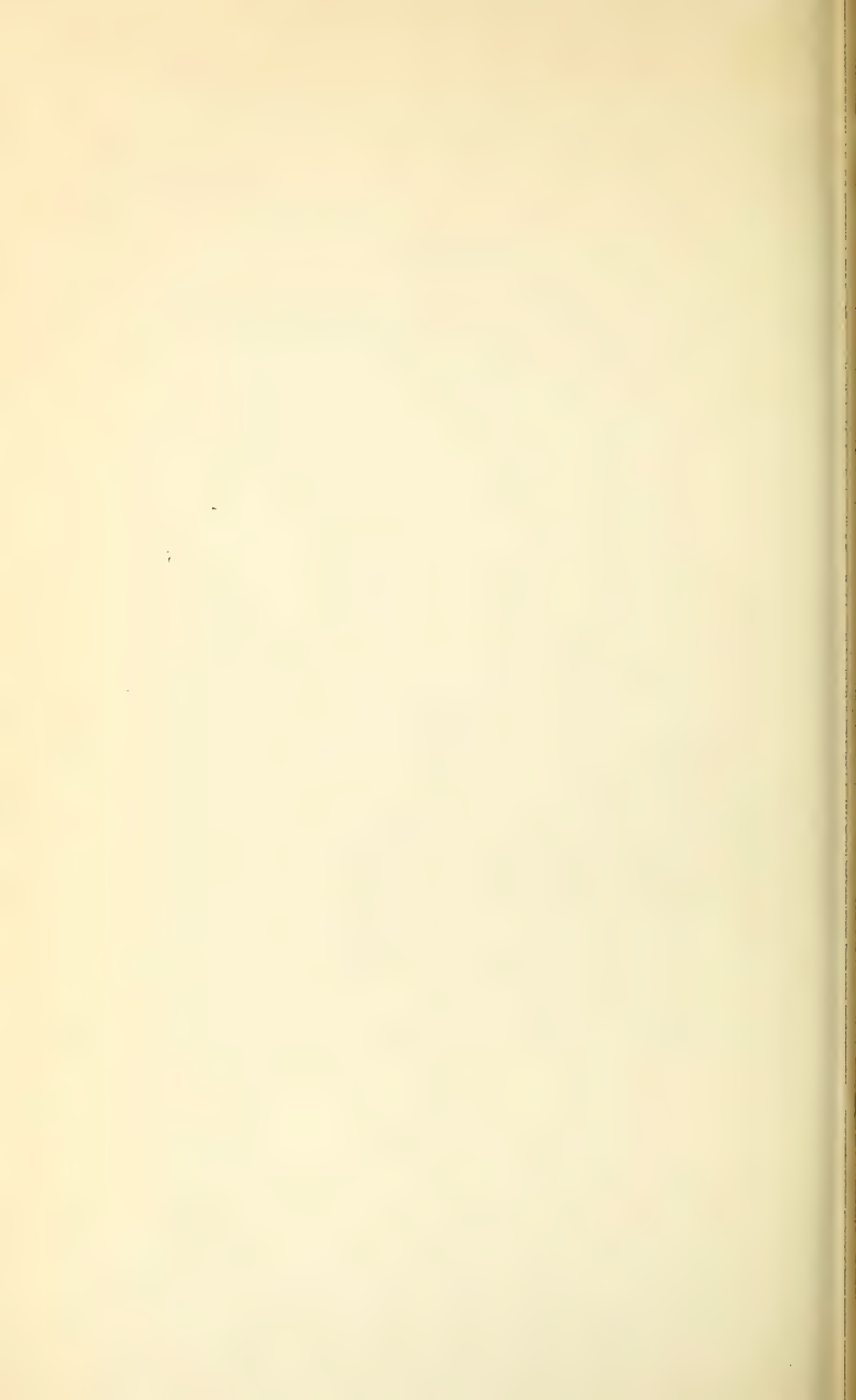
The preparations for burial being finished, the coffin was placed upon a bier, or barrow, and covered with a pall. The pall was a large piece of black cloth about the size of a bed-sheet, and served as a symbol of general solemnity and mourning. The pall was the property of the town. A pall was possibly purchased in this town in 1768. The bier was at first borne on the shoulders of a number of men selected for the purpose; in later times, it was carried by the hands, as it is now, sometimes, for short distances, on the way to the grave. The coffin was buried without any box, or other investing receptacle.

At first, there were sometimes attempts at preserving the memories of the dead by rude headstones of unhewn rock, in which were cut the initials of the deceased. A number of these headstones can be seen in the old cemetery on Putney's hill. Only one of these bears a date. It is in memory of a child. The whole inscription is "1758, J.C.," the initials being cut below the date. As soon as the prosperity of the local settlement would allow, wrought grave-stones began to be used. These were at first "with shapeless sculpture decked," being exceedingly rude. In the old graveyard on Putney's hill are the two oldest artificial headstones in town. One is a memento of Lieut. Aaron Kimball, who died July 30, 1760, aged 50; the other, of Jeremiah Kimball, who died May 18, 1764, aged 56. These headstones are supplemented by corresponding footstones.

The gravestones of the older time sometimes exhibited a prolixity of inscription that was quite noticeable. The most remarkable case in kind is seen in the lower village cemetery.



SETH WEBBER.



On a large slate headstone, finely sculptured on its face, is the following elaborate inscription :

In testimony of sincere
affection,
This humble monument was erected by
E. DARLING,
to inform the passing stranger that beneath rests the head of his
beloved
ELIZA W. PARKER,
youngest daughter of Lt. E. P., who died of consumption May 11,
1820,
Æt. 18.
Invidious Death! How dost thou rend asunder
The bonds of nature and the ties of love.
In Coelo optamus convenire.
We know that her Redeemer liveth.

On the left of this inscription, according to the reader's observation, is the perpendicularly chiselled sentiment,

Her Eulogy is written on the hearts of her friends ;
on the right, another,

Her friends were—ALL, who knew her.

The first artificial headstones in the town were of slate-stone, rudely sculptured, with a death's head and wings. Afterwards came the improved slab of slate, on which the monument and weeping willow—one or both—were representative graven symbols of affliction. The marble slab followed, to be in its turn largely superseded by the more imposing stone or stately monument, the latter being usually of marble though sometimes of granite.

The first tomb constructed in this town was built by Roger E. Perkins, and located in the lower village graveyard. It received the bodies of numerous members and descendants of the Perkins family, but will receive no more. A few years ago it was closed and sealed for all time. In front of this tomb on a slab of soft stone, is this inscription :

ROGER E. PERKINS'
Tomb,
Erected July 11, 1821.

It is an interesting fact that this inscription was cut by

the late Rev. Edward Ballard, son of the late John Osgood Ballard, the renowned select school teacher, and that the sculptor used only his pocket knife in the operation.

The mention of the lower village cemetery suggests an interesting fact of local history. This yard, as originally laid out, extended convexly two or three rods into the present main street. When the growth of the village demanded an increased width of street at this point, the graveyard fence was set back the necessary distance, and many bodies were disinterred and reburied in other places; but many others were left in their original positions, the mounds being smoothed off, and the thoughtless travellers to-day tread above them while passing and repassing. In earlier chapters of this work, we have recorded acts of the town relating to the old village cemetery, illustrating its increase in territory from time to time.

In later years, there is exhibited a tendency to grant bequests for the preservation of the graves of relatives or friends. Hopkinton has two of these bequests,—one of the late Charles G. Greene, of Boston, Mass., for the grave of his mother, and one of the late Robert E. Pecker, of Concord, for the grave of John Estabrooks.

In New England, in the days when Hopkinton was reclaimed from the wilderness, the popular definition of all that was socially occult and dangerous was embraced in the term witchcraft. Subject of Satan, indeed, the witch might be, but the accessory was more feared than the principal. Witchcraft was recognized in this vicinity in at least four forms. There were the occult influences exercised over the beasts of the field, the hidden danger that lurked about the path of the unwary traveller, the spectre that haunted the sleeper by night, and the ghost that hung around its favorite stamping-ground. Some details of the several forms and methods employed in these several departments of dreaded mystery will be interesting.

The live stock of the husbandman was beset by witchcraft that either affected the disposition of the animal or the product of its economy. A beast would become ill-tempered or stubborn through the obsession of the witch. Cows, particularly, failed at times to yield their milk, or the lacteal product soured in an incredibly short space of time, or the cream in the churn refused, after prolonged

agitation, to come into butter. Instances of this class occurred quite frequently, and were of quite recent experience. Only a few years ago, a respectable lady, now living, related to us a case under personal observation, in which the milk of a cow, fresh from the pasture, turned to bonny clabber before it could be conveyed from the animal to the pantry.

The mysterious annoyance of the traveller by day was more likely to directly affect the beast than the driver. Persons in going abroad were sometimes troubled by a sudden refusal of a beast to continue tranquilly on its accustomed way. Balking and witchcraft became to an extent closely related phenomena. A mysterious case in kind occurred within the memory of the present generation. A respectable lady, who died only a few years ago, related that, being on a solitary journey, she was accosted by an old woman, who begged for the favor of conveyance. For some reason satisfactory to herself, the person accosted declined to grant the favor, but only to receive the vituperations of the strange wayfarer, who avowed the refusing person would one day suffer for her stolidness. After a while, the berated woman was journeying the same way again, when, being near the spot where she encountered the offended stranger, her horse balked and could not be induced to proceed further, and her journey in that direction was ended. The suggestion of witchcraft naturally came in as an aid to the solution of the problem.

The witchcraft of the midnight hour oppressed the innocent sleeper and made his couch a bed of horrors, wherein hags, spectres, and hob-goblins subjected him to a variety of tortures if by the exertion of mysterious powers they did not even for the time being transmute him into the form of some beast of burden, drive him abroad under the expanse of the heavens, and train him to severe discipline. Persons capable of this kind of obsession were to all appearances quite fond of turning the objects of their torture into horses, riding them abroad with presumable gusto. Witches of this class were supposed to have at ordinary times, in some special repository, a bridle reserved for such abominable excursions. This bridle was supposed to be of blue, green, or some other fantastic color. Not far from the residence of the writer there once lived a woman who was reputed to possess a bridle of this kind.

Ghosts and witches are naturally contemporaneous, though, if anything, the former are more inclined to favorite places of resort, from which they seldom stray. Many towns in New England can show the once special haunts of ghostly inhabitants. Hopkinton has its former ghostly stalking-places. Upon the northern brow of Putney's hill, sometimes known as Gould's hill, is a patch of forest long recognized as the "Lookout," once the point from which observations for possible locations of Indians was taken, the smoke of fires revealing their haunts. Spectral appearances in different forms, manifested both by day and by night, were apprehended in this locality. The writer remembers a respectable man who believed to his dying day that he there saw an apparition in broad daylight. There was living in this town recently an old and respectable gentleman who once averred that passing the Lookout in the evening, returning from his day's work, he saw several balls of spectral fire appear and stand before him, keeping in his advance as he maintained his distressful march home.

There appeared to have been but two great witches in town. They were "Witch Burbank," whose home was in the vicinity of Contoocook village, and "Witch Webber," who lived on the southern part of Beech hill. Witch Webber seems to have been willing to be recognized as a person of occult gifts, and her exploits also appeared to have been more remarkable in reputed character. We judge so since Witch Webber is traditionally claimed to have acknowledged a journey to Lynn, Mass., where the famous Moll Pitcher resided, to attend a convention of weird sisters. Witch Webber's statement of a journey to Lynn was confirmed, in the mind of one man at least, in a singular manner. In sailing through the air on the way to her destination, the witch averred that, in passing a barn on Dimond's hill, she stubbed her toe on the roof and detached a few shingles by the suddenness of the contact. The owner of the premises, hearing the report of the exploit, mounted a ladder and examined the roof of his barn, finding, in the palpable evidence of a few lost shingles, a fact to himself satisfactory and indubitable that the witch's words were true.

We have discovered but little evidence that incantations for the defeat of witchcraft or the destruction of witches

were practised to any great extent in this town. We have heard a story of a man assaulting, axe in hand, an old woman whom he conceived might have obsessed his child, and threatening to destroy her if the annoyance did not cease. The child was relieved by the operation. There is also a story that incantation was once tried on a reputed witch, in consequence of an afflicted person, and the result affected the suspected witch with great and prolonged agony, if it did not destroy her.

A successful trick was once played on Witch Burbank. Two young men, apprentices of David Young, cabinet-maker, joiner, etc., were disbelievers in witchcraft. Seeing Witch Burbank passing the shop one day, one of the young men, remembering that silence must be maintained during incantation, motioned his companion to hand him a bradawl, which he took and stuck in the track of the witch. She had passed but a few rods and sat down when the awl was applied to the earth. Pretty soon Mrs. Young, a person well remembered for her eccentricities, entered the shop in great concern, asking the young men what they had done to Witch Burbank to make her stop; for she feared the witch would obsess them all. The apprentices denied any action on their part, but, on Mrs. Young's return to the house, the awl was withdrawn from the earth, and Witch Burbank continued on her way. We presume the mental attitude of the young men toward witchcraft was afterwards somewhat modified.

We assert that superstition is the offspring of ignorance. We may add that the child is capable of great filial attachment. With the progress of popular intelligence many follies disappear. That there are occult phenomena constantly attendant upon human life cannot be denied. True knowledge, however, allows no absurd superstition, though it may entertain a rational mystery, which, though it transcends the intelligence, does not contradict it. Some of the affirmed facts of ancient marvel are too puerile for explanation. Others are subjects of frequent present elucidation by teachers of different branches of science. There are still others that imply problems not yet solved in any uniform conception of the public mind, and which are open to such investigation as inquiring minds are able to bring to bear upon them.

It is well known to the scientific world that stagnant

water, when drunk by cows, will convey microscopic germs of infusorial life into the general circulation of the animal, and, in the milk, cause a viscous and frothy condition, of mysterious origin to the uninformed. It is another scientifically apparent fact that dyspepsia, or indigestion, will induce a great variety of spectral illusions in the minds of sleeping persons, especially if they happen to be of active cerebral and nervous temperaments. Alcoholic fermentation in cream also thwarts the manufacture of butter.

The Rev. Elijah Fletcher had trouble with his congregation in consequence of apprehensions of witchcraft. Referring the subject to the Rev. Timothy Walker, of Concord, the plague was removed. The Rev. Mr. Walker told the people that "the most they had to fear from witches was from talking about them; that if they would cease talking about them, and let them alone, they would soon disappear." Perhaps no better advice could have served the purpose at the time.

CHAPTER LXIX.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

The intelligent reader is familiar with the general narrative of the heroism of Hannah Dustin, who escaped from Indian captivity in 1697, bearing her trophy of scalps in triumph back to Haverhill, Mass. The scalps were enclosed in a section of cloth which Mrs. Dustin's captors had torn from her own loom. People interested in the history of this town will be pleased to know that Mrs. Dustin's scalp-cloth was once owned here by her great-granddaughter, whose name appears to have been Elizabeth Eaton Fellows. Mrs. Fellows was the wife of David Fellows, once a respectable resident of the Sugar Hill district in Hopkinton. How long this historic cloth remained in this town we are not able to say, but are assured of the main fact partly by Mrs. Elizabeth Kimball Varnum, of Malcomb, Ia., who is of the sixth generation of direct descent from Hannah Dustin.

In perusing the reminiscences already recited to the public, the reader has noticed an occasional mention of Dolloff's brook. This rivulet courses its way from its source near

the centre of the town to a point near the north-eastern corner, where it empties into the Contoocook river. This tributary of the Contoocook receives its name from one Joseph Dolloff or Dolph—the people pronounce it both ways. Quite early in the history of Hopkinton, Abraham Kimball, first male child born in town, built a mill on Dolloff's brook, at a point of the present highway running eastward to Buswell's Corner, where remains of the ancient structure can be seen to this day. For the accommodation of the mill hands, a dug-out was constructed close by the mill's location. Being intended for a temporary convenience, the dug-out was not always occupied. One day there came into the neighborhood two strangers—a man and a woman—with a few personal effects, which they brought along on foot, while they drove before them a cow in which they seemed to maintain exclusive proprietorship. They came from—nobody knows where—and, in want of shelter, took quarters in the aforesaid dug-out, otherwise unused at the time, and where the indulgence of the mill-owner allowed them to remain for a considerable period, subsequently to which a small framed house, standing to this day, sheltered them.

Dolloff and his companion lived in Hopkinton the balance of their lives, or at least till death severed their domestic bond. Dolloff was always poor, being more or less an object of charity, and when, at the age of at least 100 years, he left this world, he took the secret of his personal history with him, excepting to claim that he was a soldier under Wolfe, in 1759, and was the first man to mount the heights of the enemy at the battle of Quebec. Whether this claim was true or not, Dolloff was not a person of much individual energy or intelligence.

It is an interesting fact in this connection that the name of Joseph Dolloff appears in the company of Capt. Nathaniel Folsom, of Exeter, in the regiment of Col. Joseph Blanchard, of Dunstable, in the expedition of Forts DuQuesne, Niagara, and Crown Point, in 1755. The same name also appears in Capt. John Whitcomb's company, in the regiment of Col. Nathaniel Meserve, of Portsmouth, in the expedition against Crown Point in 1756.

In a sparsely populated district, special gatherings are always of great general moment. In such a locality, all

legitimate causes of meeting enlist the popular attention. Be it politics, reform, or religion, the great commonalty is prepared to attest its interest.

This fact of widely distributed popular life is always intensified in pioneer locations. In such places, events which in other spots are only local become territorial. The social ball once set rolling, it perambulates the utmost confines of adjacent domestic society.

On the 23d day of November, 1757, an ordination of a minister occurred in Hopkinton for the first time. In anticipation of the event, the hearts of the pioneer populace for many miles around were set agog. In expectation of a great gathering, the town made ample provisional arrangements. The sum of £450 was appropriated for the expenses of the grand occasion. This sum, payable in depreciated bills of credit, was probably equivalent to only \$200.

The day of the company came duly as appointed and expected. Clergy and people, a numerous band, assembled. The solemn rights of ecclesiastical ordination were performed at Putney's fort, near the top of Putney's hill, and where also the military was gathered for greater security against possible Indian attacks. The ceremony was prolonged till late in the day, and the rays of the setting sun shed a calm, subdued radiance over the closing scene. As the company began to disperse after the dismissal of service, a young Salisbury man, whose eyes had been amorously wandering during the day, boldly approached a stranger lass and said,—

“ Ah, miss, you are the one for me ! ”

The damsel replied, with a manifest dignity peculiar to woman,—

“ What do you mean, sir ? ”

“ I mean,” respectfully explained the rustic swain, “ that I am a young man in need of a wife, and that you are the person I want.”

An introduction followed ; the lady was complacent ; marriage occurred that night ; and the next morning the bride began the journey to her home in Salisbury.

In searching for knowledge of the past, unless assisted by honest and competent records, one encounters much that is visionary and uncertain. In intellectual as in physical observation, objects seen in the distance are tinged with illu-

sive halos, and the dimly outlined forms and facts assume fantastic qualities proportional to the imagination. For this reason, the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant" of a local district is exceedingly unreliable when positive data are the special objects of historical research. We premise thus in order that an approaching narrative may receive a qualified attention.

Among the tales of local Indian perils and distresses, afflicting this township in its earliest days, is one told us years ago by an aged woman, whose story fell upon our ears with that pleasure always enjoyed by youth when listening to exciting tales of bygone times. Once in the primitive days, she said, two stalwart young men of this town wandered, gun in hand, from the vicinity of Putney's fort westerly to the plains on the bank of the Contoocook river. While wandering there, they discovered that their footsteps were closely tracked by Indians, who, perhaps, were more intent on capture than on destruction. Not knowing the number of their pursuers, and necessarily bent on personal safety, the young men beat a hasty retreat in the direction of Putney's fort. They soon observed evidences of rapid pursuit. A number of Indians were scenting their track. Fortunately both of the young men were skilful in the use of the gun, though not uniformly so. One of them could load a gun while running; the other was equally skilful in whirling suddenly and firing, hitting close to the mark. By conjunction of separate personal skills, the two were enabled to keep up a successful running fight. They both escaped safely, but not till three Indians had been made, by their well directed fire, to bite the dust. Having secured companions, the escaped men returned and picked up the bodies of the slain, which were buried just westerly of the present Contoocook road, near or in a lot now sometimes known as the tan-house piece, owned by True J. Putney.

Substantial record confirms a number of Indian encounters in this vicinity, but our present narration is not one of them. We give the old lady's narrative—which may be true—for the biased contemplation of our readers.

When, in 1750, the proprietors of this township renewed their grant, procuring a title from the Lord Proprietors of John Tufton Mason, they became bound to a stipulation.

that all suitable pine trees should be reserved for the use of his majesty's navy. The local supply of pine trees of primitive gigantic size furnished one representative that has inspired an interesting chapter in the historic roll of the town. The particulars of the story, with a few later data necessarily added, are included in the following sketch, written by a former professional gentleman of Hopkinton, and originally published in the Worcester (Mass.) *Palladium* :

Some time previous to the Revolution, a gentleman by the name of Chamberlain, purporting to be an agent for the king of Great Britain, came into this section of the country in pursuit of trees suitable for masts for the royal navy. He found one in the westerly part of Concord, and another in Hopkinton, of enormous size. The one in Hopkinton was a white pine. It grew on the farm lately owned by Mr. Isaiah Webber, about one mile north of the East village. The king's agent employed Capt. Jonathan Chase, the grandfather of the late Bishop Chase, one of the first settlers in the place, with several other persons, to cut the tree and draw it to Sewell's falls, in the Merrimack river, a distance of eight or ten miles. When the tree was fallen, it was cut off one hundred and ten feet in length, and then measured three feet in diameter at the top. The exact dimensions of the stump I cannot ascertain, but it is certain that Dr. John Webber, father of Samuel Webber, the president of Harvard college, who lived near by, drove a yoke of large oxen upon the stump and turned them about upon it with ease. Fifty-five yoke of oxen were employed to draw the mast to the river, and a road was cut the whole distance through the forest. It is said often to have happened, while passing over the rough country, that several yoke of oxen were suspended by their necks from the ground by the force of the draught of those in front of them. In passing down a steep hill in the west parish of Concord, the team was divided, and a portion of it put in the rear; but the hold-back chains broke, and the immense burden slid forward with fearful velocity, crushing off the horns of the oxen upon the tongue, and stopping finally against the trunk of a large tree. The place to this day goes by the name of "tail-down hill."

The mast was floated down the Merrimack at high water; but in passing over Amoskeag falls, about twenty miles below the place where it was put in the river, it broke in the middle. The butt end floated out of the current into a small cove in Andover, in Massachusetts, where it remained until it decayed. It was often resorted to as a curiosity, and, tradition says, it was so large that no man could be found who could leap upon it from the ground.

When the mast broke, the king's agent, Chamberlain, was sitting

upon his horse on the bank of the river: he exclaimed, "I am ruined!" and, putting spurs to his horse, he rode off, leaving his bills unpaid, and was never seen or heard of afterwards.

Wild, predaceous animals constitute a prevailing annoyance of pioneer communities. In the earliest civilized times in this town, the aggression and dread of wild beasts caused a considerable part of the exciting experiences of those old days. Unfortunately for the later historian, most of the special events arising from the earlier proximity of wild and savage animals are lost to both record and memory. In the earliest times in Hopkinton, wolves were particular pests, so much so that bounties were offered for them.

About two miles from Hopkinton village, on the Concord road, is a spot now overflowed by Whittier mill-pond. This spot has been known as Wolf meadow from time immemorial, the name resulting from the frequency with which wolves were once observed in this vicinity.

The story we are about to relate describes how a wolf was once captured in this town, if the tradition is correct. Domestic animals usually became prey to wolves, but in the related instance a wolf became the prey of an ox. In an ancient Hopkinton barn, a window was carelessly left open one night, during which a wolf entered by the open aperture. It seems that a stubborn ox occupied the enclosure communicating with the outer world by the window, and when his wolfship attempted to depart by the way he came, his oxship stationed himself before the window and vigorously disputed the passage. The opposition of the ox was incorrigible. The wolf could not get out at the window. In the morning, he was found confronted by the ox, and was dispatched by the hand of an outraged husbandman.

The reader will remember that in a previous chapter, containing the enumeration of the inhabitants of Hopkinton at the outbreak of the Revolution, the negroes and slaves for life were numbered at two. There were never but two slaves in Hopkinton, we believe. Both of these were probably brought into this town by their owners, who emigrated to Hopkinton from other localities.

Joseph Barnard, who was a native of Amesbury, Mass., and came to Hopkinton about the year 1766, was the owner of a slave, who answered to the name of Seeko, and who

was a man-servant. Seeko was a man of considerable capability at all kinds of work required of the manual laborer of his day. Upon the assumption of freedom, on the event of the Revolution, Seeko returned to Massachusetts, where he obtained a wife and had a domestic settlement of some sort as his own. Some time subsequently to this change in Seeko's affairs, Mr. Barnard took a journey on horseback to the vicinity of his native town of Amesbury, Mass., where he was surprised by being approached and accosted by his old servant, Seeko. The master and slave renewed their expressions of cordial friendship, and made mutual inquiries of personal welfare. Seeko was ardently desirous of returning to his old home with Mr. Barnard, and earnestly besought to be taken back to Hopkinton, but his appeal was resisted, Mr. Barnard not feeling at liberty to comply with Seeko's request. We never heard that Mr. Barnard and Seeko ever met again.

The other of the two slaves in Hopkinton was a man-servant of the name of Cæsar, who was owned by Thomas Webber. By popular consent, this slave assumed the cognomen of his master, and was known as Cæsar Webber. Of this slave we have learned but little. He remained in Hopkinton till the end of his life, if we are rightly informed. Cæsar Webber joined the Congregational church between the years of 1789 and 1791. There is a story that, after Cæsar had become a convert to religion, his minister asked him how his renewed life appeared in comparison with his past career in sin. "Well," said Cæsar, "I never was very bad, and I will leave it to Deacon Kimball to say if I was."

A doubt has been expressed that Cæsar Webber was actually a slave, having been possibly only a free *attaché* of the Webber family; but as we have no conclusive evidence in the case, we allow the original assumption to remain.

CHAPTER LXX.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

[Continued.]

William Peters is said to have been the first white man located in the neighborhood of Dimond's hill. He at first lived in a lonely camp near the residence of Gilman C. Morgan. He afterwards built a log house on the south side of the main road to Concord, nearly or quite opposite the present house of Walter F. Hoyt. At this place, Joshua Morse was Peters's nearest neighbor.

When Peters built his log house, he left a projecting end of a bottom log that frequently offered an obstruction to movements about the place. Determining to remove the obstruction, he built a fire and burned it off. Joshua Morse saw the operation, and crossed over to remonstrate with neighbor Peters for such carelessness in exposing his whole house to the danger of fire. "You might have cut off the end of the log with an axe," he suggested. Peters responded: "Oh! there's no danger! I have kept watch of the fire; besides, there's an advantage of the burning. A little while ago the mosquitoes were very thick here. Now the air is free of them." This was killing two birds with one stone.

William Peters was a true representative of the crude pioneer. He was rough, strong, and inured to extreme simplicity of life. He became the first deacon of the Congregational church in Hopkinton.

Previously to the Revolution, Abraham Brown, a Quaker, settled on Putney's hill, on the spot now occupied by Guy Montgomery. A Quaker is supposed to be religiously opposed to war, and unwilling in any case to lend a hand in belligerent operations. Quaker Brown offered no apparent exception to the general supposition.

On the outbreak of the conflict between the American colonies and Great Britain, public excitement was wrought up to a high pitch. It is always so when war breaks out, as is known to those who remember the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. Soon after the battle of Bunker Hill, a courier rode upon horseback into Hopkinton village, having a message from the colonial authorities to arouse men

to arms, and to a march to Massachusetts, to drive the British out of Boston. Arrived here, the courier desired to forward a messenger swiftly to Warner and Sutton, and asked for the smartest man and the fleetest horse in this town. He was told that a young man by the name of Matthew Stanley was the fittest person for such a service, and that Quaker Brown had the fleetest mare. Stanley readily consented to undertake the errand, but was told that Quaker Brown would not allow his beast to be used for any such service. Stanley avowed that he would have the mare nevertheless. Approaching Quaker Brown, Stanley asked for the mare, but was told,—“Thou knowest, Friend Stanley, that I am a man of peace, and cannot allow my mare to be used for any such purpose as you propose.” But Stanley said,—“By the powers, I will have her.” Quaker Brown replied,—“Very well ; since thou wilt have her, she is in yonder pasture, and the saddle and bridle hang in the mill-house.”

Stanley took the mare and outfit, performed his errand, returned, replaced the mare, saddle, and bridle, and received no further remonstrance from the man of peace.

The mention of the Revolution and the public enthusiasm of the early colonists calls up the incident of William Stocker. Stocker was a Hopkinton man, who was determined to enter the colonial army and resist the encroachments of the enemy. Seeking an opportunity to enlist, he was pronounced to be of too short a stature for military service. Resolute in his purpose, Stocker was determined not to be debarred from the ranks by his stature. Placed in a line of recruits for military inspection, he managed to stand upon a hillock of earth, in the hope of deceiving the inspecting official. The ruse didn't succeed in deceiving the official, but it secured Stocker his place in the ranks. The exhibition of so much patriotic zeal caused a “suspension of the rules” in his behalf, and he went forth a fully empowered soldier of the American army.

A spirit of rivalry is inherent in the human constitution. In every age, society has observed superior demonstrations of personal force or skill with both admiration and praise. Every community has its athletes who boast their mere physical prowess. The spirit of physical rivalry early man-





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ifested itself in Hopkinton. There is a story told of a foot-race between an Indian and David Story, a Hopkinton white man. The contest grew out of a dispute between a group of Indians and a circle of whites. Each party selected its best man. The race was duly contested, and Story proved himself the winner. This contest is said to have taken place in very early times in Hopkinton village.

On the 4th of July, 1826, a memorable race was run by Hamlet Perkins, of Hopkinton, and Kilburn Hoyt, of Dunbarton. This contest was undertaken upon peculiar conditions. The distance was between Dr. Stark's and the hay-scales, the same being now between Charles J. Conner's and the guide-post. Hoyt, who was of gigantic strength as well as fleetness, was to carry Capt. Samuel Burbank, of Hopkinton, who weighed no less than 225 pounds, upon his shoulders, and have a start of one half the distance. The preliminaries having been duly arranged, the parties started. Hoyt virtually won, as Perkins, seeing the contest was against him, gave up the unfinished race.

About the year 1826 or 1827, Boutwell Towne, of Hopkinton, ran a race against a horse. The course was from a point a mile out on the South road to the centre of the village. Towne was given a start of half a mile, but was beaten.

In the earlier days of New England, as is well known to many of our readers, petty crimes and misdemeanors were frequently punished by corporal inflictions. Punishment by the stocks or by whipping was so common as to demand the necessary means and appliances in every judicial circuit. When Hopkinton became an acknowledged seat of justice, a stocks was set up. A whipping-post seems to have been a later local institution. The stocks confined the ankles of the culprit, but in using it the hands were confined by manacles, or hand-cuffs, the person sitting.

The last case of corporal punishment inflicted judicially in this town occurred about the year 1818, when Capt. Benjamin Pierce, of Hillsborough, punished a culprit at the whipping-post. We do not care to enter into the particulars of the exhibition of this relic of barbarism.

About 1816 or 1817, a man who had abused his wife was publicly whipped by night in the streets of Hopkinton village, by a band of disguised women.

Our present story relates to a big rattlesnake that was killed in the Stumpfield district about the year 1811 or 1812. At that time, Timothy Flanders lived in a house that has since been demolished, and which stood in the field somewhat back from the house now occupied by John F. Currier. It was in the haying time, when the men were in the fields, that Mrs. Flanders noticed an outcry among the hens that were running at large about the door. She looked out for the cause of the disturbance, and observed a large rattlesnake near the house and apparently making his way for the front door. By a hasty movement, she seized a large iron bar and threw it on the snake, which was held fast by the weight of the iron, and expressed his resentment by rattling so loudly as to be heard twenty or thirty rods. Mrs. Flanders then called the men from the hay-field, and the snake was dispatched. The serpent was four feet or more in length, about three inches in diameter, and had fourteen rattles. Rattlesnakes were occasionally seen in this town till quite later times.

The subject of rattlesnakes reminds us of a curious case in the Stumpfield district. About seventy or eighty years ago, there was a country tavern kept in this district by Capt. Parker Pearson. For a longer or shorter time, Capt. Pearson had in his employ a young man by the name of Moody Swallow, and who came from the vicinity of Dunsstable, Mass. During his stay in Stumpfield, Swallow announced that, in passing a cluster of bushes by the roadside, he encountered a rattlesnake, which bit him upon the leg, and in proof of the injury showed a wound upon the limb. Sooner or later, Swallow exhibited at intervals the signs of a peculiar and mysterious malady. When the paroxysm occurred, people would say,—“Swallow is having one of his spells; his snake is after him.” Upon the occurrence of the fit, Swallow would lie down and crawl, while his forehead would corrugate and his eyes flash. In the Stumpfield district was an old style building, with a roof that had one slope that reached to the ground. Swallow would sometimes wriggle up on one side of this roof and glide down the other, or traverse it in various directions, as his apparent serpentine fancy might dictate.

We do not know how long this apparent malady lasted. Swallow in the course of time left Hopkinton, and was

eventually traced to Canada, but, according to the latest information, was afterwards lost to his friends and family.

The exploits of the old militia days were often attended by a measure of hilariousness. Sometimes the militia met to train voluntarily, and then doubtless enjoyed an unusual freedom in pleasantries. About the year 1820, the Hopkinton Light Infantry, Capt. Moses Colby, and the Hopkinton Rifles, Capt. Jeremiah Silver, met to train on the Fourth of July. By a collusion not known to many, a number of men, younger and older, repaired to the woods north of the village, where the training was to be, and attired themselves as Indians, painting their bodies with vermilion. Then they organized into two bands, the younger commanded by Samuel R. Adams, and the older by Daniel Flanders. In the process of events, the militia marched to the outskirts of the village, discovered, attacked, and captured the aborigines, and marched them in captivity to the village main street, where a sham-fight between the militia and Indians occurred with such realistic effects that certain ladies in beholding it fainted. It was an occasion long to be remembered. However, some of the "Indians" paid for their sport. The vermilion poisoned their skins severely.

We are reminded of an alleged event which took place very many years ago, and which gave abundant attestation of the courage of a woman. The time was spring. The day was Sunday. The woman was Mrs. John O. Emerson.

Spring thaws often suddenly break up the ice in rivers, and send it in fragments on a hasty march southward. The day we have in mind was one of the warmer days of the early season. In the morning, a party of perhaps a dozen persons, Mrs. Emerson among the rest, crossed the frozen river from the north side, to attend meeting at the old West meeting-house. As the day marched on to its meridian, the warmth increased, the snows melted, the waters swelled, the ice broke, and the surface of the river became strewn with the floating *débris* of the natural bridge of the morning. Returning from church, the aforesaid party approached the river to find a most forbidding barrier to their direct progress homeward. They halted for reflection. The near-

est bridge was three miles down the river. To reach home that way required at least six miles of travel. The party was on foot, yet the dominant opinion—the natural one—admitted no alternative. Mrs. Emerson, however, demurred in view of the popular decision. She could not think of wasting so much energy in a needless tramp. She would recross the river on the floating ice. Not to be deterred from her resolution, she sprang upon an icy float. Alert, she bounded to a second. A third was gained by a dexterous leap. In this manner she gained the opposite shore. Her friends stood still and watched her progress. Seeing her safely over, they made a practical adoption of the sentiment that the farther way around is the nearer way home, and recrossed the stream by the bridge below.

In the earlier days, the lower village Baptists used to immerse candidates in the waters of the brook that runs from Smith's pond northerly, through the village, on its way to become a tributary of Dolloff's brook. The spot selected for public baptisms was in a glen just north of the village, on land now owned by J. Edward Fellows. The location, at the time of which we speak, was very romantic and beautiful. The glen was shaded by grand old forest trees. The brook was reached only by a foot-path winding down a precipitous cliff. In the bosom of the brook was a pool prepared for baptismal purposes, its bottom being paved with white pebbles.* On a baptismal occasion, the people of the congregations were accustomed to file down the zigzag path, singing appropriate hymns; the bottom of the glen reached, the ceremony of baptism was performed with the usual solemnities. The place, the occasion, and the formalities conspired to impress the imagination in a forcible manner.

On a certain occasion of baptism at this romantic spot, the rite was administered to a number of young ladies, who, for the occasion, were arrayed in robes of symbolic white. One of these persons was popularly recognized as the fairest of the fair, and her beauty was not diminished by her snowy dress and luxuriant, loose flowing hair. That day a young officer of the United States army arrived in town, and finding the tide of local population turned toward the scene of public baptism, wended his way thither, taking a position of observation on the summit of the cliff

overlooking the glen. Sitting there, he saw the lovely maid, the fairest of the fair, plunged beneath the sparkling wave of the pellucid stream. The sight of so much beauty quickened an emotion coetaneous with human nature, and made him feel a vacancy in his being that longed for occupancy by the adorable being before him. Imperative circumstances, however, prevented the immediate consummation of desired plans, and, discharging his personal errand, the young son of Mars returned from whence he came.

The fires of love, once kindled into vigorous flame, are not readily subdued. The young military officer, feeling the yearnings of his heart constant toward the new-found attraction, embraced the opportunity of visiting these local scenes again. Years, however, had passed away since his first visit, but the time of absence had not obliterated the traces of personal regard that were once wrought in his bosom. As he came and saw once, he determined to come and see again, possibly to conquer. He sought and found these streets again, and asked for the domicile of the fair one that had made his spirit glow with an intenser fire. He was pointed to a village house. He approached and knocked at the door. A plain, buxom woman responded. She was clad in a country housewife dress, and her sleeves were rolled upon her arms. A peculiar odor filled the hall, and if one had gone there he would have heard a peculiar sizzling in the kitchen. The truth must be told. The fair maid of days ago stood before the martial visitor. She had become plain and stout; she was the wife of the village butcher; her husband had just killed a number of hogs, and a grand trial of lard was in progress: the good wife was mistress of the operation. *Sic transit gloria amoris!*

CHAPTER LXXI.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

[Continued.]

The record of great droughts in Hopkinton is very meagre. There have been at least three great droughts in this town. One was in very early times, the year 1775, when all the cattle of the township were collected upon the banks of the Contoocook river, where now is the large interval of Mrs. C. L. George, and kept till the dryness abated. Joseph Putney, Jr., once told us that he remembered a year so dry that there was not a green blade of grass from the northern to the southern extremity of the ridge of land now including Putney's and Gould's hills. That year—which was possibly 1840—trees were lopped in the pastures to supply leaves for food for the stock. The year 1882 was very dry, but the reader needs no description of it.

The year 1780 witnessed a peculiar and memorable scene on the 19th of May, on which the “dark day” occurred. The previous months of winter had been marked by peculiar climatic phenomena. The weather was very cold; the snow covered the ground from the middle of November to the middle of April; there were brilliant displays of the aurora borealis; there were numerous large spots upon the sun. Previously to the 19th of May, a sulphurous odor is said to have been observed in the atmosphere. However, the main climatic facts mentioned probably applied to the whole northern territory of the United States. The following description of the dark day was given by the *Massachusetts Spy*, a paper of the period involved:

The morning of the day was overcast with clouds, and rainy; before 9 o'clock the rain in a great measure ceased, the clouds appeared more agitated, and the air began to darken. For several hours in the middle of the day the obscurity was so great that those who had good eye-sight could scarcely see to read common print; the birds and fowls in many places retired to their roosts as though it had been actually night, and people were obliged to light candles to dine by. It was the judgment of many that at 12 o'clock (the time of the greatest obscurity) the daylight was not greater, if so great, as that of bright moonlight, which by calculation has been found to be 90,000 less than that of a clear, sunshiny day; during

the whole time a sickly, melancholy gloom overcast the face of nature. Nor was the darkness of night less uncommon and terrifying than that of the day; notwithstanding there was almost a full moon, no object was discernible, but by the help of some artificial light, which, when seen from the neighboring houses, and other places at a distance, appeared through a kind of Egyptian darkness which seemed almost impervious to the rays.

There were no incidents of the dark day in Hopkinton that were specially noticeable, or we have never heard of them. Many recollections of that day were ever after preserved by those living at the time. Without entering into a special comparison of the phenomena, we apprehend that the cause of the darkness of May 19, 1780, and that of September 6, 1881, were substantially identical.

The 19th of January, 1810, was made memorable in local history on account of the severity of the weather. "Cold Friday" incurred an indescribable amount of apprehension and suffering, not merely on account of the low temperature of the air, but by reason of the high wind and the indifferent means of self-protection then possessed. The coldness itself was not so intense as New Hampshire people are frequently called upon to endure. The mercury on "Cold Friday" did not probably reach more than twenty degrees below zero.

The year 1826 was remarkable for being the great grasshopper year. During its summer season, the grasshoppers swarmed in innumerable hosts, and were commensurably destructive. Almost all crops were partially or entirely ruined. In many cases, the succulent portions of vegetable productions were consumed, leaving only the woody portions. The abundance of grasshoppers made their forage scanty, and they preyed upon everything upon which they could make an impression. A wooden tool, or portion thereof, if left in the field, would be gnawed upon the surface till it became rough, as if it had been rasped. In the hay season of that year, Elder Joseph Putney lost a leathern pouch, in which he carried silver money, while at work in the field. The next autumn his son, Joseph, Jr., while in the same field, saw something glitter in the grass under a tree. Examination revealed the lost money pouch, which had been eaten full of holes by the grasshoppers, thus enabling the silver coin to be seen through them. In such a season, people had no adequate remedy for the pest. Fields

were sometimes measurably delivered of grasshoppers by stretching a rope on the windward side of it, and then carrying it across while it was allowed to flap up and down on the way. By this operation, the grasshoppers were stirred up and urged along with the wind. In a related instance, the grasshoppers of one field were thus swept off into the river, where they were largely and rapidly seized and devoured by the fish. The surface of the water was much agitated by the active movements of these fish. In the fall of that year, multitudes of grasshoppers perished in the autumn storms.

The year 1826 was eventful for being the year of the August freshet. The latter part of the summer of that year was unusually quiet, but the climax of wateriness was the result of a shower that occurred on the afternoon of August 28. That day, Joseph Putney, Jr., left Hopkinton for Sutton with an ox-team, intending to return the next day with a load. On his way to Sutton, he was overtaken by the shower. Seeking shelter under a roof, the water poured from the building to the earth in a perfect sheet, such as is seen when a dam overflows. The next morning, his return with the team was impossible. Roads were gullied; bridges and causeys were gone. During the night of the 28th, the Contoocook river overflowed its banks, and all the low lands along its course were covered with water. Ungathered crops upon interval lands were either damaged or destroyed. Floating objects were carried down stream in large numbers. Prominent in the waste of water was a multitude of golden pumpkins.

We have record of at least five highest freshets upon the Contoocook river. The first was in 1775; the second in August, 1826; the third in April, 1852; the fourth in April, 1862; the fifth in October, 1869.

In the year 1824, General Lafayette, whose renowned services to the American cause in the days of the Revolution made his name and fame specially dear to the people of this country, came to these shores on a visit to the scenes and people of his early contests and regards. Upon his landing at New York city, in August, he was received with a great ovation, and his progress through and about the country was marked by observances in his honor, till he

left for Europe, in September, 1825. During his American travels, the general passed through Hopkinton, and held a public reception in the street, under or near the two largest elms, in front of the house now occupied by E. Eugene Dunbar and Mrs. Helen B. Goodspeed. Here he was met by a large assemblage of all classes of citizens. At that time, Miss Betsey P. Eaton, afterwards Mrs. Brockway, was teaching a school in the village. In a dictionary in use in her school she made the following memorandum :

June 22, 1825. Keeping school in this village this summer, and Esquire Chase called at the door, saying *Lafayette* was here, and wished me to dismiss the school, that we might all have the pleasure of shaking hands with so distinguished a personage.

His aids were Ignatius Sargent and Peter C. Brooks, citizens of Boston.

Very few particulars of this reception have been preserved.

To advance at first into the domain of indisputable narrative, we mention an event that in its time moved the heart of local society to the profoundest depths. The natural sentiment of mystery and awe that is associated with death and the grave is only intensified by acts of graveyard desecration. This fact, if in any degree different, could only be more real in earlier times. The case under narration is, we believe, the only one of its kind ever happening within the limits of this township.

In the year 1831, Joseph Philbrick died, and was buried in the then new graveyard in the village of Contoocook. A few days after, his widow followed him in death, expressing tenderness of conjugal affection in her last hours, and wishing that, in the grave, her coffin might be allowed to rest in actual contact, side by side, with that of her husband. In the proposed fulfilment of this dying wish, the new grave was dug unusually close to the one enclosing Mr. Philbrick's body so recently. Such close proximity revealed the unexpected fact that a quantity of rubbish was contained in Mr. Philbrick's grave, and which could not have been put there at the time of his burial. Suspicion was aroused, investigation instituted, and discovery made that the grave had been robbed. Mr. Philbrick's body was missing.

Great excitement, profound suspicion, and diligent search

followed upon this shocking discovery. All this heated activity, however, failed of any practical result. The body was not found through any public detective skill. Some time after the event of the discovery of the empty coffin, the lost body was discovered in a swampy place in the southern part of the town, by a party engaged in building a fence, which fact only tends to support the proposition that the act of desecration was performed by persons living not far away. The body was reburied in its original spot.

In the year 1832, Benjamin Rowell shot Calvin Holmes by a careless accident. Rowell was a lunatic, and was apprehended and confined in jail, but was never punished as a responsible culprit, although he was kept under legal confinement or surveillance till the erection of the New Hampshire state asylum for the insane, in 1843, when he became an inmate of that institution, remaining till his death, a number of years ago.

While in jail in this town, being considered worthy of so much trust, Rowell was sometimes allowed the "freedom of the yard." There being no adequate inclosure about the premises of the county prison, such freedom as was sometimes allowed to trusted prisoners implied the privilege of strolling up and down a certain distance of highway. While enjoying the described privilege, Rowell, on one occasion, ventured to abuse the confidence imposed in him so far as to relieve the irksomeness of constraint by a little amusement at the expense of legal authority. Indulging an emphatic pretence of running away, he suddenly disappeared from sight, to be followed in rapid pursuit by the jailer and a posse of citizens, all eager to restore to confinement the absconding culprit. As the whole company was tearing along the highway in the direction Rowell had apparently taken for flight, the pursuers were suddenly halted and vexed by the appearance of the prisoner far in the rear, shouting, "Here he is! Why don't you catch him?" Turning upon his heel, Rowell ran in the reverse direction, and the excited posse rushed pell-mell after him, but only to be tricked the same as before.

"Ben," said the jailer, "if you don't stop, I'll shoot you."

"Guess you'll have to go home first and get your gun," quietly replied Ben.

A gun was brought, and Ben walked quietly back to his old head-quarters.

Benjamin Rowell represented a family of unusually keen intelligence. In his earlier years, he served an apprenticeship with a carpenter. Having completed his service, he was sent into the woods to select timber and construct a frame. Being ambitious, anxious, and nervous, the burden of his responsibility weighed upon him and broke his reason. In justice to the unfortunate man, it is gratifying to be able to say that the frame, in the construction of which he lost his reason, proved to be a perfect one.

During Rowell's stay at the state asylum, as the story goes, he rescued from the asylum pond two boys that would otherwise have drowned. Taking them to the authorities of the place, he said, "Now that I have killed only one, but saved two, you ought to let me go." The appeal was in vain.

In the year 1833, Roger E. Perkins finished the somewhat massive wall that enclosed the front yard of his house, which in later times was known as the Foss house, burned in 1882. Upon the completion of the structure a great military fête was held. The day was in June.

At the time of which we speak, Mr. Perkins had a son, Hamilton E., the late Judge Perkins, of Concord, in the university at Norwich, Vt., where was also Samuel G., son of Baruch Chase, of this town. Through the influence of one or both of these young men, the Norwich Cadets, Capt. Partridge, were induced to come to Hopkinton and attend the dedication of the wall. Young Perkins and Chase were both cadets. When the cadets arrived at Hopkinton, they were received by the Hopkinton Rifles, Capt. Thomas Bailey, and escorted to Mr. Perkins's house on the South road, where a grand dinner was served upon the wall. The cadets were in good spirits upon this occasion, and some of them gave evidence of their good nature by tossing pennies among the crowd of small boys and observing the lads scamper and struggle for the prizes. During the stay of the cadets, they lodged in the town hall, where a grand ball was given in their honor, Mr. Perkins paying the expenses.

The story is told that on the day of the dedication of the wall, both the visiting and the resident companies per-

formed military drill in the village, and the evolutions and tactics of the Hopkinton Rifles were so superior to those of the other company that they gained the chief admiration of the observers, and, in consequence of this, certain leading citizens of Hopkinton approached Capt. Bailey and requested him to refrain from further military exercise for the sake of courtesy to the visiting company.

In a previous chapter we have given some account of the local branch of the Grand Army of the Republic. It may be well to notice here a service that occurred in town before the permanent organization of a Grand Army post. The year was 1880.

Public measures in anticipation of memorial service were taken by the citizens in general, and the different civil societies and organizations were induced to contribute their assistance. On Memorial Day, a gathering was held in the morning at the town-house. After an introductory service by Revs. A. J. Hopkins and C. A. Stone, a procession was formed, and marched through the principal streets of the village under the marshalship of Capt. G. A. Curtice, of Contoocook, in the following order:

First—Hopkinton Cornet Band, 24 men; J. Fred Gage, leader; Melvin Colby, director; C. C. Lord, drum-major.

Second—Contoocook Syphon Fire Company, No. 1, 35 men; E. E. Currier, captain; James M. Putnam, foreman; Elbridge G. Corliss, assistant foreman.

Third—Veterans, 40 men; G. A. Curtice, captain; E. A. Boutwell and William Montgomery, lieutenants; William Patterson, orderly sergeant; A. J. Kelley, color sergeant.

Fourth—County and town officers, citizens, and school children; Parker M. Flanders, marshal.

Fifth—Union Grange, 80 members; Charles Gould, master; E. B. Dunbar, marshal.

Sixth—Odd Fellows, 53 men; James M. Putnam, noble grand; Stephen E. Morrill, vice grand; Henry Dustin, warden; Warren S. Rand, conductor; William H. Hardy, treasurer; Thomas B. Richardson, secretary; past grands, Dr. G. H. Blaisdell, C. A. Stevens; chaplain, John F. Jones.

Seventh—Good Templars, 75 members; H. M. Kimball, marshal.

The march having been concluded, the graves of the soldiers of the war of 1861, as well as those of the wars of

1776 and 1812, were decorated, with appropriate ceremonies. This remark applies to the graves in the village cemetery. After a collation in the town-house, specially furnished for veterans, a second and afternoon gathering was held at Con-toocook at the house of Mrs. C. L. George, where services were held in the front yard, Revs. Stone and Hopkins, and Revs. B. P. Parker and C. H. Leet, and Thomas B. Jones, participating. A march was taken through the principal streets to the village cemetery, in substantially the same order as in the morning, except that Geo. B. Hardy was marshal of the citizens' division. A drum corps was also added, and consisted of the following persons: Otis M. Brown, fife; Henry E. Dow, snare drum; Jeremiah S. Webber, bass drum. At the cemetery, the soldiers' graves were solemnly decorated, the same general recognition of military service being made as in the morning.

Soldiers' graves in those cemeteries lying distant from the villages were decorated by special committees. The graves were all decorated with flags, while those in the village cemeteries were ornamented with flowers and wreaths furnished by the generosity and diligence of the ladies of the town.

The second public observance of Memorial Day was in 1882: it was conducted under the auspices of Col. Putnam Post.

Many residents of Hopkinton have become accustomed to hear the present residence of George W. Mills called the "Fort." The "Fort" was once the property of our former townsman, Moses Cross. In the old militia days, we are told, one of the infantry companies made Moses Cross the custodian of its guns when not in service, a charge to which Moses was very faithful, keeping the arms dry, bright, and clean. There was also a cannon, a piece of general property, of which Moses also had the care, the piece being also located upon his premises on the ledge, where Moses used to fire it on public occasions like the Fourth of July. These circumstances, which existed for a term of years, occasioned the place to receive the name of the "Fort," whose owner also gratuitously obtained the title of "Major," which he retained till the day of his death, October 18, 1858. Moses was apparently quite pleased with the title of Major. Being a man of somewhat

ludicrous propensities, he engraved upon his dog's collar the following legend: "I am Major Moses Cross' dog; whose dog are you?" Major Cross used also to speak of himself as a triple identity, saying, "The Major, Moses, and I." Major Cross was best known as the sexton of the village cemetery, an office which he held many years, discharging it with a faithfulness that has never been surpassed by any successor. Hundreds of bodies were buried by his hand. His was the peculiar custom of taking a last look at the remains before the earth was deposited which concealed them from sight forever. One time the writer stood by a grave that Major Cross was about to fill. As the old sexton cast in the first earth, which fell upon the coffin-box with a hollow sound, Moses remarked, "That is the most solemn sound I ever hear." Moses Cross died a sudden and untimely death by the roadside, on the road leading directly from the village to Putney's hill, the spot where his body was found being now marked by a small upright stone pillar. The major's grave is marked by a plain slab in the old cemetery, where his remains now keep company with those of so many others of his neighbors and townspeople which his own hand buried.

CHAPTER LXXII.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

[Concluded.]

Matthew Harvey, state and national legislator, judge, and governor of New Hampshire in 1830, was many years a resident of Hopkinton. His house was in the village, his late residence being now occupied by Mrs. John S. Kimball. Judge Harvey, as he was commonly called, was a half-brother to John M. Bailey, who lived on the present Jewett road, about two miles south of the village. The judge at one time owned a family dog, which habitually attended religious services with the family at the Episcopal church, and lay quietly in the pew till the congregation was dismissed. Once the judge and his family went visiting some distance away, and, not wishing to take the dog

along, they left him in the care of Mr. Bailey's family, on the Jewett road. The Bailey family were in the habit of attending church regularly, but worshipped at the Congregational house, to reach which they had to pass the Episcopal church on their right as they went through the main street of the village. Judge Harvey's dog kept up his Sunday habits while sojourning for some weeks at Mr. Bailey's, but would not desert his old Episcopal service. So when Sunday came, he followed the Bailey family up to and into the village as far as the Episcopal church. Then he turned aside, entered the church, selected his master's pew, entered, and lay down quietly till service was over. Then he came out to meet and return with the Bailey family after the dismissal of the other congregation. Thus was exhibited a degree of canine single-mindedness truly admirable.

Speaking of Judge Harvey, we are reminded of a little saying attributed to him. When the scramble for public office began to be more marked in town, the judge is reported to have said something like this: "There was a time when there were only a few men in town that felt themselves competent to assume the duties of public office, but now there are so many desiring promotion it becomes a difficult thing to recognize the claims of all of them." In the earlier times, men could not attain public recognition of their ambition for official honors as easily as they often now do. Then a candidate might be years in working up a sufficient constituency to elect him.

There is a story told of a citizen who succeeded, after years of trial, in obtaining a respectable support to a candidacy for representative. On town-meeting day, he was once publicly recognized as a full-fledged candidate. Now, this citizen was a person of prudent mien and refined tastes, who disliked to see voters rushing and jostling at the polls or elsewhere. So, seeing a headstrong suffragist pushing and elbowing his way vigorously toward the moderator, he accosted him and asked, "What's the matter? Why are you in such haste?" The accosted individual substantially responded, "I have been waiting many years to get a chance to vote for you, and now I am afraid that, unless I cast my ballot as soon as possible, you will be too old to go to General Court." If this story is true, we presume this

voter was allowed to pass up and have his name called without further delay ; if it is not true, it is good enough to tell just the same.

In a previous chapter, we have spoken somewhat at length of past moral customs, referring incidentally to drinking. We now adduce an anecdote that shows how great a change has been effected in public sentiment in regard to the management of common schools since the days when a teacher might take his bottle or his pipe to the school-house and create less public concern than would now result if a teacher were known to be very much addicted to either of them at home.

About sixty or seventy years ago, Samuel Wilson taught school in the Putney Hill district, having, perhaps, seventy-five scholars under his care. Wilson's home was on the road from the Gage district to West Hopkinton, the last occupant of the house being Newton McAlpine, who was burned out about eighteen years ago. Wilson, like most men of his time, indulged in ardent spirits, and it is more than hinted that he took his bottle to school, regaling himself from the contents during brief sojourns to the entry. At the time of which we speak, Samuel Simpson occupied a large, square, two-storied house, now the remodelled residence of Reuben E. Gerry. In the upper portion of Simpson's house was an open apartment, sometimes used as a hall, and where many a dancing party was held by the young people of those days.

During Master Wilson's career as a teacher on Putney's hill, he found himself once at least in a generous mood that doubtless long after left its impress upon the memories of his pupils. Choosing a few of the older scholars as confidants, he contrived a grand surprise for the balance of the school. When the necessary preparations had been secretly made, the school was marshalled at the school-house, his few chosen older pupils acting as aids, and a march taken up, two by two, for Mr. Simpson's residence. Arriving at the house, the school was marched up-stairs into the hall, where seats were suitably arranged and disposed in order for sedentary refreshments. The ordinary preliminaries having been arranged, the service of refreshments was rendered, the whole school, old and young, being treated to a

liberal supply of rum and sugar, the mixture being adjusted to the taste in a highly gratifying manner. Both great and small enjoyed the occasion as well as school children of to-day appreciate a gratuitous invitation to partake of cake and lemonade, and the memory of it was as lasting.

Four different times, Hopkinton was the seat of the legal government of New Hampshire. Since the permanent location of a capital, she has been close to the centre of functional state authority. In consequence of Hopkinton's peculiar privileges and situation, she was in former times a scene of frequent assemblies, with their attendant features of social activity and recreation. In those days, the present railway thoroughfares not being in existence, the tide of travel toward the capital from the western part of the state either stopped at, or passed through, Hopkinton. In later times, too, a governor-elect, if he happened to live in a westerly section, would likely enough be met at Hopkinton by a large delegation of officials and citizens, prepared to conduct or witness his escort to the state capital. On such occasions, Perkins's tavern was the principal resort of the *élite*, as well as of as many others as could find room for accommodation at its hospitable board. We think it was on an historically later occasion of events anticipative of an inauguration of a supreme state official that, among all the assembled ones seeking hospitality at Capt. Perkins's, there was a country swain of self-possessed aspect and manner, having under escort his favorite rural lass. The pair having taken seats at a dinner table, surrounded by a large company of strangers of different social style and position, the confident swain was approached by a waiter, who asked what dish would suit his special palate.

"The best you've got," promptly replied the rustic Lothario.

The patient waiter mentioned a number of palatable preparations devised in anticipation of the occasion. Would he name his choice?

Nothing seemed to excite his particular appetite. He ruminated. At length he inquired,—

"Have you any salt mackerel?"

The waiter informed him there were mackerel in the brine, but they must necessarily be freshened before cook-

ing, and the operation would unavoidably consume a considerable amount of time.

"Never mind the freshening," he remarked. "Bring me some cooked right out of the brine."

The dish was duly prepared and served according to direction. The suggestion of salt mackerel, cooked directly from the brine, being the best fare afforded at a first-class tavern, created a ripple of mirth that ran all around the table.

Keepers of public houses, like people of other vocations, are not without their peculiar liabilities to annoyances incident upon their special calling. In the great incongruous mass of individuals steadily seeking the advantages of a prominent public house are many whose freaks of fancy or deceit are a constant source of vexation to the landlord, though his customary aspect of outward complacency may seldom allow of an expression of the impatient fervor that dwells within. The executive authority of Perkins's tavern was in no sense exempt from the common lot of all those offering their hospitalities to public patronage.

Among the guests seeking hospitality at Perkins's tavern was the eccentric Mrs. Royal, well known for her assumed interest in the political conduct of our great and mighty nation. Mrs. Royal's sense of privilege implied the exercise of private judgment of the qualities of her acquaintances, who were respectively recorded in either her "red book" or her "black book," as, in her estimation, they were either good or bad. Being at one time a visitor at Perkins's tavern, this model critic allowed her sense of privilege to extend to the voluntary appropriation of a portion of a fowl unremoved from the vessel for cooking, and which she abstracted with her naked fingers; and when the landlady, who formerly figured more prominently than now in the domestic affairs of the public house, looked remonstratingly at her, she only replied, "It's Mrs. Royal to whom you have the pleasure of addressing yourself."

However, the presumption of Mrs. Royal was outstripped in an eminent degree by a plain, unassuming wayfarer who called at Captain Perkins's on a wintry day, and, in a pathetically pleading voice, said, addressing the landlady,—

"Good lady, will you be kind enough to give me a few potatoes to eat with my cold meat?"

It was a frequent custom in those days for travellers to carry a portion or all of their provision on their way, and this fact doubtless prevented any surprise at the implied dietetic situation of the suppliant visitor, who, in the apprehension of the landlady, appeared only a person of partial charitable needs. With a heart full of sympathy for want, she supplied the applicant for charity with a stock of potatoes sufficient for a generous meal. The needy individual received them, buried them in the hot ashes of the ancient fireplace, watched them during the progress of roasting, removed them when done, and finally brushed and blew off the clinging ashes nicely. Then he resumed his former suppliant attitude and said,—

“Good lady, will you be so kind as to give me a little cold meat to eat with my roasted potatoes?”

Though a person of resolute mind, the landlady was more impressed by the ingenuity of the presumptuous guest than by his perpetrated imposition, and she allowed him to partake of a repast of cold meat and roasted potatoes at the expense of the house.

Every community has its pass-words and local phrases. Every one of these probably has an origin in some incident that may be forgotten long before the word or phrase passes into disuse. The origin of such a word or phrase, when traced out, is often curious and interesting. There was in town a time when, especially in the neighborhood of Putney's hill, a person of simple mind might be designated as one who “didn't know the way to John Gage's.” The origin of such a description was peculiar.

In the olden time, when the town poor were annually farmed out to the lowest bidder, this town supported a feeble-minded woman by the name of Lois Eastman. Lois had a home many years on Putney's hill. Once, before the present direct road from the hill to the village was laid out, a stranger called at the house where Lois lived, was met by her at the door, and of her he asked the way to the village, which was by either of two indirect roads. Lois directed him in part by the easterly way, saying, “Go right down by Joe Putney's turnip-yard, and by the sweet-apple tree, and so on to John Gage's.” This language was, of course, unintelligible to an entire stranger in the vicinity, and so the caller replied,—“I don't know anything about Joe

Putney's turnip-yard, the sweet-apple tree, or John Gage's, either." Lois lost her patience, in view of what was to her such intolerable ignorance. "Well," said she, "you air one pesky divilish fool, if you do n't know the way to John Gage's."

Thus the idea of mental simplicity came to be formulated by the phrase expressing ignorance of the way to John Gage's.

If truth is not mighty and will not prevail, the failure of an expected consummation will not be for a noticeable lack of a formal respect for truth by some men of peculiarly diplomatic genius. Some men are admirable for the pains they take to keep within the strict letter of their promises and refusals, even when reason would hardly seem to imply such an extraordinary effort, the matter in vogue being of no moral importance,—for all concede the right of a man to change his mind when no one is to be injured by the change.

Not many years ago, there lived in this town an eccentric citizen whose peculiar sayings and ways have been the cause of many recollections. One of his habits implied a peculiar and almost severe literalness in his dealings with others. One day he met a fellow-townsmen and inquired,—

"How much will you take for that piece of land?"

The price was promptly named in reply.

"I won't give it—I won't give it."

Thus the subject was dropped. A short time afterwards, the inquirer of the price of the land called upon the owner of the piece at his home, and taking up an old thresher's flail, asked,—

"What do you call this?"

He was told the name of it.

"A flail,—that's what you call it! What's it worth?"

A mere pittance was mentioned.

"I'll tell you what I'll do: I'll give you the price you mentioned the other day for that land and this flail."

He was told the proposition was agreeable.

"Now you be sure and include this flail in the deed."

He was assured it should be so, and in due time the proper legal instrument was duly elaborated, sealed, signed, and delivered, the stipulation of purchase specifying a certain tract of land, situated thus and so, and bounded as follows, to wit, etc., and also a certain flail, etc., and the purchaser had not contradicted his word.





HIRAM CHADWICK.

Managers of hotels, stores, offices, etc., which are places of frequent general resort, have ample opportunities to observe the freedom with which some people will regard a door. This fact is more potent in winter, when these habitually lax individuals are so prone to leave a door ajar. In the olden time, before the advent of stoves, and when the large open fireplace, full of burning wood, created a draft that threatened to rush everything, as it were, up the chimney, the position of a door was often a matter of more emphatic importance.

In one of the Contoocook taverns of the olden time was a bar-room with the customary open fireplace. This room was the frequent resort of loafers, of whom, of course, there was the usual proportion of wags, who found a way to turn any common fact to ridicule. Of course, in winter, people who came in to sit and chat by the fire were not always careful to close the door after them, and the landlord's patience was somewhat taxed by their negligence. One cold day a well known wag came in, and, leaving the door ajar, he was promptly accosted by the landlord, who called out impatiently,—

“Do you know what that door was made for?”

Some men would have hastily closed the door upon such an indirect invitation, but the wag only turned round and viewed its mechanism with a most imperturbable countenance, and then said, “Seventy-five cents, or a dollar!”

The aspect of literalness, afforded by the two foregoing anecdotes, suggests an original character that once lived in Hopkinton village. Any one who has known the village thoroughly during the past fifty years or more cannot plead ignorance of Hiram Chadwick. Hiram was indeed an original character, with many useful proclivities, but possessed of certain human infirmities it is not necessary for us to relate. Whoever identifies him by his likeness in this work will recognize the inevitable slouchy cap and woollen frock, under and in which he used to “gorm round” so familiarly in past days. Hiram was the cause of many anecdotes, of which we have space for only one. Being the village butcher, when every domestic establishment represented at least one hog to be slaughtered and dressed each year, Hiram performed his work at a price that was popularly esteemed reasonable. As he did various kinds of

slaughtering, Hiram was once asked to kill a calf for a neighbor who was somewhat notorious on account of his extreme penuriousness. Hiram's reasonable price for the service required was only thirty-seven cents, but the penurious neighbor begged him to be so considerate as to "kill" his calf for a quarter. Hiram, who was equal to the emergency, promised. When the time came, Hiram gave the fatal stroke, waited till the calf had ceased to breathe, and picked up the implements of his vocation and started for home.

"Here! here!" called his employer, "are n't you going to dress this calf?"

"No," replied Hiram, "I did n't agree to dress him. I only promised to kill him. He's dead, is n't he?"

Appeals were in vain. A new contract had to be made. Hiram agreed to dress the calf for twenty-five cents, making fifty cents for the whole job, an advance of thirteen cents upon his original charge.

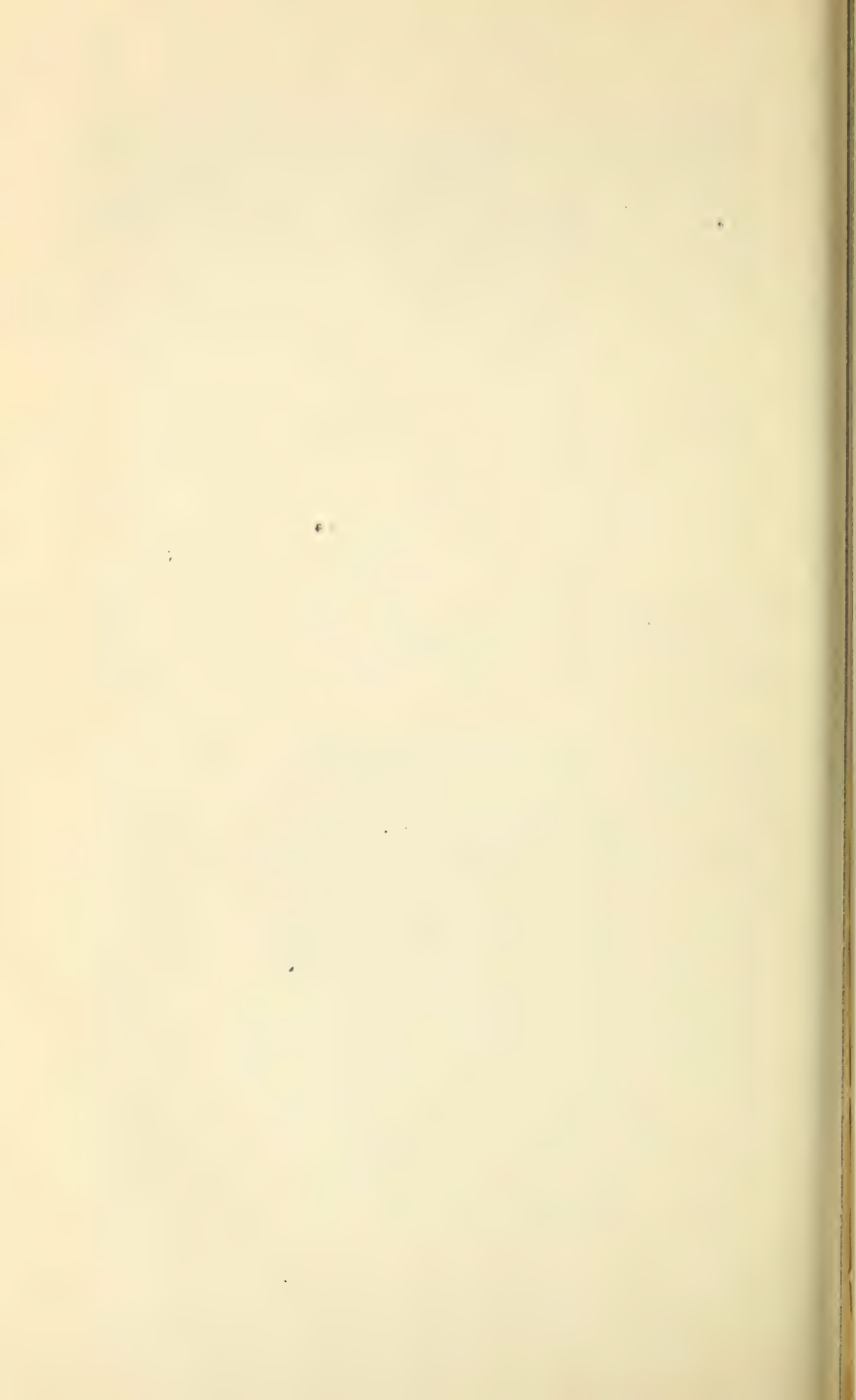
Hiram Chadwick, who was of no mean natural abilities, was collector of taxes in 1828. He lived in the house now owned by William Son. He died December 24, 1859, freezing to death in the highway. He never married. His age was fifty-nine.

Since we are in the story-telling mood, we may as well reproduce a regular yarn. There used to live in Hopkinton a citizen that could tell a yarn if occasion demanded, and this is more than every one can do and do it well.

In a former chapter, we have spoken of the floods that sometimes occur on the Contoocook river. Sometimes farm-houses on the banks have been surrounded by water. Probably a group of old residents were telling over events connected with the overflows of the Contoocook, when our redoubtable yarn-teller perpetrated the relation we record:

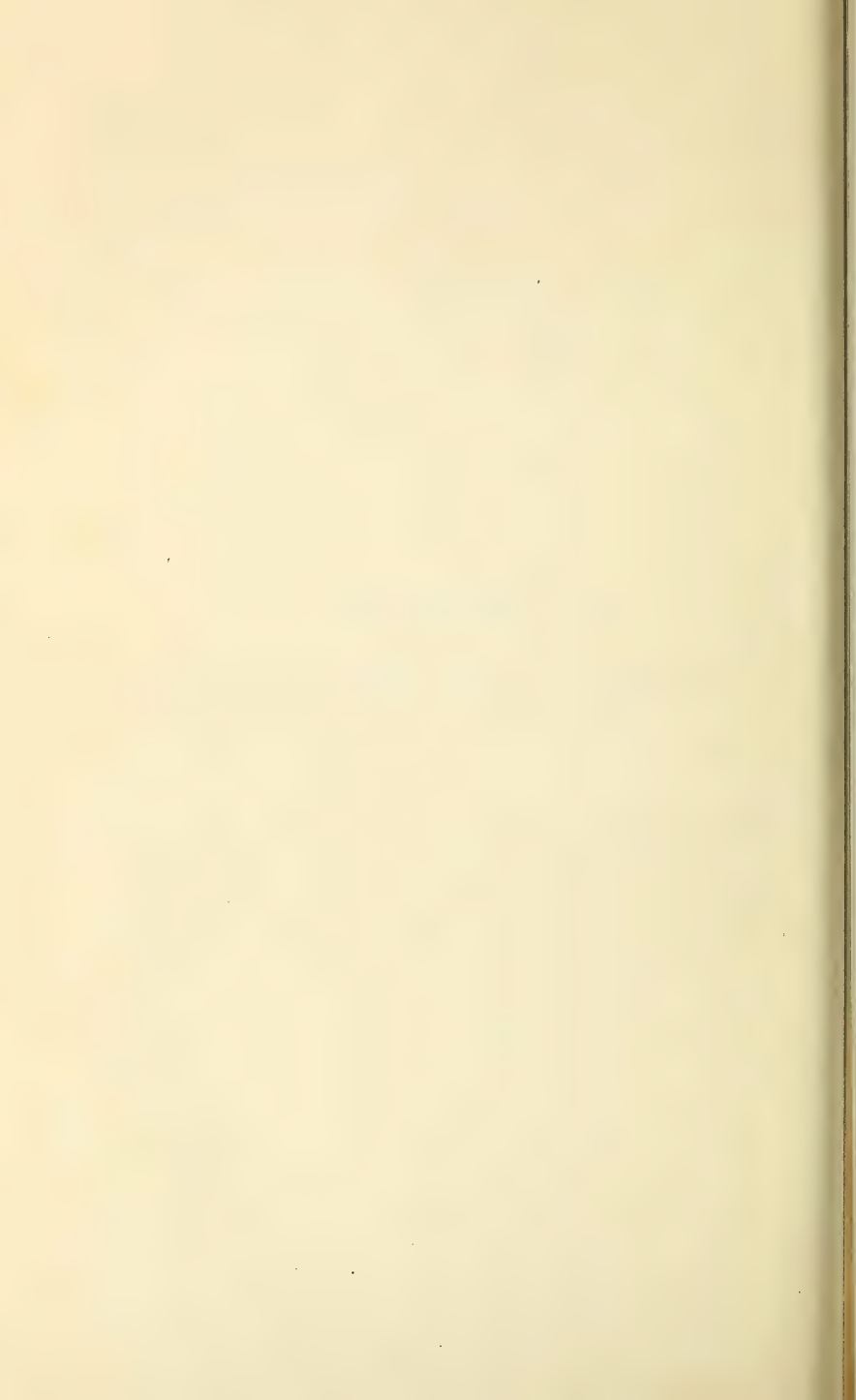
He said that once the river overflowed its banks and surrounded a house in the Tyler's Bridge neighborhood. In the house were a man and his wife, whom the neighbors kindly ventured to assist. A boat was procured, and a party of men rowed to the home of the distressed family, and, by the front door, into the room where the couple had resorted to a bed to elevate themselves above the water. The boat having reached the bedside, the unfortunate household were taken aboard, and preparations made to return to dry land.

However, just then one of the rescuing party suggested that a little cider would be an agreeable reward for the service rendered, and upon this suggestion the head of the family jumped out of the boat, procured and lighted a candle, went down cellar and drew a supply of cider, and returned and regaled the company. The craft then stood out for shore.



PART II.

PERSONAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.



PERSONAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

SECTION I.

ADAMS—ANNIS.

SAMUEL R. ADAMS, the son of David Adams, was born in Newton, Mass., July 24, 1814. His mother's maiden name was Walker. In the course of his life he has resided in Boston, Marblehead, and Danvers, all in Massachusetts. He has resided in Hopkinton about fifty-five years. He is a shoemaker. He has been an officer of the Episcopal church forty or more nearly or quite consecutive years. Mr. Adams's first wife was Margaret Story, daughter of Moses Story, of Hopkinton, who bore him one son,—Thomas S. Mrs. Adams died June 25, 1849, and Mr. Adams married Mary (Evans) Chase, of Hopkinton, who died in July, 1874.

JOSEPH H. ADAMS, the son of Henry Adams and Betsey Maxon, was born in Sutton, July 11, 1836. In the course of his life, he has resided in New Orleans, La., Iowa, Newbury, Weare, Bradford, and Hopkinton. He spent a year on the Mississippi river. He served in Company D, 1st Regiment N. H. V., during the late war. In 1862, August 24, Joseph H. Adams married Judith (Sargent) Currier, daughter of John and Miriam Sargent, of Hopkinton. They have had children,—Lillian Iona, Leola Hortense, Claud Delno, Lindsey Warren.

MYRON WINSLOW ADAMS was born in Gilsum, November 27, 1860, being a son of Rev. Ezra Adams and Alice M. Ware. The subject of this sketch was educated at Wilberforce university, Ohio, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, and at Dartmouth college, graduating in the class of 1881, being valedictorian of the class.

Resolving to devote his life to the ministry, Mr. Adams spent a year at Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary and two years at Hartford (Ct.) Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1884. The same year he became the minister of the Congregational church at Middle Haddam, Ct., where he remained two years, being ordained January 16, 1885. He was installed pastor of the church in Hopkinton, December 2, 1886, and was dismissed August 30, 1888. He next spent a year in the post-graduate course in Andover Theological Seminary, and then accepted an appointment as teacher of Greek in the University of Atlanta, Ga., where he now resides.

In 1884, May 29, Mr. Adams married Nellie B. Davis, of Denmark, Me. She was a daughter of William F. Davis and Parmela Travis.

WILLARD ALLEN, a native of Cornish, was born September 3, 1811, being a son of John Allen and Hannah Goldthwait. The subject of this sketch was at first a brick-maker, living in Chelsea, Mass., and Croydon before he came to Hopkinton. Not far from 1853, he came to Contoocook, and, in company with Warren M. Kempton, established a manufactory of mackerel kits in the building now used as a saw-mill by Frank I. Morrill & Co. Business was also done at a later period in the building once used by the Patterson brothers as a woollen factory. One or more brothers Morrill were also interested in connection with Mr. Allen for a time. In all, Mr. Allen was engaged about twenty-five years in manufacturing in Contoocook.

In 1838, November, Willard Allen married Elvira Stone, of Grantham, she being a daughter of Daniel Stone.

Two children were the offspring of this marriage—Olive Amanda and Walton Perkins.

Mr. Allen died June 21, 1882; Mrs. Allen, October 17, 1881.

MARSHALL BULLARD ANGIER was born March 22, 1819, in Southboro', Mass., being a son of Calvin Angier and Mira Parker. He was educated at Leicester (Mass.) academy, Yale college, Union Theological Seminary (N.Y.), and Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary. Devoting his life to the Congregational ministry, he spent six months as a licentiate at Princeton seminary, being afterwards three

years a home missionary in Massachusetts. In 1853, he was ordained pastor of the church in Hopkinton, remaining pastor till 1860. He has since been a minister in Dorchester, Sturbridge, and Plymouth, all in Massachusetts. During the war of 1861, he was connected with the Union army, being at the front when Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House. Being in Washington, D. C., he heard the last speech of President Lincoln from the executive mansion on the Tuesday evening previous to his assassination. On the following Sunday evening, the subject of this sketch was one of the speakers in Rev. Albert Barnes's church, in Philadelphia, Pa., the meeting being called to consider the nation's great bereavement. He regards this as one of the most signal events of his life. In 1881, he was a delegate from the Congregational Union of the United States to the Congregational Union of England and Wales, which celebrated its jubilee in Manchester, Lancashire. During his stay abroad, Mr. Angier visited the continent of Europe, and made quite an extended tour. His travels in the British isles were also extensive. While in England, he made the acquaintance of Master Bradley, of Trinity college, Oxford, who succeeded Dean Stanley at Westminster Abbey, which acquaintance resulted in Mr. Angier's admission to an eligible seat in the abbey at Master Bradley's installation as Dean. Mr. Angier was also present at the service including Dean Bradley's inaugural sermon, occupying a seat between two canons of the established church.

In 1864, September 29, the subject of this sketch was married to Emma Smith Brewster, daughter of William Henry Brewster and Mary Young Allen, at Newburyport, Mass., the bride's home. Mrs. Angier is the ninth generation from Elder William and Mary Brewster, of the Mayflower. One child has been born of this marriage,—Mary Brewster, June 23, 1868.

The present address of the Rev. Mr. Angier is North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.

DANIEL ANNIS, an early proprietor of the township of Hopkinton, appears to have come to New Hampshire from Massachusetts, and located at Concord, then in Hopkinton, and afterwards in Warner, where he and his son-in-law, Reuben Kimball, also from Hopkinton, appear to have been

the first settlers. Under the Mason grant of Hopkinton, Daniel and John Annis were allotted two rights. By the nature of the record, made in 1762, it would appear that they owned these rights in partnership. According to Harriman's "History of Warner," Daniel Annis and Reuben Kimball visited Warner in 1761, and the next year went there to stay. Annis settled near the residence of the late Paine Davis, in the Dimond Corner district, and Kimball eventually a third of a mile to the south-west, on what was afterwards a part of the "old Origen Dimond farm." Daniel Annis brought his daughter Hannah, wife of Reuben Kimball, with her husband, to his new home in Warner, and she is said to have been the first white woman that ever lodged in that town. Daniel Annis had at least four sons,—Daniel, Thomas, Moses, Solomon—and three daughters,—Hannah, Rachel, Ruth. Reuben Kimball was twenty-four years old at the time of his settlement in Warner, and his wife twenty-two. Daniel Annis lived twenty-eight years in Warner, and died in 1790. Daniel Kimball, the son of Reuben Kimball and Hannah Annis, born October, 1762, was the first white child born in Warner. Reuben Kimball died May 2, 1811, aged 73. He was a son of Jeremiah Kimball.

SECTION II.

BACON—BALCH.

JOHN BACON, the son of John Bacon and Hannah Pierce, was born in Medford, Mass., March 28, 1799. From 1822 to 1825, he travelled in the West; subsequently he returned and learned the trade of a brick-mason. In the course of his life, he resided in Boscawen (now Webster) and in Contoocook. He was commissioned a lieutenant of rifles, and took great pride in the militia. In 1825, February 10, he married Sylvia Patterson, daughter of Isaac Patterson and Marcey Nelson, of Henniker. Mrs. Patterson is said to have taught the first school in Henniker. Mr. Bacon died October 5, 1871; his wife, September 28, 1864. They had children,—Laura Ann, Isaac Francis, Harriet Maria, John Henry, Edwin Alonzo.

JOSHUA BAILEY, one of the most influential citizens of Hopkinton in earlier times, was an Englishman, and came to this town from Massachusetts, living many years in the house where now resides Carlos G. Hawthorne. Mr. Bailey held many civil offices during his residence in Hopkinton. In 1775, he was a delegate to the convention at Exeter; in 1778, he was a representative to the General Court; in 1781, he was a member of the constitutional convention; in 1787, he was state senator; in 1787, also, he was a representative at the General Court, but, being chosen senator by the legislature, Aaron Greely was chosen a representative in his stead; from 1766 to 1791, he was town-clerk; in 1768, in 1774, from 1781 to 1785, in 1787, and in 1790, he was a selectman.

Joshua Bailey's military record was equally honorable with his civil one. As captain, he led a company of men in Col. Thomas Stickney's regiment, Gen. John Stark's brigade, at Bennington, in 1777; he also commanded a company in Colonel Kelley's regiment, General Whipple's brigade, in the expedition to Rhode Island in 1778.

The following are children of Joshua Bailey, and Anna, his wife: John, born February 23, 1769; Joshua, born November 13, 1770; Elijah, born February 27, 1773; Betty, born May 8, 1780; Rachel, born August 16, 1782; Esther, born March 18, 1785.

Capt. Joshua Bailey died April 9, 1806, aged 68 years. He appears to have been twice married. His second wife died January 29, 1816, aged 64. She was Sarah Clement, of Haverhill, Mass., and was married November 6, 1788, by the Rev. "Joiles" Merrill, of Plaistow.

THOMAS BAILEY, an early resident and distinguished citizen of Hopkinton, was born in Haverhill, Mass., August 1, 1752. It appears that his father's name was Thomas, and that his mother's surname was Rust or Russ. Thomas Bailey, the subject of this sketch, seems to have come to Hopkinton about the time of the Revolution, or soon after it, as we find that he married Eunice Emerson, of Haverhill, in 1776. While in Hopkinton, Mr. Bailey was prominently identified in various public uses. He was a captain of cavalry in the state militia. He was a trial justice of the peace many years. In 1784, 1785, 1787, 1788, and 1805, he was a selectman of the town; in 1794, 1795,

1796, and 1802, he was a representative to the General Court.

Thomas Bailey, by his wife Eunice, had seven children,—Eunice, born May 5, 1779; Nancy, born February 15, 1784; Phæbe, born March 14, 1786; Catharine, born November 25, 1788; Thomas, born November 7, 1790; Sally, born January 3, 1793; Betsey, born January 18, 1798.

For a second wife, Mr. Bailey married Mrs. Hannah Harvey, widow of Matthew Harvey, of Sutton, and a daughter of Philip Sargent. She was also the mother of Gov. Matthew Harvey, by her first husband. Thomas Bailey and Hannah (Sargent) Harvey had one child, John Milton, born April 17, 1805.

THOMAS BAILEY, the son of Thomas Bailey and Eunice Emerson, was born in Hopkinton, November 7, 1790, and always resided in this town. He was a farmer. He was a selectman from 1830 to 1834, and in 1839, 1845, and 1846. In 1837 and 1838, he was a representative to the General Court. He married Jemima Smith, daughter of Moody Smith. They had children,—Hannah Q., Thomas S., William W. Thomas Bailey died in 1855; his wife, in 1865.

WILLIAM WALLACE BAILEY, the son of Thomas Bailey and Jemima Smith, was born in Hopkinton. He graduated from Dartmouth college in the class of 1854. He is a lawyer, and has lived in Nashua since 1856.

In 1858, William W. Bailey married Mary B. Greeley, daughter of Alfred Greeley and Mary Webster, of Nashua. They have had children,—Marion G., Caroline W., William Thomas, Helen M.

Mr. Bailey has held numerous political offices, being officially interested in several corporations, and trustee of the state agricultural college. He has also been Democratic candidate for the national house of representatives.

JOHN MILTON BAILEY, the son of Thomas Bailey and Hannah (Sargent) Harvey, was born in Hopkinton, April 17, 1805. Excepting the time from 1843 to 1848, he always resided in Hopkinton, following the vocation of a farmer. His home was many years in the Jewett Road district, on the farm where now lives Fred. H. Bailey, his son.

The subject of this sketch was given considerable promi-

nence in local affairs. He was a commissioned officer of the Hopkinton Rifle company in old militia days, was representative to the General Court in 1860 and 1864; was collector of taxes from 1862 to 1865.

In 1827, April 9, Mr. Bailey married Lucy Proctor Knowlton, daughter of Daniel Knowlton and Mary Nazro Stocker, of Hopkinton. They had two children,—George H. and Fred. H.

John Milton Bailey died January 18, 1886.

EDWIN C. BAILEY, the son of Moses Bailey and Ruth Greene, is said to have been born in New York, June 10, 1816. In early life, he resided some time in Hopkinton, and eventually went to Boston, Mass., where he became a clerk in the post-office, his uncle, Charles G. Greene, editor of the Boston *Post*, being post-master. After being advanced to chief clerk, Mr. Bailey was appointed post-master by President Pierce. After serving his term, he purchased the Boston *Herald*, which journal he managed till about 1870, when he sold the paper to R. M. Pulsifer & Co., and travelled in Europe for his health. Returning from Europe, he located in Contoocook, where he repaired a house now remodelled into the Highland House. He purchased considerable real estate in Contoocook and vicinity, including the water-power, of which he rebuilt the dam. He also erected the present Bailey's block. He represented Hopkinton in the legislature in 1874. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1876. He built Bailey's block in Concord, and also engaged in a hotel enterprise at Stowe, Vt. While living in Boston, he was once a candidate for congress and again for governor of the state. While in New Hampshire, he was for a time the proprietor of the New Hampshire *Patriot*, printed at Concord. He relinquished his interest in this paper in 1877, and in 1879 became editor of the Boston *Globe*. In 1884, he assumed the editorial management of the Boston *Star*, and in 1886 he became the manager of the New England *Budget*, a small weekly sheet, from which he soon retired. He was at one time the commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of Boston, and bears the title of colonel. For some time he has resided in Boston or vicinity. Colonel Bailey has a wife and two children,—William P. Bailey and Mrs. L. D. Shepard.

GEORGE GARDNER BAILEY, the son of Moses Bailey and Ruth Greene, was born in New York city, October 7, 1820. Subsequently residing in Hopkinton, he was educated at Hopkinton academy. Adopting the vocation of a printer, he became located in Boston, Mass., where he advanced in position till he became a proprietor of the Boston *Herald*, being also the foreman of the printing-office. In 1872, he became a resident of Hopkinton again, and in a year or two after built the hotel known as the Putney House, and later as the Mt. Putney House, burned in 1886. About this time Mr. Bailey resided a short period in Concord. Returning to Hopkinton, he resided there till his death.

Mr. Bailey was twice married. His first wife was Susan Cogshall, of Nantucket, Mass., daughter of Robert Cogshall and Betsey Coffin, whom he married September 21, 1840. They had five children,—Sarah Frances, George Gardner Frederick Cogshall, who died in infancy and was succeeded by another son of the same name, and Anne Gardner. Mrs. Bailey having died January 2, 1861, Mr. Bailey married Henrietta Jones, of Chelsea, Mass., and daughter of Frederick D. S. Jones and Abbie Hathaway, January 15, 1862. Three children were the offspring of the second marriage; their names are Etta Connor, Susie Forbes Ladd, and Grace Gardner.

Mr Bailey died May 11, 1885. His brother, Edwin C., and himself were grandsons of Isaac Bailey, and great grandsons of Isaac Bailey, who, it is said, came to Hopkinton from Newbury, Mass., soon after the Revolution. There were at one time living in Hopkinton three persons of the name of Isaac Bailey, being father, son, and grandson. All three were members of the Congregational church, the father and son being in the course of events both deacons.

THEODORE E. BALCH, the son of Theodore Balch and Sally Lovejoy, was born in Lyme, January 13, 1832. He attended school at Lyme academy. Being devoted to active, executive pursuits, he has travelled much and lived in various places. Identified with the Baptist church, Mr. Balch has served in various capacities as an executive or financial officer.

Mr. Balch resided in Hopkinton from 1856 to 1868; in

Wakefield, Mass., from 1868 to 1882; in Pella, Ia., from 1882 to 1884; after a short respite, in Nashville, Tenn., from 1885 to 1887; in Wakefield, Mass., since 1887.

While in Hopkinton, Mr. Balch was a member of the superintending school-committee from 1863 to 1865; in Wakefield, Mass., selectman one year, overseer of the poor one year, member of the board of health one year, member of the school-board six years, trustee of the public library eight or more years, besides being trustee of the Wakefield Savings Bank many years; in Pella, Ia., chancellor of the Central University of Iowa; in Nashville, Tenn., treasurer of Roger Williams University. He has also been twelve or more years in the service of the American Tract Society, financial agent of Colby academy, New London, and he is now general agent of *The Watchman*, assuming the position in 1887.

In 1856, September 3, Mr. Balch married Ellen R. Sanborn, daughter of John Sanborn and Rebecca Coffin, of Boscawen. They have had children,—Ellen, Edwin R., Mary E., Annie G.

SECTION III.

BARNARD—BROCKWAY.

JOSEPH BARNARD, the son of Nathaniel Barnard and Ruth French, was born in Amesbury, Mass., January 12, 1737. He was a ship carpenter and farmer. In earlier life, he came to Hopkinton and located where his grandson, Joseph Barnard, now lives. He was an enterprising citizen, and opened the portion of highway between Hopkinton and Webster that runs through the Barnard farm. He also owned a saw-mill on Dolloff's brook. He was noted for being one of only two slave owners in Hopkinton, purchasing Seeko, in 1777, from Ruth Currier, of Kingston, and bringing him to this town, about one year after Mr. Barnard himself had located here.

The subject of this sketch was twice married. His first wife was Rhoda Currier, of Amesbury, and his second, Olive (Blake) Hale, widow of Capt. John Hale, of Revolu-

tionary memory, whom he married April 7, 1794. Mrs. Hale was of Hopkinton.

Mr. Barnard had three children,—Rhoda, born in Amesbury; Joseph, born in Hopkinton, May 6, 1795; Sarah, born April 12, 1798.

Joseph Barnard died November, 1815.

Olive (Blake) Hale Barnard died January, 1820.

JOSEPH BARNARD, the son of Joseph Barnard and Olive (Blake) Hale, was born in Hopkinton, May 6, 1795, and always resided in this town, following the vocation of a farmer. He became noted for his enterprise in the cultivation of improved cattle and sheep, and was an extensive owner of real estate. He lived on the farm where his father settled. In local affairs he was officially prominent. He was an ensign of militia in his earlier manhood. In 1837 and 1838, he was a selectman of the town; in 1839 and 1840, a representative to the General Court. In the chapter on agriculture in Part I of this work can be found the evidences of Mr. Barnard's success as a raiser of wool.

In 1816, in June, Joseph Barnard married Miriam Jackman Eastman, daughter of William Eastman and Phœbe Elliot, of Concord. They had five children,—Joseph, born November 11, 1817; Sallie Ann, born April 3, 1819; Mary Jane, born August 29, 1821; William Eastman, born May 27, 1825; Rhoda Currier, born February 19, 1827.

Mr. Barnard died March 15, 1870; his wife, September 17, 1869.

JOSEPH BARNARD, the son of Joseph Barnard and Miriam Jackman Eastman, was born in Hopkinton, November 11, 1817. With the exception of one year, 1843, in Lowell, Mass., he has always lived in Hopkinton, following the occupation of a lumberman and farmer. For many years he resided in Contoocook, where he was for a time associated in business with Abram Brown and John Burnham. Since the death of his father, he has resided on the old Barnard homestead, which he has much improved. As a farmer, he has developed much enterprise. He now keeps a strain of Guernsey cattle that has been bred on the same spot more than forty years. While in Lowell, he learned the trade of a stone-cutter.

In 1838, Mr. Barnard was quartermaster-sergeant of

the 40th Regiment N. H. M.; from 1839 to 1841, he was quartermaster; in 1840 and 1841, he was in a store in Contoocook; in 1843, in Lowell; from 1843 to 1876, engaged in lumbering; in 1849, building agent of the Contoocook Valley Railroad from Contoocook to Hillsborough; during the war of 1861, enrolling officer of the 20th district of New Hampshire; in 1870 and 1871, representative to the General Court; in 1882, appointed commissioner of forestry of Merrimack county; in 1889, member of the state constitutional convention.

In 1849, October 26, Mr. Barnard married Maria Gerrish, daughter of Abiel Gerrish and Eliza Dodge, of Boscawen. Nine children have been the result of this marriage. Their names are,—Ellen M., Joseph H., Abiel G., Joseph, Mary E., Joseph H., George E., Rhoda F., Charles L.

Five of these children are now living.

CHARLES BARTON, the son of Charles Barton and Margaret Marston, was born in Pittsfield, March 1, 1814. In the course of his life, he has resided in Jefferson, N. J., and Weare. He spent a year at sea. He is a farmer. In 1833, April 4, he married Phœbe Straw, daughter of Joseph Straw and Elizabeth Gardner, of Hopkinton. They have one son, Charles O. Charles Barton is conspicuous in being one of our older residents.

GEORGE CLARKE BLAISDELL was born in Goffstown, November 23, 1846, being a son of Stephen Blaisdell and Amanda Marshall. After attending the high school in his native town, he fitted for college under the tuition of J. W. Ray, principal of the Manchester high school. Determined to follow the profession of medicine, he entered the office of Dr. A. F. Carr, of Goffstown, in 1860; later, the same year, he entered the office of Drs. Buck & Howe, Manchester. In the spring of 1865, young Blaisdell attended his first course of lectures at Bowdoin Medical College, Brunswick, Me. The next November, he entered the Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, Mass., graduating in March, 1867. In May, 1867, Dr. Blaisdell came to Contoocook, where he has since resided.

On the 14th of May, 1868, he married Lenora Arvilla Curtice, daughter of Samuel Curtice and Lenora Sweat, of Contoocook.

Dr. Blaisdell has long been prominently connected with the Contoocook Library Association, the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is surgeon of the first regiment of Patriarchs Militant. In his chosen profession, he makes a specialty of surgery. In 1870 and 1871, he was a member of the superintending school-committee of Hopkinton.

The subject of this sketch is of Scotch descent, and traces his ancestral line back to Ralph Blaisdell, who, with his son Henry, came to this country in 1690.

STEPHEN BLANCHARD, the son of Aaron Blanchard and Tabitha Floyd, was born in Medford, Mass., July 1, 1763. He was a hatter. He came to Hopkinton about 1790, and remained till his death. He was grand lecturer in Masonry of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire from 1809 to 1823.

He married Elizabeth Estabrooks, daughter of Nehemiah Estabrooks and Elizabeth Windship. They had children,—Elizabeth, born January 26, 1789; Cair, born April 15, 1790; Stephen, born December 16, 1792; David, born February 14, 1795; Lucy, born December 2, 1797; Ellen, born April 14, 1800; Hiram, born November, 14, 1802.

Mr. Blanchard died March 16, 1829; his wife, April 5, 1819.

HIRAM BLANCHARD, the son of Stephen Blanchard and Elizabeth Estabrooks, was born in Hopkinton, November 14, 1802. Like his father, he was a hatter, who made hats in Hopkinton village. He always resided in Hopkinton. In 1838, April 11, he married Mary Currier, daughter of Dr. John Currier and Lucy Story, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Darwin C., George F., Henry H., Mary Elizabeth, Harriet E. Mr. Blanchard died July 14, 1871; his wife, March 30, 1861.

DARWIN CURRIER BLANCHARD, the son of Hiram Blanchard and Mary Currier, was born in Hopkinton, February 12, 1839. He was educated at Hopkinton academy, and was for years a successful teacher of schools. He was at one time a clerk in a village store. He continued to reside in Hopkinton till 1865, when he went to New York city, where he became a collector of internal revenue for the 2d district of New York. His health failing in the

city, he spent some time in the West, and at length located in Brattleborough, Vt., where he became associated in the management of *The Household*.

Mr. Blanchard was one of the originators of the Philomathic Club, organized in Hopkinton in 1850, and has always been an active member of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society. He is of the eighth descent from Thomas Blanchard, who came to this country from London in the ship *Jonathan*, in 1639, and who died in Charlestown (now Malden), Mass., in 1654.

In 1869, January 12, Mr. Blanchard married Laura Maria Dexter, daughter of Silas Dexter and Maria Taylor, of Troy, N. Y.

GEORGE F. BLANCHARD, the son of Hiram Blanchard and Mary Currier, was born in Hopkinton, April 2, 1841. He was educated at Hopkinton and New London academies. He served in the 14th Regiment N. H. Vols. during the late war, walking from New London to Concord to enlist. He was mustered in September 24, 1862, as a sergeant of Company H. He was commissioned second lieutenant of Company C, September 22, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant, February 19, 1864; commissioned captain of Company A, November 22, 1864; mustered out July 8, 1865. In the summer of 1864, he was acting adjutant of the regiment. From January, 1865, till discharged from the service, he was acting assistant adjutant-general of the 1st Brigade, 2d division, of the 19th Army Corps. He was detailed in charge of the guard of his regiment to have custody of 119 rebel officers captured at Gettysburg, and conducted to Johnson's Island. Since the war he has resided in Chicago, Ill., seven months; in Nebraska from 1866 to 1880; in Dakota from 1880 to 1885; in Nebraska again from 1885 to the present time. He was commissioner of Dodge county, Neb., from 1869 to 1872; state senator and president of the senate, from 1877 to 1879. He was an Indian trader from 1878 to 1885. He was for a time clerk of the city council of Fremont, Neb., and warden of the St. James church.

In 1868, January 23, Captain Blanchard married Maria L. Holbrook, daughter of Theodore Holbrook and Rachel Smith, of Chicago, Ill. They have children,—Mary C., Julia E., Belle C., Maud E. and Mollie L. (twins), Charles P., Fay H.

At the present time, Captain Blanchard has a flattering prospect of becoming Register of the United States Land office at Sidney, Neb., the entire delegation of his state in congress supporting him for that position. He will doubtless receive the appointment at an early date.

TILTON C. H. BOUTON, acting pastor of the Congregational church, was born in Chicago, Ill., November 2, 1856, being a son of Samuel Fletcher Bouton and Ann Louisa Hall. He graduated from Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, in 1874; from Dartmouth college, in 1878; from Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary in 1881.

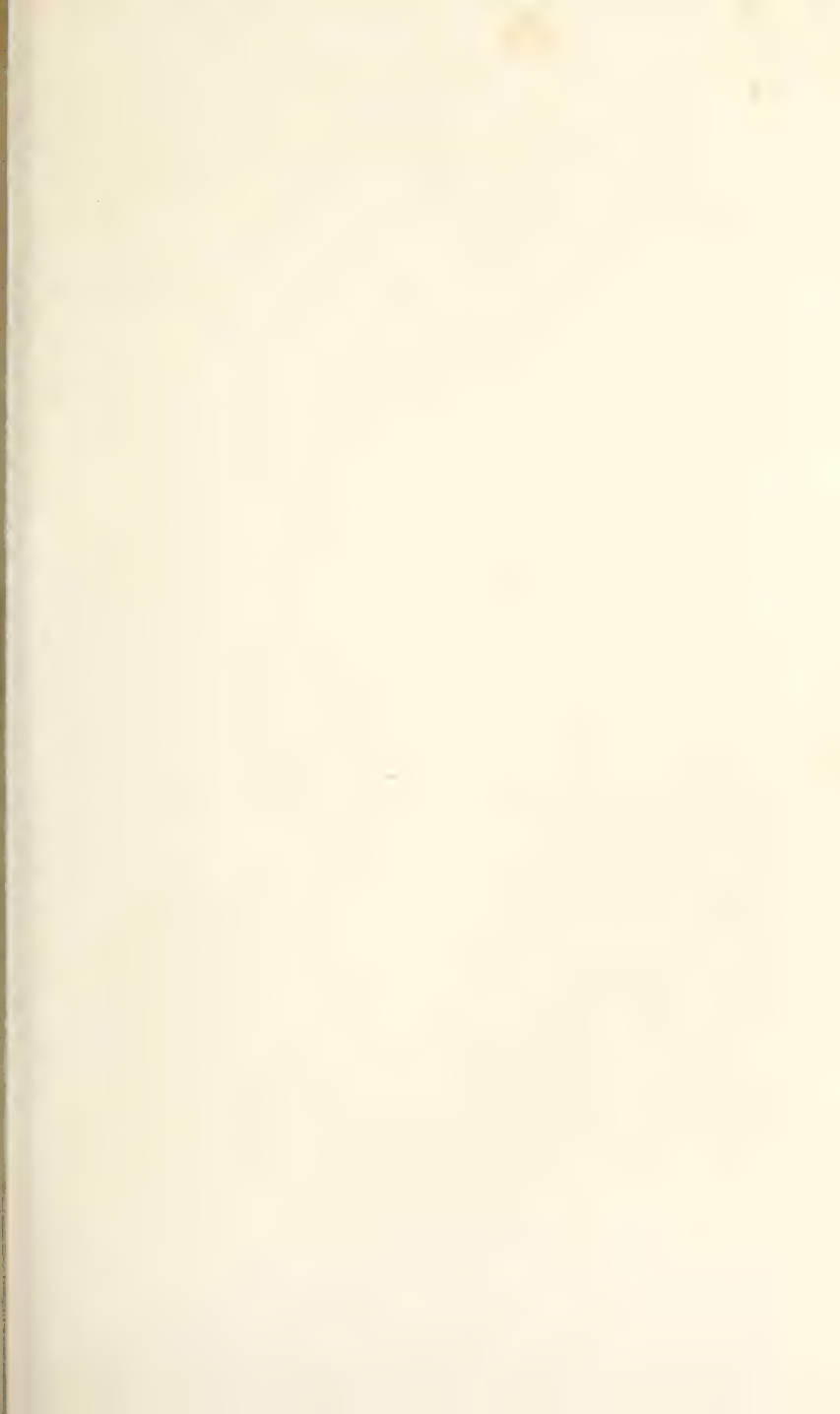
In 1881, July 14, Mr. Bouton was ordained and installed pastor of the church in Dunbarton. In 1889, April 1, he became acting pastor of the church in Hopkinton.

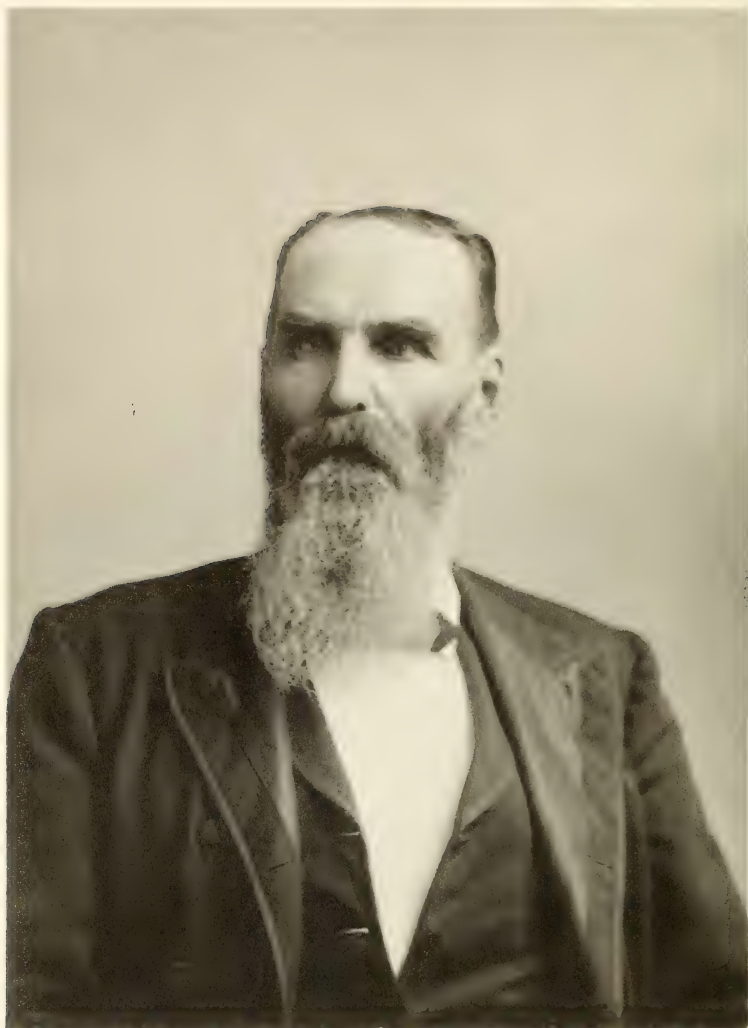
In 1881, June 30, Mr. Bouton married Annie S. Whitehouse, daughter of Sidney F. Whitehouse and Elizabeth Dodge. Two children have been the result of this union,—Fletcher Park and Ruth Elizabeth.

CALVIN BOUTWELL, distinguished for being a nonagenarian, was born in Amherst, August 10, 1797, being a son of Joseph Boutwell and Abigail Farmer. He is a blacksmith by trade. He came to Hopkinton when 17 years old, and, excepting ten years, has lived in Contoocook ever since. He is a pensioner of the war of 1861, in consequence of the death of his youngest son, E. Weston Boutwell.

Mr. Boutwell married Charlotte Fisk, daughter of Ephraim Fisk and Abigail Sawyer, of Concord, by whom he had the following children: John, Horace L., William, Charlotte, Mary, E. Weston. Mrs. Boutwell died in December, 1866. In 1874, Mr. Boutwell married Mrs. Sarah (Butterfield) Davis, of Boston, Mass., who died several years ago.

HORACE L. BOUTWELL, the son of Calvin Boutwell and Charlotte Fisk, was born in Amherst, January 24, 1822. In the course of his life he has resided in Hopkinton, Lowell, Mass., Hillsborough, Mont Vernon, and Stoneham, Mass. He was one of the first locomotive engineers on the Contoocook Valley Railroad, built in 1849, and extending from Contoocook to Hillsborough Bridge. Mr. Boutwell





ELI A. BOUTWELL.

resided at Hillsborough from 1849 to 1856, being nearly or all of the time a railroad engineer. In 1848, June 6, he married Martha A. Trow, daughter of Jesse Trow and Nancy Cochran, of Mont Vernon. They have had children,—M. Ella, Frank T., George P., Fred, Harry. Mr. Boutwell now resides at Amherst.

ELI ALLEN BOUTWELL, the son of Samuel P. Boutwell and Lydia Allen, was born in Barre, Vt., February 25, 1833. He resided in Vermont till 1852, when he came to Hooksett. In 1853 he came to Hopkinton; in 1856, went to Illinois; in 1862, went into the Union army; in 1865, returned to Hopkinton, where he has resided since, following the occupation of a farmer and lumberman.

During the war of 1861, Mr. Boutwell served three years in the 106th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, entering the service as a private and leaving it as a sergeant. For a while during the war, he attended a military school at Philadelphia, Pa. He was collector of taxes in Hopkinton in 1874 and 1875, appraiser of real estate in 1875, selectman from 1876 to 1878, and representative in 1879. He was chosen a supervisor of the check-list in 1882, 1884, 1886, and 1888.

In 1855, March 7, Mr. Boutwell married Harriet Walker Weeks, daughter of Thomas Jefferson Weeks and Hannah Cogswell Smith, of Hopkinton. Five children have resulted from this union. Their names are Rosella, Harvey Lincoln, Henry Beecher Allen, Arthur Jefferson, Ella.

SAMUEL G. BRADBURY, the son of Winthrop Bradbury and Hannah Goodwin, was born in Hopkinton, June 17, 1818. In the course of his life he has resided 14 years in Concord. The rest of his life has been in Hopkinton. During the late war he served in Company H, 14th Regiment N. H. Vols., being mustered in September 24, 1862, and discharged for disability at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., October 12, 1863.

In 1845, April 1, Samuel G. Bradbury married Martha Mallard, of Alton. She was the daughter of William Mallard and Miriam Briar. They have children,—Clara, Charles H., Abbie, Emma.

JOHN G. BROCKWAY, son of John Brockway and Mary Eaton, was born in Wilmot, June 9, 1834. He resided

in Wilmot till 1836, when his family removed to Sutton, remaining till 1860, when they moved to Hopkinton, locating on the spot now occupied by John G. in the Jewett Road district. Mr. Brockway is a farmer. In 1881 and 1882, he was a selectman; in 1887, a representative to the General Court.

In 1856, January 25, Mr. Brockway married Amanda M. Carroll, daughter of John P. Carroll and Rachel Powers, of Cornish. They have two children,—Fred J. and Etta B.

FRED J. BROCKWAY, son of John G. Brockway and Amanda M. Carroll, was born in Sutton, February 24, 1860. When an infant he came with his father to Hopkinton, where he showed in early years a precocious tendency to scholarship. Giving special attention to study, he graduated at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton, in 1877; at Yale college in 1882; taught two years at Stamford, Ct.; graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in 1887; practised in the surgical department of Roosevelt hospital two years; is now assistant surgeon at Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, Md. During his preparatory professional career, he was under the private instruction of the late Dr. Sands, of New York city, for the period of four years.

SECTION IV.

BROWN—BUSWELL.

ABRAHAM BROWN, of Salisbury, Mass., came to Hopkinton before the Revolution, and cleared up a farm on the spot where now lives Guy Montgomery, on Putney's hill. He was a successful farmer. Giving special attention to fruit, he sowed apple and pear seeds and became a nurseryman. It is said that most of the primitive orchards in the town were the products of his stock. A similar fact is stated of surrounding towns. He raised an entire acre of pear trees in one lot, and his varieties of this kind of fruit numbered fifteen, all grafted by himself. He had also four distinct apple orchards, grafted fruit of the best known varieties. In one year he made two hundred barrels of

cider, according to the record. He had under his cultivation peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, etc. He is entitled to eminent distinction for his work as a fruit cultivator at so early a time.

Abraham Brown was a Friend, or Quaker, in religion. He died April 23, 1812, aged 65; Sarah French, his wife, died March 25, 1819, aged 71.

There were at least four children of Abraham Brown,—Abram, Philip, Sarah, Gould.

ABRAM BROWN, son of Abraham and Sarah (French) Brown, was born March 13, 1779. He succeeded to the farm of his father, and mainly resided on it till his death on the 15th of December, 1852. In early life, he was a school-teacher. He had charge of the Beech Hill school some time. He also taught about a year in Sholhom, N. Y. When about twenty-three, he came home to Putney's hill to stay. He conducted a tannery about twelve or fifteen years. Engaging in the lumber business in 1826, or about that time, he went into partnership with John Burnham, at Contoocook. In 1835, they added a grist-mill. In 1844, Joseph Barnard became a member of the firm of Brown & Burnham, the business being continued by Messrs. Burnham & Barnard after the death of Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown was prominent in politics, being a Democrat. In 1817, 1818, 1822, 1823, 1826, 1834, and 1835, he was a member of the state house of representatives. In 1839 and 1840, he was a member of the state senate. He was also the incumbent of town offices. In 1812, 1813, 1816, 1819, and 1827, he was a selectman.

In 1814, January 6, Abram Brown married Eunice Kimball, of Plainfield, a daughter of Joseph Kimball. Five children surviving to maturity were the result of this union. Their names are Alpheus R., Ellen K., Malvina, George, Elizabeth K.

Mrs. Brown died October 4, 1862, aged 79.

ALPHEUS R. BROWN, son of Abram Brown and Eunice Kimball, was born in Hopkinton, November 3, 1814. He was educated at Hopkinton academy and at Dartmouth college, and became an attorney-at-law. From 1837 to 1871, he resided at Lowell, Mass.; after 1871, he resided at Somerville, Mass., till his death, November 1, 1889.

During a portion of the year 1836, after graduating from college, he was the preceptor of Hopkinton academy. He was admitted to the bar in Lowell, in 1839. In 1852, he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1853. He was five years solicitor of the city of Lowell. He was eleven years an officer of the Lowell Phalanx. In 1864, he was a member of the Chicago National Democratic Convention. In later years, he was an associate justice of the police court of Somerville.

As an attorney, Mr. Brown was engaged in many important trials, involving intricate questions of law. In 1862 and 1863, by assignment of the judges of the supreme court of Massachusetts, he defended Anna Dower, indicted for murder, and, after three protracted jury trials, she was discharged.

Mr. Brown was three times a Democratic candidate for congress, but, being in the party of the minority, was unsuccessful.

In 1844, August 8, Mr. Brown married Caroline B. Varnum, of Dracut, Mass. She was a daughter of Benjamin F. Varnum and Caroline Bradley. Two living children are the result of this union,— Grace C. and Alpheus R.

Mrs. Brown died in Somerville, May 27, 1875.

HORACE F. BROWN, the son of Langdon Brown and Catharine Pierce, was born in Hopkinton, August 20, 1850. He was educated at Hopkinton and Contoocook academies, at New London Literary and Scientific Institution, graduating in 1872, at Brown University, graduating in 1876, and at Newton (Mass.) Theological Seminary, graduating in 1879.

Mr. Brown's home was in Hopkinton till 1873; in Warner, till 1879. Being a Baptist clergyman, he resided in Antrim from 1879 to 1884, being ordained there in 1879; in Rumney, from 1884 to 1887; in Athol, Mass., from 1887 to the present time.

The Rev. Mr. Brown was superintending school-committee of Antrim in 1883 and 1884; clerk of the Dublin Association, from 1880 to 1885; same of Meredith Association, in 1885 and 1886; secretary of N. H. Baptist S. S. Convention, from 1881 to 1887; president of N. H. Conference of Baptist Ministers, in 1886; moderator of Miller's River

Association, Mass., in 1888 and 1889, and at the same time member of the board of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention.

In 1879, December 16, the subject of this sketch married Jessie L. P. Wate, daughter of Jacob N. Wate and Elizabeth W. Richardson, of New London. She died January 29, 1886, and, May 16, 1888, Mr. Brown married Annie S. Wate, of Athol, sister of his first wife. Two children were born of the first marriage. Their names are Reginald Langdon and Horace Theodore.

THOMAS BURNHAM was a native of Ipswich, Mass., and with Ruth Cavis, his wife, came to Hopkinton toward the close of the last century, and settled on the easterly slope of Putney's hill, by the road leading directly from the village to the hill. The house now stands on the estate of the late Ignatius W. Fellows. When Mr. Burnham came to Hopkinton, his wife took along a lilac bush, which was planted by the roadside at her new home. The bush now extends several rods by the side of the road. It is said that this bush was the source of all the common lilacs in the town.

There were at least four children of Thomas and Ruth Burnham. They were Thomas, born October 18, 1794; John, born October 30, 1796; Abraham, born September 27, 1800; Lucy, born April 22, 1804.

Thomas Burnham was a privateer under Capt. Leach, of Salem, Mass., during the Revolution.

Mr. Burnham died June 12, 1823, aged 68; his wife died May 24, 1851, aged 86. Their graves are in the old cemetery on Putney's hill.

THOMAS BURNHAM, son of Thomas Burnham and Ruth Cavis, was born October 18, 1794. He was for years a resident of Contoocook. From 1836 to 1840, he was clerk and treasurer of the town of Hopkinton.

In 1831, when a post-office was first established in Contoocook, Thomas Burnham became the post-master.

Mr. Burnham died August 24, 1840, aged 46. Martha Tucker, his wife, died March 8, 1887, aged 90 years and 6 months.

JOHN BURNHAM, a citizen prominently identified with the history of Hopkinton, was a son of Thomas Burnham,

being born October 30, 1796. Previously to 1814, he spent his life as a farmer's boy, then entering the military service, under Capt. Silas Call, in Lieutenant-Colonel John Steel's regiment, stationed for the defence of Portsmouth. An older brother having been drafted for the service, John enlisted as a substitute. Borrowing a gun from a neighbor, he went to Portsmouth on foot. At Epping he stopped at a tavern for the night, but the next morning the landlord refused pay from a youth on his long way to serve his country. After leaving the military ranks, he determined to pursue the medical profession; preliminarily to regular study, he obtained employment in the Massachusetts Medical Hospital, Boston. As often occurs in the experience of young men, a subsequent reflection changed his mind. He returned to Hopkinton and entered into farming occupations again. About this time he lived a year with Abram Brown.

In 1823, he began the manufacture of lumber, sawing clapboards in what was then the old scythe factory in Contoocook. In 1826, or thereabouts, he went into partnership in the lumber business with Abram Brown. They bought woodland, cut the timber, and turned it into lumber. They purchased an old saw-mill, and fitted it up for the manufacture of boards, ship-timber, and various kinds of stuff. In 1835, they added a grist-mill. In 1844, Joseph Barnard became a member of this firm, whose business was for years a leading feature in the manufacturing enterprise of the town. Mr. Brown died in 1852, and the business was conducted by the two remaining members of the firm, till the death of Mr. Burnham in 1867.

Mr. Burnham was more or less of his life actively engaged in politics, being an ardent Democrat. In 1846 and 1847, he represented his town in the state legislature. He was also a member of the constitutional convention in 1850, and senator in 1860 and the year following.

The death of the subject of this sketch occurred on the 12th of April, 1867. His funeral took place in the New Church or Swedenborgian house of worship, and was conducted with Masonic honors. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Abiel Silver, of Salem, Mass. A large attendance of the citizens of the town was present.

Mr. Burnham was thrice married. In 1829, December 8, he married Miss Susan E. Wadleigh, of Sutton. She died October 2, 1836; his second wife was Miss Betsey Whittier,

of Boscawen, whom he married December 8, 1840. She died June 29, 1853. His third wife was Adeline S. Davis, of Warner, whom he married March 7, 1854. His first wife bore him three sons: James M., born January 4, 1831; John F., born February 10, 1833; Edward D., born August 8, 1835.

JAMES M. BURNHAM, the eldest son of John Burnham and Susan E. Wadleigh, was born in Hopkinton, January 4, 1831. He was educated at Hopkinton academy, and studied law in the office of Morrison & Stanley at Manchester. In 1859, he was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives; in 1863, a member of the superintending school-committee of Hopkinton; in 1865, he was again in the house of representatives; in 1871, he was door-keeper of the house of representatives. He is now in the treasury department of the U. S. government at Washington, occupying a position in the second auditor's department.

James M. Burnham married Emma F. Marston, of Deerfield, August 23, 1860. She is a daughter of Enoch R. Marston and Mary Ann Bartlett. They have two sons,—Walter M. and John C.

JOHN FERDINAND BURNHAM, the second son of John Burnham and Susan E. Wadleigh, was born in Hopkinton, February 10, 1833. He was educated at Hopkinton academy, and devoted a portion of his early life to teaching. He afterwards followed the occupation of a farmer and lumberman at Contoocook. In 1864 and 1865, and also in 1872 and 1873, he was a selectman. In 1882, he moved to West Randolph, Vt.

Mr. Burnham married Satira W. Peabody, of Antrim, May 12, 1858; she died November 22, 1869. They had four children,—Herbert Byron, Susie Wadleigh, Addie Leona, May Ella. His second wife was Frances E. Richmond, of West Randolph, Vt., whom he married September 15, 1872. They have one child,—Clara Blanche.

EDWARD D. BURNHAM, third son of John Burnham and Susan E. Wadleigh, was born August 8, 1835. He was educated at Hopkinton academy, and was for years a miller,

lumberman, or farmer. In 1875, he was a member of the executive council of New Hampshire. He married Georgia D. Davis, of Contoocook, by whom he had four sons,—Nathan D., Fred T., Frank P., and Charles D. Mr. Burnham died March 30, 1887.

ABRAHAM BURNHAM, son of Abraham Burnham and Ruth Cavis, was born in Hopkinton, September 27, 1800. He resided on the old homestead at the time of his death, February 28, 1853, he being 52 years old. He was a captain of militia. In 1838, he was elected a member of the state house of representatives, but it is said his modesty prevented him from assuming the duties of the office. He married Elizabeth Cross, daughter of Moses Cross, of Hopkinton, but had no children.

CHRISTIE W. BURNHAM, the son of Samuel Burnham and Sally P. Sargent, was born in Bow, September 19, 1832. He resided in Bow till 1841; in Manchester, till 1860; in Hamilton, N. Y., till 1863; in Hopkinton, till 1871; in Valley Falls, R. I., till 1874; in Hinsdale, till 1876; in Stanton, Mich., till 1877; in Pontiac, Mich., till 1880; in Manistigue, Mich., till 1882; since then till the present time he has resided in Pawtuxet, R. I. He is a clergyman. He was educated at Madison University and Hamilton Theological Seminary. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist church, Hopkinton, October 14, 1863, remaining till the last Sunday in August, 1871. In 1868, he was a member of the superintending school-committee of Hopkinton. He has also served in the same capacity in Hinsdale, Cumberland, R. I., and Manistigue, Mich. He has held different clerical positions in associations of his church.

Rev. Mr. Burnham married Frances A. Works, daughter of Almon Works and Sarah H. Kilgore, of Manchester. They have children,—Samuel Bradford, Almon Christie.

BENJAMIN A. BURNS, the son of James Burns and Dorcas Annis, was born in Somerset, Me., and came to Hopkinton about twenty-three years ago. During the late war, he served in Company B, 9th Regiment N. H. Vols. In 1849, he married Laura (Stone) Smith, the daughter of Elijah Stone and Dorcas Gibson, of Henniker. She died October 24, 1889. Mr. Burns is a farmer.

BENJAMIN BUSWELL, from whom Buswell's Corner appears to derive its name, was the son of Benjamin Buswell and Judith Moody, and was born in Amesbury, Mass., August 25, 1766. In 1789, he came to Concord, where he lived two years, and then moved to Hopkinton, where he resided till his death, June 14, 1851. In 1790, he occupied a new house he had built at Buswell's Corner. Benjamin Buswell, Jr., was a veterinary surgeon, or farrier, and probably the first one ever in Hopkinton.

In 1790, he married Joanna Carter, daughter of Lieut. Ezekiel and Eleanor Eastman (Johnson) Carter. She died August 15, 1862. They had children,—Andrew, born May 3, 1791; Eleanor Carter, born February 6, 1793; Ephraim Carter, born January 24, 1795; Elizabeth Kimball, born March 5, 1797; Moses, born May 1, 1799; John, born September 15, 1802; Judith Moody, born October 22, 1804; Rhuey Herrick, born July 18, 1806; Joanna Carter, born August 23, 1808; Jane Woods, born January 11, 1811; Catharine Carter, born April 8, 1816; Samuel Smith, born October 13, 1818.

SECTION V.

CALL—CHANDLER.

ROYAL CALL, a former physician of Hopkinton, is said to have been a native of Boscawen (now Webster). He came to this town about 1822, and remained till about 1834, when he went to Lowell, Mass. He married Mary Putney, daughter of Samuel Putney, of Hopkinton. They had one daughter. Dr. Call lost a leg in early life, but learned, with the aid of a crutch, to mount a horse in an instant, as it were. He resided on the road from Contoocook to West Hopkinton.

JONAH CAMPBELL, a noted martial musician, was born in Henniker, March 20, 1796, being a son of Phineas Campbell. His mother's maiden name was Bowman. The subject of this sketch lived in Henniker till 1840, in New London till 1848, and ever afterwards in Hopkinton, at a place called Campbell's Corner, near West Hopkinton. Mr.

Campbell was a farmer, but in the days of the old militia system, became a famous drummer. He was drum-major of his regiment. His pleasure and pride in his drum induced frequent practice till old age. In company with George Choat, a famous fifer, he performed at public festivals almost to the end of his life. He died May 6, 1880.

Mr. Campbell was twice married. His first wife was Candace, daughter of Alexander Campbell, of Henniker. She died in August, 1828. His second was Elizabeth (Jones) Philbrick, daughter of Ezra Jones, of New London.

By his first wife, Mr. Campbell had a son, Harvey, who lived to maturity ; by his second, another, Francis J.

HARVEY CAMPBELL, the son of Jonah and Candace Campbell, was born in Henniker, January 24, 1826. He attended the Henniker high school, and became a woollen manufacturer. He lived in Henniker till 1840, in New London till 1844, in Hopkinton till 1874, living since in Concord, being now a resident of Penacook. From 1858 to 1873, he managed a woollen carding-mill in Contoocook, being burned out in the latter year.

Mr. Campbell was the town-clerk of Hopkinton in 1865 and 1866, register of deeds of Merrimack county from 1871 to 1873, and deputy secretary of state in 1874.

Mr. Campbell married Adeline Dow, adopted daughter of Ebenezer Wyman, of Hopkinton, and daughter of Moses Dow, on the 26th of May, 1851.

They have had three children,—Edwin Harvey, Charles Channing, Alma Edla Candace.

MICHAEL CARLTON, a former Baptist clergyman of Hopkinton, was a native of Blue Hill, Me., and was educated at Waterville, Me.

He was ordained pastor of the church in Hopkinton, June 27, 1822; resigned September 14, 1832. During his pastorate, the Calvinistic element of the church rallied around him, and a schism resulted in the organization of the Freewill Baptist church at Contoocook, the Calvinists locating at Hopkinton village, the original church having been at the foot of the southern slope of Putney's hill. Leaving Hopkinton, the Rev. Mr. Carlton settled in Salem, Mass., where he died in 1865, in advanced age. While in

Hopkinton he took a prominent interest in the temperance cause, and was active in promoting education. In 1827, he was one of the first trustees of Hopkinton academy. The same year he was a member of the town superintending school-committee. He also enjoyed military distinction, being chaplain of the 40th regiment, receiving his appointment in 1825. While in Salem, Mass., he was a seaman's minister and a city missionary.

Rev. Michael Carlton was twice married. His first wife was Deborah Hunt, of Salem, Mass., by whom he had three children,—Deborah, Charles, Mary. His second wife was Hannah Perkins, also of Salem, and by whom he had four children,—Francis, Priscilla, Lizzie, Francis.

FRANK H. CARR, the son of Thomas W. Carr and Caroline C. Connor, was born in Hopkinton, February 8, 1841. From 1859 to 1871, he lived in Henniker; the rest of his life he has resided in Hopkinton. He is a mechanic and the proprietor of the lumber mills at West Hopkinton. He served in the 2d Regiment of U. S. Sharpshooters during the late war. He was mustered in December 12, 1861; re-enlisted December 21, 1863; promoted to sergeant November 1, 1864; transferred to 5th N. H. Vols., January 30, 1865; commissioned second lieutenant of Company A, May 1, 1865; mustered out, June 28, 1865.

In 1868, October 31, Frank H. Carr married Mary A. Chandler, daughter of William Chandler and Anna H. Straw, of Henniker. They have children,—Anna C., William T., Lucy Clara, John Frank.

ARTHUR CAVERNO, a once distinguished clergyman of Contoocook, was born in that part of Barrington now called Strafford, April 6, 1801, being a son of Jeremiah Caverno and Margaret Brewster. Until 18 years of age, Arthur attended only the common school, and then he was sent six months to Gilmanton academy, under the tuition of Prof. A. Mack. Subsequently, he taught school a number of years. In 1821, he studied practical surveying with David Clarke, of Northwood. In the summer of 1822, he attended school at South Newmarket, Prof. M. White being preceptor.

In 1818, having made public profession of religion, the subject of this sketch was baptized by the Rev. Enoch Place,

of Rochester, on the 11th of November, his mother being baptized at the same time. He began preaching in 1820; was licensed by the New Durham Quarterly Meeting, convened at Deerfield, August 23, 1822; was ordained in an oak grove at his old homestead, June 17, 1823, the ordaining council being Revs. Samuel B. Dyer, Moses Bean, David Harriman, Enoch Place, and William Buzzell. In 1824, he organized a church in Epsom, where he remained three years. In 1828, he came to Contoocook as stated pastor of the Union or Freewill Baptist church, remaining till 1833, during which residence he not only identified himself successfully with the cause of religion, but also was specially active in the great temperance reform that occurred during this period. An address on the subject of temperance, which he delivered to the church, was published and had an extensive circulation. Leaving Contoocook, he settled in Great Falls, where he remained till 1836, preaching, lecturing on temperance, and writing editorially for the *Morning Star*. During this period, he was chosen a member of the examining board of Parsonfield (Me.) Seminary, assisted in the organization of the Freewill Baptist Home and Foreign Mission societies, and published a sermon on capital punishment, taking positive grounds against it. His health failing, he resigned his ministerial charge and accepted an agency for the Strafford academy, in which he served two years, lecturing on education at the same time. Later, he filled pastorates in Providence, R. I., Charlestown, Mass., Bangor, Me., Candia, N. H., Dover, N. H., Gardiner, Me., and one or two other places. The last years of his life were spent in Dover, where he died July 15, 1876.

In 1823, December 23, Rev. Arthur Caverno married Olive H. Foss, who died January 30, 1854.

They had two children,—Elizabeth A., born November 29, 1824, and Marilla M., born January 12, 1832.

In 1855, February 7, Rev. Mr. Caverno married Mrs. Isabel J. Soule, of Bath, Me.

ISAAC CHANDLER, one of the Masonian grantees of Hopkinton, is said to have come to this town from Ipswich, Mass. In the record of rights held under the Masonian grant, Isaac Chandler and Isaac Chandler, Jr., held one right each. Isaac Chandler was one of the first selectmen chosen after the incorporation of the town in 1765. The

name of Isaac Chandler appears in the annual list of Hopkinton's selectmen eight times from 1765 to 1783, not to mention Sergeant Chandler, Lieutenant Chandler, and Major Chandler, who all appear in the selectmen's list within the time mentioned, and may have all been the same individual. The abundance of shady elms now adorning Hopkinton village, are said to be largely the result of the early forethought of Isaac Chandler and Isaac Chandler, Jr. The name of Isaac Chandler appears in the colonial records of New Hampshire during the French war. Isaac Chandler, Sr., is said to have died before the Revolution. Isaac Chandler, Jr., died December 3, 1809, aged 82; Meril, his wife, June 3, 1805. Isaac Chandler, Jr., is identified as a major by his gravestone in the old cemetery in Hopkinton village.

WILLIAM S. CHANDLER, the son of Moses Chandler and Nellie Stinson, was born in Hopkinton, August 29, 1810. With the exception of one year in Boston, Mass., he resided in Hopkinton till 1838. While in Hopkinton, he was for a time in mercantile pursuits, and was for two years a first lieutenant in the light infantry. On leaving Hopkinton, he was about two years clerk for A. T. Stewart of New York city. Subsequently, he was nearly three years teller and assistant cashier of a bank in Montreal, Canada. Two years afterwards, he was in mercantile business at Lowell, Mass. In 1844, he went to New Orleans, La., where he began the study of dental surgery with Dr. F. H. Knapp. From 1845 to 1853, he was in Natchez and Port Gibson, Miss., and then he returned to New Orleans, where he resided till his death, July 18, 1884. In 1849, he graduated from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery.

Dr. Chandler was one of the incorporators of the New Orleans Dental Association in 1865, and for eight years its president. He was one of the signers of the charter of the New Orleans Dental College in 1867, and was a professor and clinical instructor in the same institution for five years. He was then emeritus professor of operative dental surgery. He was one of the incorporators of the Louisiana State Dental Society in 1880; one of the signers of the constitution of the New Orleans Odontological Society in 1881, and eventually president of the same; one of the incorporators of the Southern Art Union in 1881, and eventually one of its executive committee.

In 1865, November 16, Dr. Chandler married Alice Amelia Ruloff, daughter of George Ruloff and Maria Tibbets, of New Orleans. She died April 28, 1866. In 1870, April 2, Dr. Chandler married Julia Gertrude Knapp, daughter of Prof. Moses L. Knapp and Mary Jane Long, of New Orleans, by whom he had one son, Robert A.

ISAAC H. CHANDLER, the son of Isaac Chandler and Lucy Withington, was born in Boston, Mass., October 13, 1820. He attended school in Boston and Andover, Mass. He resided in Boston till 1828, in Hopkinton till 1876, and in Concord since. Mr. Chandler was many years a passenger conductor on the Concord Railroad, and mail agent in 1861 and 1862.

Mr. Chandler married Caroline E. Shaw, of Boston, Mass., and daughter of Earl Shaw and Mary Thomas. They have had six children,—Caroline Maria, Henry E., George Russel, who died in infancy and was succeeded by another son of the same name, Frank W., and Isaac S.

SECTION VI.

CHASE—CHOAT.

JONATHAN CHASE was a native of Concord, who became a soldier in the French war. In 1755, he was in Col. Joseph Blanchard's regiment, in Capt. Joseph Eastman's company, in the expedition against Crown Point. He came to Hopkinton before the Revolution, and in 1777 was in Col. Henry Gerrish's regiment, in Capt. John Hale's company, called out to reinforce General Gates. In 1776, Jonathan Chase was moderator of Hopkinton town-meeting, and, in 1777, a selectman. He appears to have held a military commission as captain. His Hopkinton home was on Dimond's hill.

Captain Chase married Sarah Stickney, of Concord, who died March 10, 1812, aged 74. Captain Chase died February 6, 1815, aged 83.

BARUCH CHASE, probably the first lawyer in Hopkinton, is said to have been a native of Cornish. As an attorney,

he is said to have stood at the head of the bar in Hillsborough county. He was county solicitor from 1808 to 1817. While he was in Hopkinton, his office was in the building now used as the post-office. He built the house now occupied by Mrs. Louisa A. P. Stanwood.

Baruch Chase married Ellen Wiggin, daughter of Benjamin Wiggin and Elizabeth Clement, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Samuel G. and Benjamin Wiggin.

Baruch Chase died March 5, 1841, aged 77; his wife, March 17, 1868, aged 92.

BENJAMIN WIGGIN CHASE, the son of Baruch Chase and Ellen Wiggin, was born in Hopkinton, in 1796. He was educated in Hartford, Ct., and became a merchant. He resided at Philadelphia, then in England, subsequently in Boston, Mass., afterwards in Taunton, Mass., again in Boston, and lastly in Philadelphia, where he died on the 6th of January, 1878.

In 1828, Mr. Chase married Ann Williams, daughter of William Williams and Mary Ripley, of Liverpool, Eng. They had six children,—three sons and three daughters.

Mrs. Chase died December 21, 1889.

HORACE CHASE, a native of Unity, was born December 14, 1788. He graduated at Dartmouth college in 1814. The same year he came to Hopkinton and entered the law office of Matthew Harvey. Finishing his studies, he opened an office in Goshen in 1818. Returning to Hopkinton in 1821, he entered into a law partnership with Matthew Harvey. Horace Chase was frequently the incumbent of minor and major civil offices. In 1837 and 1842, he was moderator of town-meeting; in 1824 and 1825, and again from 1829 to 1835, he was town-clerk; from 1826 to 1835, he was town treasurer; in 1829, a representative to the General Court; from 1830 to 1832, he was assistant clerk of the house of representatives; from 1829 to 1850, he was post-master; from 1843 to 1855, he was judge of probate for Merrimack county, publishing in 1845 the *Probate Directory*.

Horace Chase held a prominent position in Masonry, being made a Master Mason in 1815, a Royal Arch Mason in 1817, and a Knight Templar in 1826. He was Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery from 1860 to 1870. He

compiled and published the records of the Grand Lodge from 1789 to 1856.

In 1818, December 24, Horace Chase married Betsey Blanchard, daughter of Stephen Blanchard and Betsey Estabrooks, of Hopkinton, by whom he had four children,—Mary Elizabeth, Samuel Blanchard, Horace Gair, and Charles Carroll. Mrs. Chase died June 28, 1843, and on June 5, 1844, Judge Chase married Lucy Blanchard, her sister, who died December 22, 1848. In 1849, November 15, Judge Chase married Ruhama Clarke, widow of Daniel W. Clarke, of Manchester, and a daughter of Joseph Cochran and Anna Wilson, of New Boston, who now resides in Hopkinton.

Judge Chase died March 1, 1875, and, on the 6th his funeral occurred in St. Andrew's Episcopal church, the Rev. Henry A. Coit, D. D., and the Rev. Hall Harrison officiating. There was a large attendance of Knights Templar and Masons of different degrees, with numerous citizens.

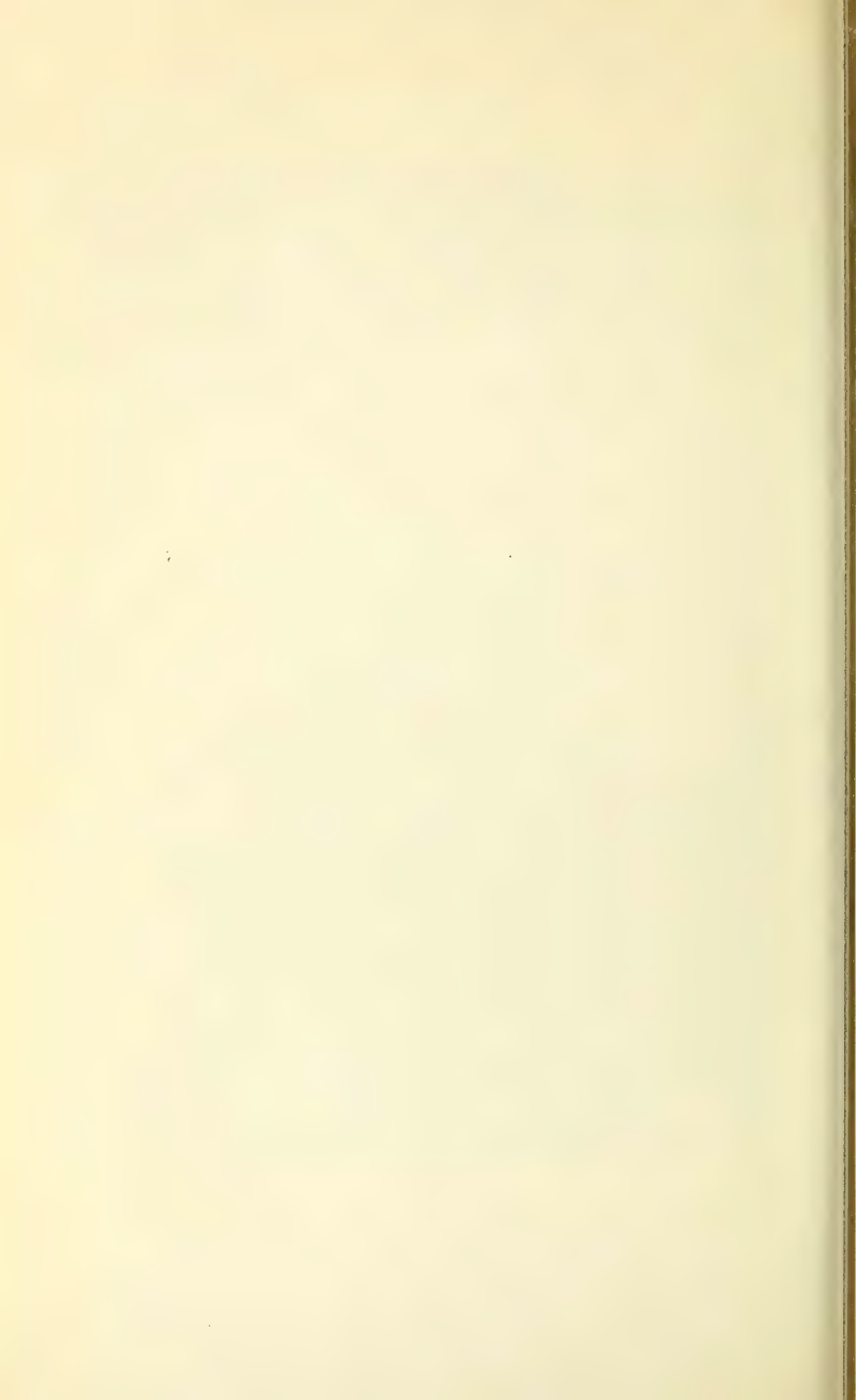
HORACE GAIR CHASE, the son of Horace Chase and Betsey Blanchard, was born in Hopkinton, July 9, 1827. He was educated at Hopkinton academy. At the age of 16 he went to Boston, Mass., where he remained two years, and then returned to Hopkinton, where he resided till 1852. Since 1852, he has resided in Chicago, Ill., 23 years; in New London, Ct., 4 years; in New Haven, Ct., 7 years; and at present he is a resident of Chicago. Mr. Chase is a conveyancer and real estate broker. A gentleman of wealth, his social habits are liberal. In 1888 and 1889, he erected his present summer cottage in Hopkinton village.

In 1860, June 14, Mr. Chase married Ellen Marian Sherwin, daughter of Myron Sherwin and Ellen Rickards, of Chicago. They have children,—Samuel Myron, Bessie Louise Blanchard, Lucy Blanchard, Horace Stanley.

MOSES B. CHASE, the first rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Hopkinton, was born in Salisbury, Mass., January 12, 1793, being a son of Capt. Bailey Chase and Hannah Follansbee. His father was of maritime pursuits, and moved his family to Newburyport when Moses B. was a child, and where the son remained till he entered Bowdoin college, Me., in 1811. A condition of ill-health pre-



HORACE G. CHASE.



vented a completion of the college course, and young Chase eventually went to Norfolk, Va., and entered the counting-room of a merchant, taking up, while thus situated, the study of theology, having become a member of the Episcopal church at Newburyport. While yet a student, he received an appointment as acting chaplain in the United States navy. A part of a naval chaplain's duty in those times being to teach, Mr. Chase became the tutor of acting midshipman, afterwards Admiral, Farragut, at the time only ten years of age.

While acting chaplain, Mr. Chase made a cruise to South America, and, on his return, was ordained at Richmond, Va., by Bishop Moore, and settled in Accomac county, the time being not far from 1818. In 1826, in consequence of an enforced change of climate, Rev. Mr. Chase having returned to New England, settled in Hopkinton, N. H., over Christ's church, which worshipped in the county courthouse. In 1827, in consequence of the Rev. Mr. Chase's energy, a new ecclesiastical organization was formed and incorporated as St. Andrew's church, a new church edifice being constructed the same year.

The Rev. Mr. Chase continued to reside in Hopkinton till 1841. Receiving an appointment as chaplain, he reëntered the service of the United States, and was ordered to sea in the sloop of war *John Adams*. Sailing from Boston, the *John Adams* went to South America, where certain interests of the United States government were guarded, and thence sailed to the eastern coast of Africa, to bring home the officers and crew of the wrecked sloop of war *Concord*. Returning home in 1847, the subject of this sketch resided at Cambridge, Mass., till his death, October 21, 1875.

Rev. Moses B. Chase married Sarah Curtis Joynes, daughter of Col. Levin Joynes and Anne Smith, of Accomac, April 3, 1824. They had six children,—Juliana Lowe, Philander, James Morse, Reginald Heber, Virginia Moore, Sarah Joynes.

Mrs. Chase died October 8, 1872.

JAMES MORSE CHASE, the son of Moses B. Chase and Sarah Custis Joynes, was born in Hopkinton, December 7, 1829. He graduated with honors from Harvard University in 1850, received from his Alma Mater the degree of A. M. in 1853, became a student in the law office of Daniel Web-

ster, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1856. With Edward Banfield, he entered the practice of law in Boston under the firm name of Chase & Banfield. He was for a number of years a member of the city council of Cambridge and clerk of that body. Upon the event of the civil war, he was mustered into the United States service as captain of Company D, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and mustered out by reason of expiration of his term of service December 22, 1864, at Chapin's Farm, Virginia. He was in the charge at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, July 11, 1863, when his colonel, the gallant Putnam, was killed. He was wounded in the engagement at Chester Station, Va., June 6, 1864. After leaving the service, he settled in Philadelphia, where he was afterwards busily occupied as tutor and teacher. He was a member of the Harvard Alumni Association of Philadelphia and of the University Club.

In 1861, October 30, James M. Chase married Sarah Hall Tyler, daughter of Dr. Cyril C. Tyler and Sarah Putnam, of Hopkinton, by whom he had five children,—Philip Putnam, Harry Curtis, Reginald Banfield, Virginia Bailey, and Agnes Follansbee.

Captain Chase died in Germantown, Pa., March 14, 1889, and his remains were interred in Hopkinton in the old village cemetery. His funeral occurred in St. Andrew's Episcopal church, a delegation of Colonel Putnam Post, G. A. R., being in attendance.

REGINALD HEBER CHASE, the son of Rev. Moses Bailey Chase and Sarah Curtis Joynes, was born in Hopkinton, March 25, 1832. He was educated at Hopkinton academy, Cambridge (Mass.) high school, and Harvard University, where he graduated in 1852, being made Master of Arts in 1855. He resided in Cambridge from 1844 to 1859, and in Philadelphia, Pa., from 1859 to 1885. Mr. Chase devoted his life to teaching, and was many years principal of the Collegiate School, Philadelphia.

In 1859, May 31, Mr. Chase married Susan Ladd Stanwood, daughter of Joseph Stanwood and Louisa Ayer Perkins, of Hopkinton. They had three children,—Joseph Stanwood, Levin Joynes, Philanda.

Mr. Chase died January 11, 1885, in Philadelphia, and his remains were interred in Hopkinton.

CARLTON CHASE, Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of New Hampshire, was born in Hopkinton, January 20, 1794. He was a son of Charles Chase and Sarah Currier. He finished preparation for college at Salisbury academy in 1813. In 1817, he graduated from Dartmouth college. While in college he became an Episcopalian. After leaving college, he studied theology with Bishop Griswold, of Rhode Island. In 1818, he was ordained a deacon at Bristol, and in 1820 a priest at Newport. He became the minister of Immanuel church, Bellows Falls, Vt., where he remained about a quarter of a century. In 1839, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Vermont. Subsequently, he was admitted *ad eundem* at Bishop's college, Lenoxville, Canada. In October, 1843, he was chosen Bishop of New Hampshire, being consecrated in Philadelphia, Pa., in October, 1844. His Episcopal residence was at Claremont, where he became rector of Trinity church. Bishop Chase died January 18, 1870.

In 1820, September 13, Carlton Chase married Harriet, daughter of Dr. Samuel Cutler, of Bellows Falls, Vt. They had eight children, as follows: Eleanor C., born September 9, 1821; Frederick Carlton, born May 28, 1823; Francis, born January 7, 1828; Alice, born July 25, 1829; Francis, born September 8, 1831; Sarah Jennett, born October 17, 1833; Arthur, born October 21, 1835; Harriet, born September 3, 1842.

ENOCH CHASE, the son of John Chase, was born in Portland, Me., about the year 1775. He came to Hopkinton when about eight years old. In manhood, he became a farmer. He was collector of taxes in Hopkinton from 1818 to 1820, and again in 1824; he was a selectman from 1820 to 1823.

Mr. Chase married Mary Morse, of Newbury, Mass. They had children,—Charlotte, born December 30, 1797; Enoch, Jr., born June 25, 1801; Daniel D., born June 6, 1803; Thomas, born May 12, 1805; Hannah, born August 15, 1806; Abner, born April 24, 1808; Ambrose, born February 26, 1810; Jacob, born October 6, 1811; Elbridge G., born July 16, 1813; Sally, born June 2, 1816.

ENOCH J. CHASE, the son of Enoch Chase and Mary Morse, was born in Hopkinton, June 25, 1801. He was a

farmer and lumberman, and lived many years in the Blackwater district, where his son, Harvey Chase, now lives. He also lived a number of years in Concord, and for a time in Wilmot. He was a selectman of Hopkinton in 1843, 1853, and 1854; representative, in 1862 and 1863.

Enoch J. Chase was twice married. His first wife was Sarah H. Holmes, daughter of Dr. Joshua Holmes, of Trenton, N. Y. His second wife was Nancy Johnson, of Salisbury.

By his first wife, Mr. Chase had children,—Lucinda H., born May 27, 1824; Horace J., born October 11, 1825; Mary Jane, born June 17, 1827; Harvey, born April 3, 1829; by his second,—Nancy A., born September 18, 1836; George W., born August 18, 1837; Malinda B., born October 22, 1840.

Enoch J. Chase died October 17, 1879; his second wife, October 28, 1874.

HORACE J. CHASE, the son of Enoch J. Chase and Sarah H. Holmes, was born in Hopkinton, October 11, 1825. He has always resided in Hopkinton; he is a tanner and currier, operating since 1852 at his present place of business. In 1886, Mr. Chase was a selectman of Hopkinton.

In 1850, January 8, Mr. Chase married Mary Ann Dodge, daughter of Stillman Dodge and Sarah Highland, of Hopkinton. They have had children,—Frank S., Edward E., Horace S., Willard H., Arthur D.

HORACE SUMNER CHASE, the son of Horace J. Chase and Mary Ann Dodge, was born in Hopkinton, August 24, 1857. He was educated at New London academy and Acadia college, Nova Scotia. In 1880, he started the *Hopkinton Times*, which was consolidated with the *Kearsarge Independent*, of Warner, in 1885. In July, 1886, he opened the Highland House, Contoocook, which he now conducts.

In 1880, December 23, Mr. Chase married Lillian Florence Spaulding, daughter of Dustin A. Spaulding and Samantha Putney, of Hopkinton. They have one daughter,—Florence N.

HARVEY CHASE, the son of Enoch J. Chase and Sarah H. Holmes, was born in Hopkinton, April 3, 1829. With the exception of nine years in Concord and two in Chiches-

ter, he has always lived in Hopkinton. He is a farmer and lumber dealer. In 1852 and 1853, he was a selectman of Concord, and in 1854, a councilman. In 1879, he was a representative of Hopkinton.

In 1853, March 17, Mr. Chase married Martha R. Bennett, daughter of Charles Bennett and Olive E. Crockett, of Concord. They have had children,—Mary Jane, Georgia Percis, Fred Harvey, Mattie Olive.

THOMAS CHASE, the son of Enoch Chase and Mary Morse, was born in Hopkinton, May 12, 1805. A farmer and hotel keeper by occupation, he lived in Warner twenty years; in Penacook, three years; Troy, N. Y., one year; and has resided many years in Contoocook and vicinity, his present home being with his son-in-law, William E. Mudgett. Mr. Chase kept the Central House in Contoocook for a time. He was collector of taxes in Hopkinton from 1869 to 1871.

Thomas Chase married Mary L. Pierson, daughter of Samuel Pierson and Hannah Clough, of Hopkinton. The following are the names of their children: Laura P., Mary, Otis, Maria, Juliette, Salome.

ORRIN CHASE, the son of Reuben K. Chase and Betsey B. Rion, was born in Hopkinton, March 22, 1843, and has always lived in this town, his home being in Contoocook. He is a laborer upon the railroad. During the late war, he served in Company D, 16th Regiment N. H. V., being mustered in October 24, 1862, and mustered out August 20, 1863.

In 1870, September 3, Mr. Chase married Hattie M. Badger, daughter of E. Sargent Badger and Emily Foster, of Warner. They have children,—Fred J., Harry A., Lena M., Walter B.

GEORGE CHOAT, the son of John T. Choat and Hannah Pearson, was born in Hopkinton, January 5, 1799. His father was born in Newburyport, Mass., July 11, 1768, and had fourteen children. His grandfather was Isaac Choat, born in England. The subject of this sketch was a mason, blacksmith, and farmer, who lived some time in Henniker, Hillsborough, and Andover, Mass., and many years in Hopkinton. He was a militia major two years, but was best

known as a military musician, his skill upon the fife making him locally famous. In company with Jonah Campbell, a famous drummer, he performed at festivals long after the abolition of the old militia system.

Mr. Choat married Betsey Davis, daughter of Abram Davis and Priscilla Currier, of Hopkinton.

They had two children,—Horace L. and Lizzie A.

Mr. Choat died September 13, 1888; his wife, February 8, 1880.

HORACE L. CHOAT, the son of George Choat and Betsey Davis, was born in Henniker, April 20, 1833. He has lived in Henniker three years, in Concord about four and one half years, in Manchester one year, and the rest of his life in Hopkinton. By vocation he is a farmer, and he lives on the spot where his father lived many years, in Stumpfield. In 1886, he was a selectman.

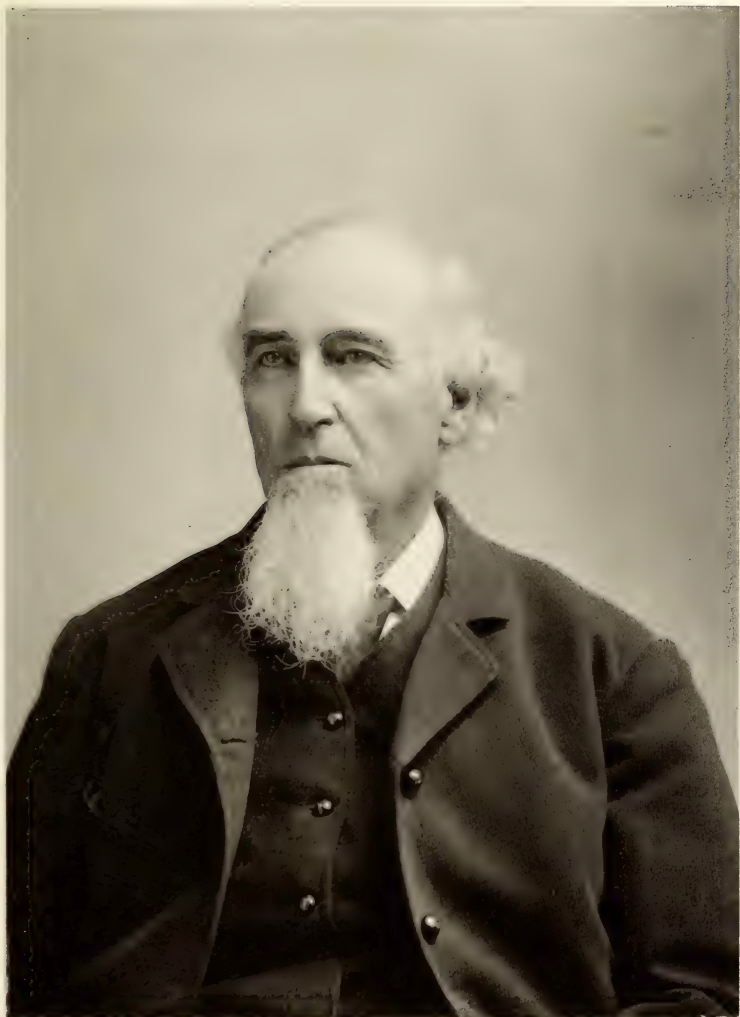
In 1863, December 10, Mr. Choat married Mary E. Meath, daughter of Christopher Meath and Sarah Carr, of Manchester. She having died, November 1, 1882, Mr. Choat married Frances E. Ford, daughter of Cyrus Ford and Hannah H. Rand, of Boston, Mass., December 10, 1883.

SECTION VII.

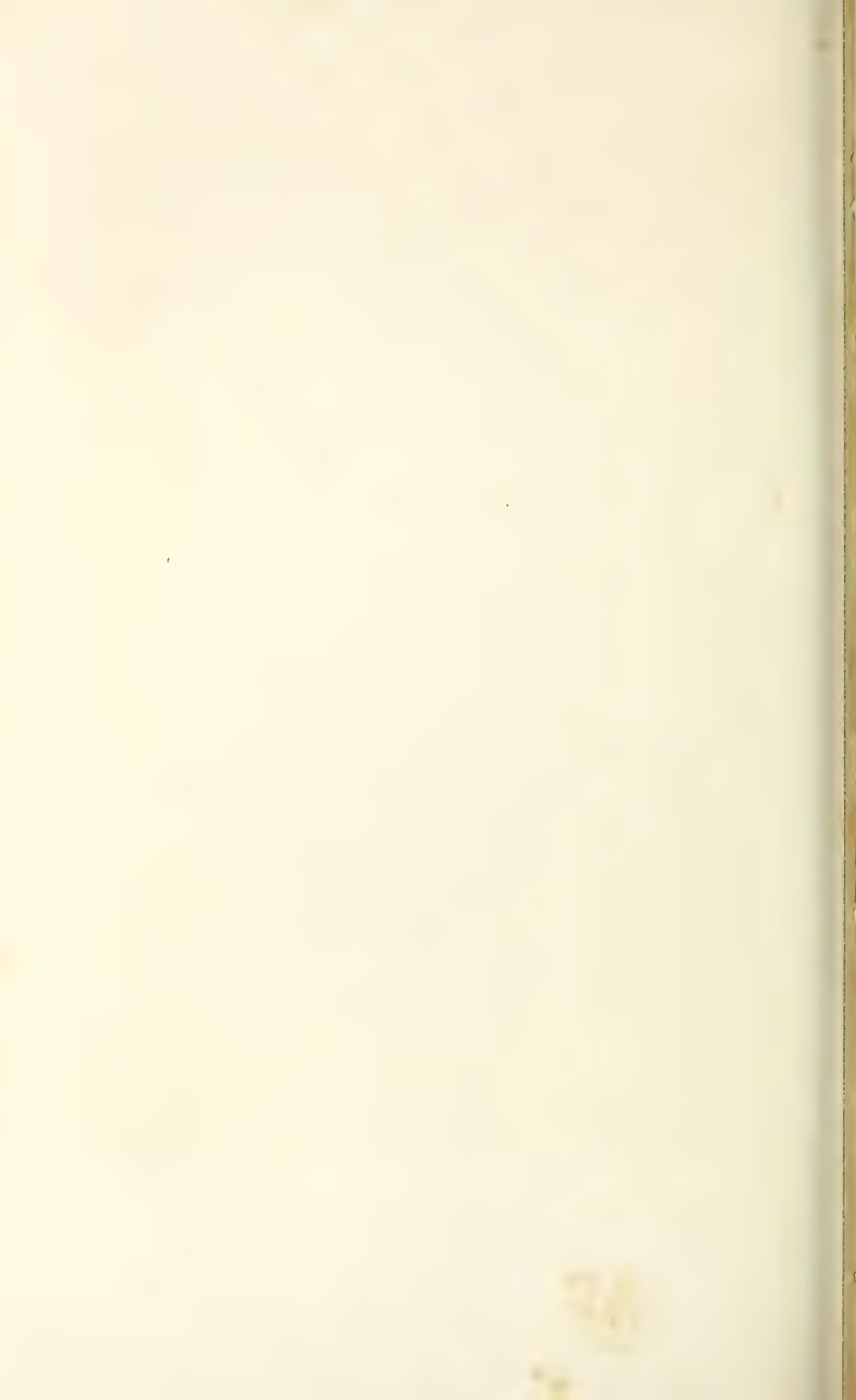
CLARK—CONNOR.

JACOB KNIGHT CLARK, the son of Jacob Clark and Betsey Huse, was born in Hopkinton, April 4, 1812. Excepting six years in Weare, the subject of this sketch has always lived in Hopkinton. His home is in the Hatfield district, where his grandfather, Jacob Clark, from Newbury, Mass., settled. His father, Jacob Clark, Jr., died at 46, and weighed 400 pounds. Jacob K. Clark is a farmer, but has been officially prominent in various ways. In 1830, he was commissioned ensign of the Hopkinton Rifles; in 1831, lieutenant; in 1834, captain. From 1848 to 1850, he was a selectman; in 1854, an assessor or appraiser; in 1851 and 1853, a representative to the General Court.

In 1835, July 19, Captain Clark married Mary Straw,



HORACE L. CHOAT.



daughter of Samuel Straw and Betsey Burbank, of Weare. They had three children,—Helen M., Warren, Ellen T.

Mrs. Clark died December 27, 1873.

With Moses Hoyt, Captain Clark enjoys the distinction of being the first to employ a machine to thresh his grain. The machine was owned by James Colby. The popular prejudice against the innovation was arrested by Hoyt's and Clark's encouragement of its use. Experience showed that it did n't spoil the grain or set the barn on fire, and at length it became a main reliance of all the leading farmers.

WARREN CLARKE, the son of Jacob K. Clarke and Mary Straw, was born in Hopkinton, March 29, 1837. He was educated at Hopkinton academy and at Norwich (Vt.) University, where he graduated in 1857, being the same year lieutenant of the Norwich Cadets. During six months of 1858, he taught military science and mathematics at Mount Pleasant academy, Sing Sing, N. Y., and the same for the same length of time at Randall's School for Boys, Bloomfield, N. J., in 1859. Devoting his attention to the law, he studied with George & Foster, of Concord, and was admitted to the bar in 1862.

Mr. Clarke's home was in Hopkinton till 1863; in Henniker, till 1870; since 1870, in Concord. In 1862 and 1863, he was moderator of Hopkinton town-meeting; from 1861 to 1862, superintending school-committee; three or four years superintending school-committee of Henniker; from 1874 to 1876, judge of probate of Merrimack county; much or all of the time, since 1875, connected with the school-board of Concord; since 1888, post-master of Concord.

Mr. Clarke married Fannie S. Otis, daughter of Alfred Otis and Sophia Worthington, of Colchester, Ct.

JOHN CLEMENT, the first physician in Hopkinton, came to this town from the vicinity of Haverhill, Mass. The site of his first home is on Putney's hill, a few rods south of the old cemetery, on the opposite side of the road. It is indicated by a slight depression and a quantity of stones. In the course of time, Dr. Clement, in company with a son, built a large, two-storied farm-house on the road leading from Gage's hill to West Hopkinton, a little north-west of his first residence. This house was taken down years ago. Dr. Clement seems to have been a popular physician, as his

practice extended to as many as fourteen towns. He is said to have been socially genial and mirthful.

His wife, Molly, was probably from Salisbury, Mass. They had sons,—John, Timothy, Phineas, Benjamin, James; and daughters,—Ruth, Polly, Sally, Betsey.

Dr. Clement died November 20, 1804, aged 61; his wife, February 12, 1817, aged 72. Their remains lie in the Putney's Hill cemetery.

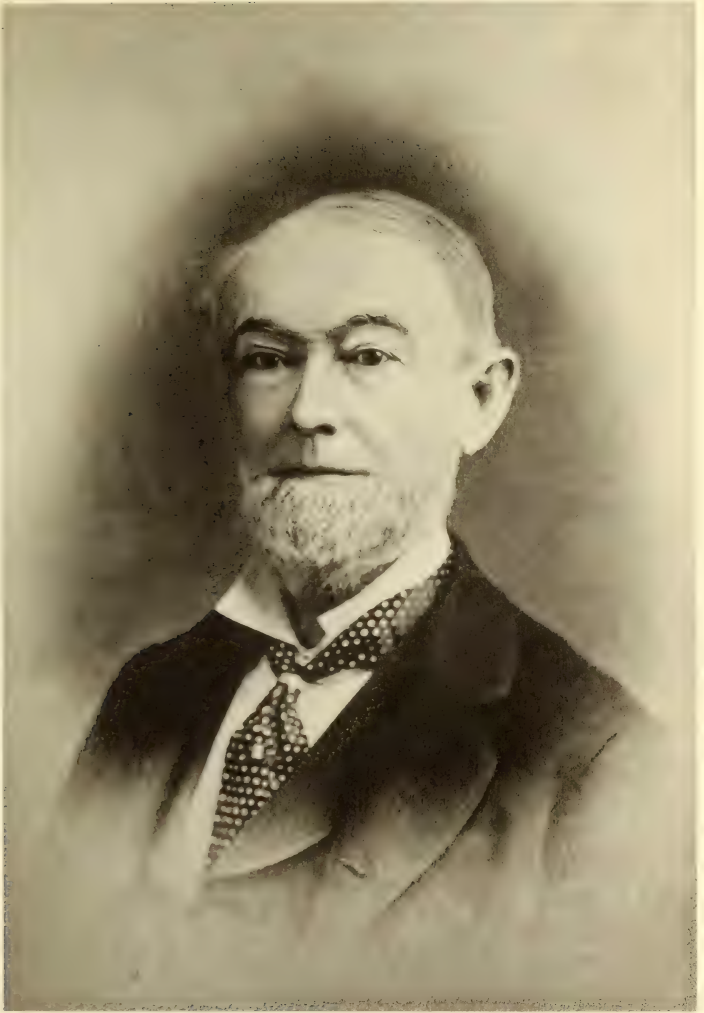
PHINEAS CLOUGH, the son of James and Ruth Clough, was born July 28, 1783, in Hopkinton, where he resided till his death. He lived many years where his grandson, M. Tenny Clough, now resides. In early life, he learned the trade of a carpenter, but spent most of his life on the farm. He was much occupied in public affairs, and was often called to settle estates or assume the guardianship of minor children. He was also a surveyor of land. In 1829 and 1830, Mr. Clough was a representative to the General Court; from 1823 to 1825, and again in 1835 and 1836, he was a selectman; in 1850, a member of the state constitutional convention.

In 1811, February 3, Phineas Clough married Judith Currier, daughter of Daniel and Abigail Currier, of Warner. They had children,—Willard, Moses T., Daniel C., Maria J., Stephen.

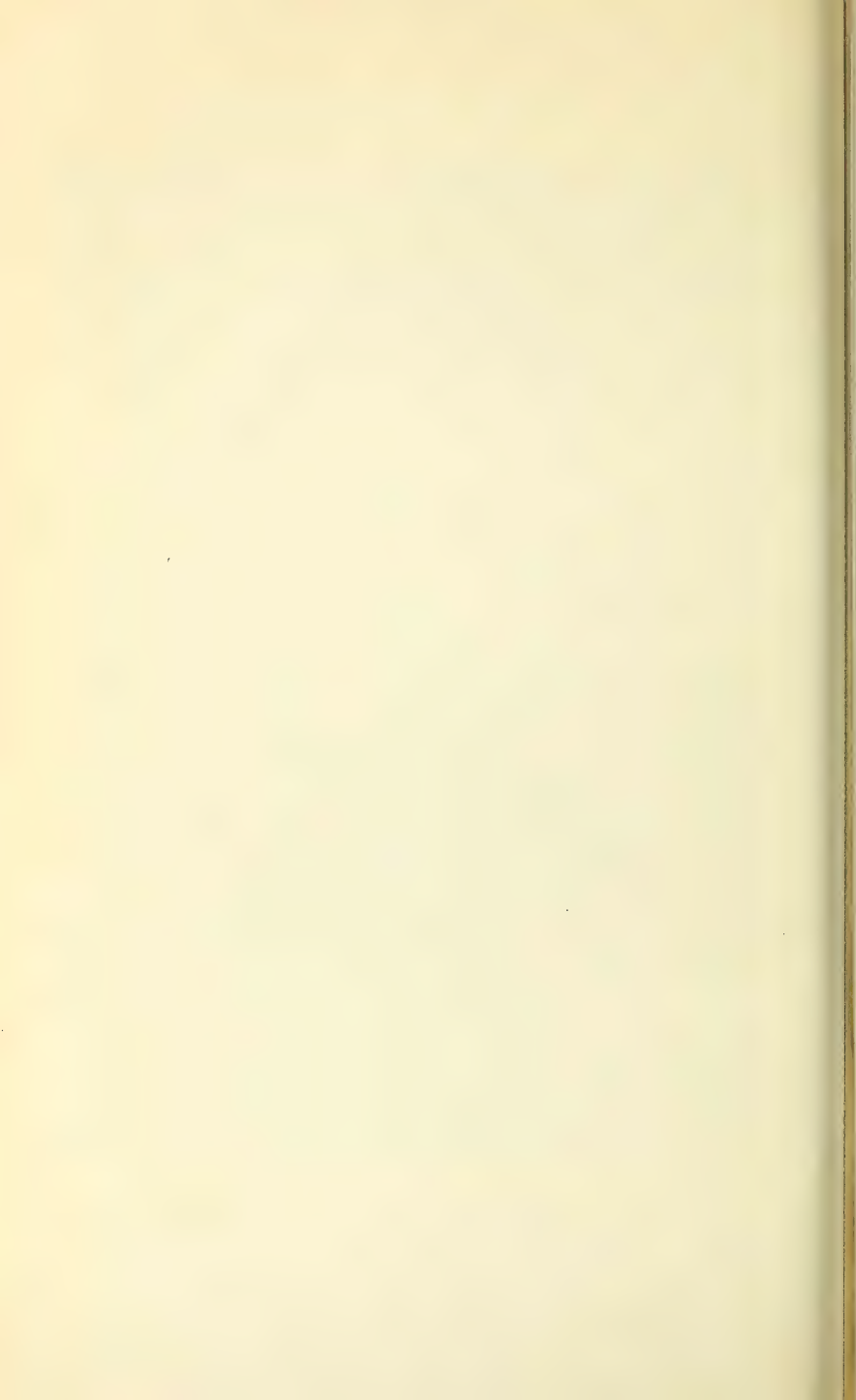
Phineas Clough died July 12, 1866; his wife, September 3, 1868.

MOSES TENNY CLOUGH, the son of Phineas Clough and Judith Currier, was born in Hopkinton, November 22, 1814. In early life, he attended the school of Master John O. Ballard, but on the opening of Hopkinton academy he improved the opportunities of that institution. In 1830, he entered Dartmouth college, graduating in 1834. Seeking a knowledge of law, he entered the office of Eliphalet Pearson, at Ticonderoga, N. Y., and subsequently that of James J. Stevens, of Albany, N. Y. Being admitted to the bar in 1838, he located in Ticonderoga, where he resided till 1857, and then moved to Troy, N. Y., his present place of residence.

Mr. Clough has been supervisor of Ticonderoga one year, assessor one year, post-master from 1845 to 1849, supreme court commissioner four years, master in chancery five years,



MOSES TENNEY CLOUGH.



and district-attorney of Essex county, New York, from September, 1844, to January, 1851. In 1847, when the office of district-attorney became elective in New York, Mr. Clough, though a Democrat in politics, was chosen in a county strongly in the majority of his political opponents. In 1851, he refused a renomination. He was at one time a director of the Commercial Bank, at Whitehall, N. Y.

WILLIAM CLOUGH, from whom Cloughville receives its name, was a native of Hopkinton. He once lived near or on Mt. Kearsarge, where he owned 1,600 acres of land. He was a bridge-builder, who is said to have constructed a number of bridges across the Contoocook river. He was also a farmer.

He married Mary Couch, daughter of Benjamin Couch, of Boscawen. Her mother's maiden name was Heath. William Clough had children,—Rachel, James Stark, Phineas, Benjamin C., William, Charles F.

PHINEAS CLOUGH, the son of William Clough and Mary Couch, was born in Hopkinton, February 18, 1811, and has lived most of his life in this town. He is a farmer and carpenter. He has shown an aptitude for compounding remedies, some of which have secured more or less local reputation. He is popularly known as Dr. Clough. He has been many years a justice of the peace.

Dr. Clough married Abigail Beck, the daughter of Clement Beck, of Hopkinton; he has two daughters living,—Victoria, Jenny Lind.

BENJAMIN C. CLOUGH, the son of William Clough and Mary Couch, was born in Hopkinton, February 20, 1815, and has always lived in this town. He is a farmer, and one of the wealthiest of his class. He has never married.

CHARLES F. CLOUGH, the son of William Clough and Mary Couch, was born in Hopkinton, November 9, 1821, and has always lived in this town. He is a farmer and mechanic. In militia days, he was a staff-officer of the 40th Regiment, being commissioned a major in 1849, and a lieutenant-colonel in 1850.

Charles F. Clough married Mary J. Hardy, daughter of Joseph Hardy and Eliza Chase, of Warner. They had

children,—Joseph S., Sylvia E., Mary E., Maria R., Flora E., Charles E., Nancy E., Josie E.

Mrs. Clough died nearly eighteen years ago.

GILMAN CLOUGH, the son of David Clough and Hannah Winslow, was born in Bow, October 26, 1801. In 1818, he came to Hopkinton. He attended the school of Master John O. Ballard, and at length became a teacher of common schools. He taught numerous terms in Contoocook and other parts of the town. He was also a cooper. He continued to reside in Hopkinton till his death, February 23, 1889.

In 1822, November 28, Mr. Clough married Melinda French Bickford, daughter of Samuel Bickford and Ruth Howe, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Henrietta Adelia, born June 24, 1824; Alfred Winslow, born April 10, 1829; Horatio Edson, born March 15, 1835; Fitz Edgar, born January 15, 1839.

Gilman Clough married a second wife September 7, 1857; she was Mrs. Elvira Wallingford (Hildreth) Silver.

MOSES COLBY, the son of James Bryant Colby and Susanna Story, was born in New London, December 31, 1796. In February, 1797, his father moving to Hopkinton, Moses was brought in his mother's arms, riding on an ox-sled, to the homestead of his grandfather, Anthony Colby, the spot where now lives Melvin Colby, on Beech hill. Moses Colby was a farmer, who had considerable local prominence. He was a captain of militia. In 1844, he was chosen a representative to the General Court, in opposition to the railroad interest in the controversy then prevailing.

In 1820, December 28, he married Elsie Abbott, daughter of Moses Abbott and Mary Batchelder, of Concord. They had children,—John Gilman, born November 21, 1821; Mary Eliza, born June 30, 1823; George Herrick, born June 22, 1825; Melvin, born June 20, 1828; Sewell Gage, born April 17, 1835.

Moses Colby died January 28, 1876; his wife, December 3, 1882.

Anthony Colby, the grandfather of Moses, is said to have been the thirteenth settler in Hopkinton, coming from the vicinity of Newbury, Mass. He was the grandfather of Gov. Anthony Colby, of New London.

MELVIN COLBY, the son of Moses Colby and Elsie Abbott, was born in Hopkinton, June 20, 1828, and has always resided on the Anthony Colby homestead in this town. He is a farmer and painter. He has frequently been prominent as a musician. He has served as leader of the Congregational Church choir, and was leader of the Hopkinton Cornet Band at its organization in 1859.

In 1852, September 8, he married Hannah Paige Edmunds, daughter of Horace Edmunds and Bridget Whipple Cilley, of Hopkinton. They have had children,—Ellen Hazeltine and Helen Hamilton (twins), Sarah Belle, Charles Carroll, Melvin Crawford, Hannah Paige, Fred Harvey, Arthur Putnam, Mary Atkins, Melvin Forrest.

ISAAC COLBY, a former physician of Hopkinton, is said to have come here from Bradford, about 1825, and, about 1849, to have gone to Salem, Mass. He afterwards returned to Concord, where he died. While in Hopkinton, he practised allopathy; subsequently, he adopted homœopathy. He did much to improve the appearance of Hopkinton village, being specially instrumental in setting the present row of elms within the Main street and running from the town-house to the Baptist church.

Dr. Colby married Abigail Chase, sister of the late Hon. Salmon P. Chase. They had a number of children that died young.

WILLIAM COLBY, the son of William Colby and Mary Darling Hildreth, was born in Hopkinton, November 30, 1809. His father lived on Beech hill, on the westerly slope, where now live Messrs. Waldron and Gleason. William Colby, being born in the old militia days, was in childhood and youth subject to all the exciting influences to which the younger generation of his time paid specially enthusiastic attention. Young Colby doubtless was unusually impressed by the frequent display of soldiery of his early years. Becoming of military age, and legally competent to train, he rose to be one of the most notable martial characters of his native town. He was at one time captain of the Hopkinton Rifles, and afterwards commander of the Coldwater Phalanx, both military companies independently organized and thoroughly uniformed. He was also once colonel of the 40th Regiment of New Hampshire militia.

Colonel Colby was also one of the original Amoskeag Veterans. He was a very efficient officer of drill, perhaps the best the town ever raised. When the arrangements were made for an old-fashioned training on the Fourth of July, 1881, Col. William Colby was selected commander of the day, and upon the attempted assassination of the President, the proposed training being suspended, he was chosen one of a committee of citizens to arrange for observances in accordance with the ultimate facts in the president's case. During most of Colonel Colby's life, he was a Hopkinton farmer. He was once master of a river boat plying in the carrying trade between Concord and Boston before the time of railroads, and when canals were in operation in this state and Massachusetts, and later a freight conductor on the Boston & Providence Railroad. He was at one time a steward in the asylum for the insane at Concord, and for a number of years deputy sheriff of Merrimack county. He was twice doorkeeper of the state senate.

In 1837, July 9, William Colby married Eliza Barret, daughter of Eleazer Barret and Olive Emerson, of Nashua. They had no children.

Residing in Hopkinton many years previously to his death, Colonel Colby eventually moved from Beech hill to the village, where his widow now resides, and where he died September 4, 1881. His funeral occurred on the sixth day of the month, being remarkable on account of its similarity to the dark day of May 19, 1780. He was buried from St. Andrew's Episcopal church, which was lighted for the funeral service.

EDWIN S. COLLER, the present pastor of the M. E. church in Contoocook, was born in Northfield, Mass., April 27, 1859, being a son of Aaron Collier and Mary E. Gifford. Since the age of eleven years, he has resided in Greenfield and Athol, Mass., Woonsocket, R. I., Brockton, Mass., Peterborough and South Acworth, N. H. The present is his second year at Contoocook.

In 1887, November 24, Mr. Collier married Hattie B. Wardwell, daughter of Oliver N. Wardwell and Augusta M. Wilson, of Jamaica, Vt. One child, Ethel C., is the offspring of this union.

DAVID O. COLLINS, son of Timothy Collins and Jane Osgood, was born in South Hampton, May 28, 1805.

While the subject of this sketch was an infant, his father moved his family to Amesbury, Mass., where David O. resided till he attained to manhood. In his earlier life, David O. Collins worked in the woollen manufactories of Salisbury and Amesbury, but, having aspirations toward the medical profession, he at length entered the office of Dr. Towle, an allopathic physician of Amesbury, and pursued study until he attained a proficiency equal to that of most of the young practitioners of his time. Then he became interested in the system of Dr. Samuel Thompson, whose practice was highly favored by many people at that time, and adopted it. In the year 1842, he opened an office in Manchester, in partnership with Dr. John Russel. Subsequently he practised in company with Dr. J. M. Hawks, now of Florida, and to whom he sold out his interest in 1849 and moved to Hopkinton village. His patronage becoming located more in that direction, he soon moved to Contoocook, where he continued in active practice till age and failing health prevented him. In the year 1879, he moved to Providence, R. I., where he now resides with his only son and living child.

Dr. Collins has been three times married. His first wife was Nancy S. Crown, whom he married in February, 1826. She was a daughter of Joseph Crown and Hannah Worthen, of Amesbury. She died August 2, 1834. Three daughters were the result of this union. Their names were Nancy J., Nancy C., and Mary J.

The second wife of Dr. Collins was Achsah A. Moores, of Deerfield, N. H., whom he married October 2, 1835. She was a daughter of John Moores and Hannah Dearborn. She died September 7, 1864, leaving a son, David S.

For a third wife, Dr. Collins married Susan E. Smith, daughter of Bimsley Smith and Mary Hinsman, of Ipswich, Mass. She died September 26, 1879.

CHARLES J. CONNER, the son of Samuel Conner and Mary Creighton, was born in Sanbornton, April 22, 1816. In early life, he attended school at Exeter. He lived in Sanbornton forty years, in Concord twenty-five, and has since resided in Hopkinton. He is a merchant by calling. He was fifteen years a deputy sheriff in Belknap and Merrimack counties, and two years a collector of taxes in Sanbornton. Mr. Conner is a lineal descendant of Dr. James O'Connor, a surgeon of the Revolutionary army.

In 1838, September 5, he married Mahala Ingalls, daughter of Jesse Ingalls and Hannah Chase, of Sanbornton. They had children,—Estelle P., Vianna A., Jerome B.

JAMES M. CONNOR, the son of James Connor and Lydia Kimball, was born in Henniker, August 21, 1828. When about three years old, he came to Hopkinton, where he has since resided. He is an enterprising and prosperous farmer. In 1864 and 1865, the subject of this sketch was a selectman of the town. In 1886, he was a candidate of the Democratic party for state senator. Mr. Connor is a frequent contributor to agricultural papers. He was the originator of the Granite State Dairyman's Association, and has been its president since its organization. He is a prominent member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry; has been master of the county Pomona Grange, and an official of the State Grange. He is one of the trustees of the New Hampshire Patrons' Fire Insurance Company. He was two years the president of the Kearsarge Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

In 1859, December 20, Mr. Connor married Judith M. Putney, daughter of Ira A. Putney and Hannah Muzzy, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Maria P., Carrie J., Charles H., and Grace E.

Mrs. Connor died May 9, 1877, and on September 6, 1881, Mr. Connor married Catharine S. (Hoyt) Watson, daughter of Joseph G. Hoyt and Catharine C. Parmelee, of Warner.

SECTION VIII.

COPPS—CUTLER.

MOSES COPPS, the son of John Copps and Sarah Pollard, was born in Plaistow, November 6, 1777. In the course of his life, he resided in Portsmouth, Haverhill, Mass., and Hopkinton, where he died in March, 1863. He was a shoemaker and farmer. He was a deputy sheriff of Plaistow, a selectman, and a lieutenant of militia.

In 1804, October 2, Moses Copps married Mary George, daughter of Maj. Amos George and Sarah Greene, of Haver-

hill, Mass. They had children,—Emeline A., Sarah J., Abigail, Mary A., Elizabeth, Rufus P., Harriet B., Ellen M., Florantha A., Myra F.

RUFUS P. COPPS, the son of Moses Copps and Mary George, was born in Plaistow, January 13, 1818. At two years of age he moved to Haverhill, Mass.; he then spent a year in Dunbarton; he next moved to Hopkinton, where he has resided since, excepting two years in Amesbury, Mass., and Bethlehem, N. Y. He was educated at Hopkinton academy, and is a school-teacher and farmer by calling. His present home is at West Hopkinton, on "Silver Farm," where he devotes himself exclusively to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Copps has had repeated civil promotions. He was a selectman of Hopkinton in 1856, 1857, and 1858. He was representative to the General Court in 1862 and 1863. In military life, he has been distinguished. He was made adjutant of the 40th Regiment of New Hampshire militia in 1845; major, in 1846; lieutenant-colonel, in 1847; colonel, in 1848.

In 1843, September, Rufus P. Copps married Melissa Flanders, daughter of Nathaniel Flanders and Betsey Wright, of Hopkinton.

EBEN CORLISS, one of the oldest citizens of this town, was born in Alexandria, April 14, 1800, being a son of George and Sarah Corliss. He is a cooper and farmer. In militia days he was a drummer. In the course of his life he has lived in Grafton, Bristol, Boscawen, and Concord. He has lived in Hopkinton since 1858. Of late years he has lived with his son, Elbridge G., in Contoocook.

Eben Corliss married Sarah Ladd, of Alexandria. Besides two children dying in infancy, they had daughters,—Anna and Nancy; and sons,—Elbridge G., Charles H., and James.

JACOB CRAM, M. A., son of Col. Jonathan and Mary (Cram) Cram, was born October 12, 1762; graduated at Dartmouth college, 1782; studied for the ministry with Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D. D., of Franklin, Mass.; ordained pastor at Hopkinton, February 25, 1789; dismissed January 6, 1792; became a missionary to the Stockbridge (Mass.) Indians, and others in New York; afterwards re-

moved to Exeter, N. H., and died there December 21, 1853. He married Mary, daughter of General Poor, of the Revolutionary army, at Exeter, September 13, 1804.

HENRY HAMDON CROWELL, the son of Albert Crowell and Lydia Livermore, was born in Hopkinton, July 9, 1834. He was educated in the common schools, and became a wood and lumber dealer, owning a saw-mill in the Farrington district. Mr. Crowell has frequently held offices of trust. From 1868 to 1870, and in 1874 and 1875, he was a select-man; in 1876 and 1877, a representative to the General Court; from 1878 to 1880, a collector of taxes; in 1870, he was made a justice of the peace. From August 27, 1862, till the close of the war, he was in the Union army; he served in Company E, 1st Regiment of U. S. Sharpshooters, till January 30, 1865, when he was transferred to Company H, 5th Regiment N. H. V.

In 1858, November 30, Mr. Crowell married Lucinda Maria Currier, daughter of Benjamin and Martha Currier, of Concord. They had four children,—Martha Etta, George Henry, Lewis Albert Galen, Frank E.

Mrs. Crowell having died, Mr. Crowell married for a second wife, Melinda J. Burroughs, of Bow. She was the daughter of Alfred A. and Maria Burroughs. This marriage occurred November 15, 1876. A daughter, Lilian Livermore, is the offspring of this marriage.

GEORGE E. CROWELL, the son of Nathaniel Crowell and Esther Stone Day, was born in Manchester, Mass., September 29, 1834. When but two years old, the subject of this sketch came to Concord with his father and remained six years; then, for twenty-four years, he resided in Hopkinton, attending school on Beech hill, where his father lived, a portion of the time. He then moved to Brattleborough, Vt., where he took possession of *The Household*, a family periodical, which he now conducts.

In 1872, March 14, Mr. Crowell married Mary Louisa Spencer, of Brattleborough, and the daughter of Elijah Spencer and Louisa Metcalf, by whom he has had children,—Christie B., Herbert S., Frank J., Esther L., Ralph W.

JOHN CURRIER, an early physician of Hopkinton, is said to have come here from Newbury, Mass., as early as 1779,





DR. STEPHEN CURRIER.

and to have married Sarah Clement on the 19th of March, 1781. He died in 1808, aged 52. In early life, he solicited a surgeon's position of the captain of a privateer designed to make reprisals upon the British during the Revolution. "What can you do?" asked the captain. "I can cut a man's head off and put on a wooden one that's better than yours is," was the answer. "You are just the man I want," said the captain.

EDMUND CURRIER, an early physician of Hopkinton, died in 1811, aged about 44. His ancestry belonged in Salem. He married Betsey (Stanley) Alcock, daughter of Samuel Stanley, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Amos, Edmund, David Carlton, Trueworthy Gilman, Ebenezer Bronson, Ariel Stillman. Edmund Currier, the son, was a clock-maker, and Ebenezer Bronson Currier was a piano-maker.

DAVID C. CURRIER, the son of Dr. Edmund Currier and Betsey (Stanley) Alcock, was born in 1784. He lived many years or all of his life in Hopkinton. He was a harness-maker and farmer. In the War of 1812, he served in Capt. Jonathan Bean's company, in Lieut. Col. Nat. Fisk's regiment, at Portsmouth, enlisting for a service of ninety days from September 11, 1814.

Mr. Currier married Dolly Campbell, daughter of Phineas Campbell, of Henniker. They had children,—Lozaro, Susan V., Laura E., Susan V., Eliza.

Mr. Currier died October 10, 1864; his wife, November 2, 1876.

LOZARO CURRIER, the son of David Carlton Currier and Dolly Campbell, was born in Hopkinton, January 10, 1820, and has always resided in Hopkinton. He is a farmer and shoemaker. In militia days, he was a martial musician.

His wife was Anna Anderson, of Hopkinton. Their children are,—Ella Anna, Lizzie Deane, Willie Anderson, Mary Eliza.

STEPHEN CURRIER, one of the early physicians of Hopkinton, was born in the vicinity of Salisbury, Mass., June 11, 1775, being a son of John Currier and Sarah Clarke. When the subject of this sketch was a mere child, his father moved to this town, actually cutting a road through the

wilderness in the western part of Hopkinton, to enable him to reach his destined location in the present Stumpfield district. Stephen Currier, seeking an education, became the pupil of John Osgood Ballard, of Warner, afterwards of Hopkinton. He taught school a number of terms in Warner and Hopkinton. Seeking a knowledge of medicine, he studied with Dr. Robert Fuller, of Milford. Locating in Hopkinton, he became a popular physician with a widely extended practice. He was obliged to keep four or five horses, and his patronage sometimes came from points as far away as Lowell, Mass. In his old age, he received patients at his house. His active practice extended over a period of more than forty years. Dr. Currier evinced considerable originality in practice. He concocted a specific, the ingredients of which remained a secret with him till death. That it bore a reputation we may know from the fact that others tried to imitate it. It has been said the late Dr. Cyril C. Tyler discovered the nearest approach to the original remedy.

In 1809, March 20, Dr. Currier married Lucy Story, daughter of Capt. Thomas Story and Lois Currier, of Hopkinton. They had the following children: Mary, John Darwin, Hillard Loveren, George Washington, and Robert Barclay. The two younger children are living at present, the latter in New York city.

Dr. Stephen Currier died March 23, 1862; his wife, September 4, 1872.

The house of Dr. Currier, in Hopkinton village, is now occupied by his youngest son, Robert Barclay, as a summer residence. The edifice has been much remodelled.

JOHN DARWIN CURRIER, the son of Dr. Stephen Currier and Lucy Story, was born in Hopkinton about the year 1810. In early manhood, he devoted himself to mercantile pursuits, being a merchant's clerk, at first in Hopkinton, afterwards in Salem, Mass. An ill condition of health induced him to go to sea, and he went as supercargo on several voyages to the west coast of Africa. His first voyage was in the brig *Sciot*. He took out a "protection," the record of which is as follows:

No. 915. John Darwin Currier; born in Hopkinton, N. H.; Age, 24; Height, 5 feet 6½ inches; Complexion, fair; Hair, dark.

The *Seiot* sailed on the 8th of February, 1835, and on the coast of Africa Mr. Currier established a factory at Ambrig, in the place of one previously burned, and traded principally in ivory. In the course of time, he visited many localities on the African coast, bringing home mementos of his travels, native gold jewelry, and skins of animals being prominent curiosities. The main object of these travels seems to have been the establishment of factories or trading stations. On one of his return voyages, Mr. Currier, being on friendly terms with the African king of the Island of St. Thomas, took home the king's son, Jose de Castro by name, who, being well pleased with his newly found friends and privileges in Hopkinton, returned to St. Thomas and secured the permission of his father to reside, for the purpose of an education, in the United States. Dr. Stephen Currier assumed guardianship of the lad, and was notified of his ward's departure for his new American home. All knowledge of the boy ended here. The slave-trade was then very active upon the west coast of Africa, and it was assumed that the boy was betrayed and sold into slavery.

John Darwin Currier suffered extremely in consequence of the African climate, which appears to have terminated his life. He died on the 14th of June, 1837, on board the bark *Active*, of Salem, while she was cruising near St. Thomas.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CURRIER, the son of Dr. Stephen Currier and Lucy Story, was born in Hopkinton, February 28, 1816. In early life, he evinced an aptness for intellectual pursuits, and became a pupil of Master John O. Ballard, and improved the opportunities implied in the existence of Hopkinton academy. In early manhood, he taught a number of schools, one in Concord, and, being at length married, he concluded that his days of teaching were past. However, his services were still in demand, and with very slight exceptions, he continued a teacher some part of each year for a period of about thirty years, being one of the most successful instructors in the town. He was also a member of the superintending school-committee from 1844 to 1849. He was also a selectman in 1856 and 1857.

In 1842, December 14, Mr. Currier married Hannah Flanders, daughter of Philip Flanders and Sarah Smith, of Hopkinton. They had six children,—Mary Ann, Lucy

Sarah, John Darwin, Robert Barclay, Katie Eloisa, and Hester Eliza. Upon marriage, Mr. Currier located on a farm now owned by Horace G. Chase, between Beech and Putney's hills, about half a mile from Hopkinton village. A few years ago, he moved to his present residence in the village.

ROBERT BARCLAY CURRIER, the son of Dr. Stephen Currier and Lucy Story, was born in Hopkinton in 1820. In 1839, he went to Methuen, Mass.; in 1841, to New York city, where he now resides. He is a merchant. He has been many years a vestryman of the Anthon Memorial church in New York city. He has been inspector of the Indian department. In June, 1851, he married Eliza Margaret Winans, daughter of William Wanton Winans, and Eliza Rebecca Webb, of New York city. They have children,—Ella Louisa, Florence Josephine. In summer, Mr. Currier occupies the remodelled former residence of his father, Dr. Currier, in Hopkinton village.

JOHN CURRIER, the son of Amos Currier and Mary Sargent, was born in Hopkinton, August 12, 1802. He always lived in Hopkinton, following the occupation of a farmer, his home being in the Stumpfield district, where his son, John F. Currier, now lives. He was a selectman of Hopkinton in 1844 and 1845. For many years previously to his death, he was a deacon of the First Baptist church.

In 1823, Mr. Currier married Mary Morgan, of Hopkinton, and the daughter of Nathan Morgan and Mary Emerson. They had children,—Celestia E., Rosetta C., Mary L., and John F.

Dea. John Currier died July 6, 1886; his wife, June 18, 1884.

JOHN FRANCIS CURRIER, the son of John Currier and Mary Morgan, was born in Hopkinton, November 16, 1839. He was educated at Hopkinton academy, and is a farmer by occupation, his home being where his father formerly resided. In 1874 and 1875, he was a representative to the General Court. In 1875, he was chosen an assessor or appraiser.

In 1861, April 7, Mr. Currier married Ellen H. Putney, of Hopkinton, and a daughter of Ira A. Putney and Han-

nah Muzzey. They have children,—Mary M., Charles C., John, True P.

CHARLES C. CURRIER, the son of Amos Currier and Mary Sargent, was born in Hopkinton, February 7, 1805. When ten years of age, he was bereaved of his father and went to live with his brother-in-law, Jonathan Jones, at Kast's hill, at West Hopkinton. In his youth, he enjoyed such advantages as then commonly fell to the lot of the farmer's boy, but, arrived at manhood, he went to Boston, Mass., and worked in a drug store for a Mr. Henshaw. This was in 1826. He soon left the drug business, and engaged work in a West India goods store, kept by Pierce & Goodnow. In the course of about two years, by the assistance of his employers, he formed a partnership with a cousin, Cyrus Chase, and opened a store in Salem, Mass. In 1830, he purchased an interest in the schooner *Rebecca*, and became a trader with the West Indies. His first ventures were successful, but later ones were unprofitable, and in May, 1834, he sailed as a supercargo for a voyage of seven months. The next year he sailed for Calcutta as the representative of David Pingree, to purchase hides, cloths, gums, etc., and ship them to this country. In 1836, he spent a part of the year in Madras. Returning to Calcutta, he travelled nearly a thousand miles on the river Ganges into the heart of the country. In 1839, he went to Singapore, stopping on his return at the island of Penang, where he entered into new business relations in the firm of Reverly & Co. In 1840, his partner, Mr. Reverly, was lost at sea under such conditions of bequest that the business and profits of the firm passed to Mr. Currier. The business increased until it employed from three to five vessels, and then Mr. Currier's old friend, David Pingree, began to send to Penang, and the enterprise was very much enlarged. When American interests became sufficiently identified at Penang, Mr. Currier was made the first consul. While at Penang, in consequence of a personal service to a Danish colony in the Nicobar Islands, he received the present of a gold snuff-box, bearing the royal emblem, from the king of Denmark. In 1859, suffering from asthma, Mr. Currier returned to the United States. In March, the next year, a sudden illness caused his death on the 13th. He died at the house of his brother, John Currier, in the Stumpfield

district, leaving a large fortune to be divided among his relatives.

The foregoing is mainly condensed from a sketch published in the "History of Merrimack and Belknap Counties."

ERASTUS E. CURRIER, the son of Amos Currier and Fanny Patterson, was born in Hopkinton, August 11, 1816. Excepting about a year in Henniker, he has lived continuously in Hopkinton, his home being in Contoocook. He is a farmer and manufacturer of lumber. He was six years a captain of militia.

Captain Currier married Lucy A. Morrill, daughter of Joseph Morrill and Parmela Martin, of Hopkinton. She died June 3, 1884. There were three children born of this marriage,—George Alonzo, George Alvaro, Amos H.

AMOS H. CURRIER, the son of Erastus E. Currier and Lucy H. Morrill, was born in Hopkinton, Oct. 8, 1848, his father residing in Contoocook. He attended Contoocook academy. With the exception of one year in Danbury and one in Littleton, he has always resided in Contoocook. Since 1872, he has been railroad station agent, express agent, and telegraph operator. He has become post-master the present year.

In 1879, November 27, Mr. Currier married Mary S. (Nichols) Danforth, the daughter of David S. Nichols and Mary S. Story, of Hopkinton.

ALONZO CURRIER, the son of Amos Currier and Fanny Patterson, was born in Hopkinton, June 6, 1821, and has always lived in this town. He is a farmer and mechanic. In militia days he was a lieutenant and a captain, six years in all. His wife was Emily Merrill, daughter of Isaac Merrill, of Hopkinton. They have had children,—Abby S., Nettie I.

SAMUEL CURTICE, the son of John Curtice and Mildred Gibson, was born in Windsor, April 3, 1813. In the course of his life he has resided in Dedham, Mass., and in Lempster. He came to Contoocook in 1860. He is a farmer. He has been a steward of the M. E. church.

In 1841, March 18, Mr. Curtice married Lenora Sweat, daughter of John Sweat and Mary Preston, of Windsor. They have children,—Grosvenor Austin, Lenora Arvilla, Mary Vilona.

GROVENOR AUSTIN CURTICE, the son of Samuel Curtice and Leonora Sweat, was born in Lempster, March 31, 1842. He attended school at Henniker and Hopkinton academies. From 1845 to 1861, he resided in Windsor; since 1861, in Contoocook, where he pursues the vocation of a merchant in the firm of Curtice, Rand & Co.

In 1862, August 14, Mr. Curtice enlisted as a private of the 7th Regiment N. H. V., and was mustered into Company D on the 21st of the same month. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, being wounded at Fort Wagner. He was promoted to sergeant, orderly, and finally to captain. At Fort Fisher he captured a rebel captain and several of his men.

Captain Curtice has frequently held offices of public trust. In 1867 and 1868, he was town-clerk, the latter year being also one of the superintending school-committee; from 1869 to 1871, town treasurer, being also post-master of Contoocook at the same time, and again treasurer from 1874 to 1878, being also representative in 1875 and 1877. In 1878, he was a supervisor of the check-list. In 1880, he was elected state senator for the term of two years, and in 1883 he was a member of the executive council.

In 1866, Captain Curtice married Sara Augusta Johnson, daughter of Joshua Johnson and Clara A. Patterson, of Hopkinton, on the 14th of August. Mrs. Curtice died July 4, 1869, and April 18, 1876, Captain Curtice married Augusta Wilson, daughter of Robert Wilson and Lucinda Huse, of Hopkinton.

HIRAM CUTLER, the son of Nathan Cutler and Mary Moore, was born in Industry, Me., February 21, 1822. He resided in Industry, till 1845, and in Lowell, Mass., till 1848. Since 1848, he has resided in Hopkinton, though spending six months in California. During the late war, he served in Company B, 2d Regiment N. H. V., being mustered in on September 17, 1861, and discharged on account of wounds December 14, 1862. He afterwards served as a corporal in Company A, 18th Regiment N. H. V., being mustered in September 13, 1864, and mustered out June 10, 1865. In 1847, Mr. Cutler married Rhoda (Darling) Taisey, of Lowell, Mass. Mr. Cutler is a farmer and carpenter.

SECTION IX.

DANFORTH—DWINELLS.

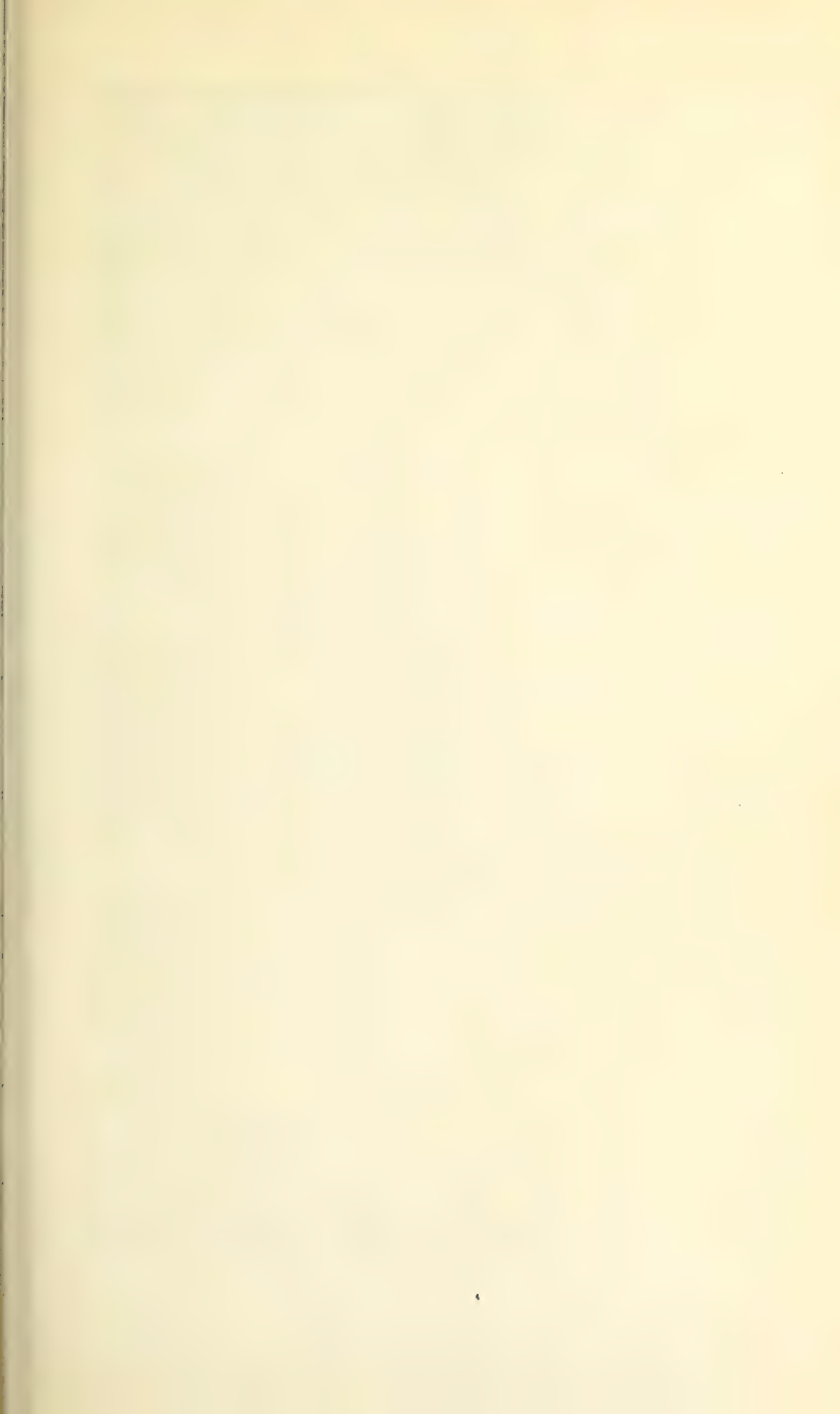
ENOCH DANFORTH, the son of Edmund Danforth and Rhoda Clough, was born in Boscawen, May 4, 1824. Mr. Danforth is a blacksmith by trade and a farmer by occupation. In 1862, he went to California, where he resided till 1872, since then residing in Hopkinton. Before going to California, he kept a hotel for a time in Contoocook.

In 1879 and 1880, Mr. Danforth was a selectman of Hopkinton.

Enoch Danforth married Melissa Colby, at Fisherville (now Penacook), for a first wife. They had children,—Anna N. and Edward E. For a second wife, Mr. Danforth married Lydia A. (Connor) Fisk, daughter of Isaac Connor and Lydia A. Kimball, who resided in Hopkinton. They have one child,—Edmund G.

JOHN S. DANIELS, the son of George S. Daniels and Sarah J. Chase, was born in Hopkinton in 1841. In the course of his life, he has resided in Minnesota, Manchester, and Lowell, Mass., being at different times a farmer, a school-teacher, a restaurant-keeper, etc. In 1862, August 9, he was mustered into Company B, 2d Regiment N. H. V., continuing in the service till May 17, 1865. On the 3d of June, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va., he was wounded twice, in the right shoulder and in the left lung. A bullet still remains embedded in the lung. After being wounded, private Daniels was for a time in a hospital at Washington, D. C., and afterwards in Rhode Island, and again in Manchester. He was given a pension at the time of his discharge from the army. In August, 1867, Mr. Daniels married Mary A. Layman, daughter of Hiram Layman and Abigail Joice, of Minnesota. Mrs. Daniels died in July, 1870, and in May, 1875, Mr. Daniels married Mary A. Zabin, daughter of Thomas Zabin and Agnes Brown, of Manchester. Mr. Daniels has two children by his first wife. Their initials are G. S. and C. H.

ABRAM DAVIS, the son of Abraham and Abiah Davis, was born in Hopkinton, January 23, 1776. Excepting six years in Lempster, he always lived in Hopkinton. He was





RESIDENCE OF HON. W. S. DAVIS.
(CONTOOCOOK.)

a commissioned officer of cavalry in militia days. In 1837 and 1838, he was a selectman of Hopkinton. In the town-clerk's record, his Christian name is called Abraham. Though a farmer, he was a maker of farm implements, such as yokes, plows, and other utensils. In 1804, March 15, he married Priscilla Currier, daughter of John and Sarah Currier, of Hopkinton. They had children,—John Currier, born January 2, 1807; Betsey, born March 8, 1808; Sarah Clark, born October 23, 1809; Lucy Story, born July 23, 1811; Sabrina, born March 28, 1813; Amos Haynes, born March 29, 1815; Charles Chase, born June 15, 1817; Seth, born October 29, 1819; George, born July 29, 1821. Abram Davis died October 31, 1844; his wife, December 7, 1854.

AMOS HAYNES DAVIS, the son of Abram Davis and Priscilla Currier, was born in Hopkinton, March 29, 1815. In youth, he attended Hopkinton academy. From 1836 to 1843, he pursued the vocation of a peddler; in 1844 and 1845, he was on a vegetable farm near Boston, Mass.; the remainder of his life was spent in Hopkinton, his home being on a farm in the Stumpfield district, where his son, Henry B., now resides. In 1862 and 1863, Mr. Davis was a selectman of Hopkinton.

In 1845, Dec. 25, Mr. Davis married Betsey Ann Cressy, daughter of Robert and Abigail Cressy, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Frank Robert, Henry Barnard, Charles Currier.

Mr. Davis died August 8, 1889; Mrs. Davis, August 9, 1866.

WALTER S. DAVIS, the son of Nathaniel A. Davis and Mary Clough, was born in Warner, July 29, 1834. In early life, he received academical instruction at Washington, Thetford, Vt., and New London. He also in early manhood gave considerable attention to teaching. Later, he formed a partnership with Samuel H. Dow in the lumber business; subsequently, another with Paine Davis. In consequence of the needs of the lumbering business, the old mill at Davisville, the home of the subject of this sketch, was rebuilt, and a circular saw put in. In 1869, the mill was burned, and a new one was erected. In 1871, Mr. Davis formed a partnership with George W. Dow, of Bristol, and

erected a straw-board factory. After sundry changes in the membership of the firm, Walter S. Davis and his brother, Henry C. Davis, became the proprietors of the business, under the name of Davis Brothers, continuing in the work of straw-board manufacture on a large scale till the transfer of the works to the Union Straw-Board Company in 1887, at the same time being actively engaged in the lumber business.

In 1874, the subject of this sketch moved his family to Contoocook, where he purchased the water-power in 1887, and built his present elegant residence and sundry tenement houses in 1888 and 1889. In the prosecution of mechanics, he has shown much ingenuity, having invented the Davis turbine water-wheel and a machine for the manufacture of paper boxes. At present, the Davis Brothers are interested in a box-making firm at Lynn, Mass. Walter S. Davis was representative of the town of Hopkinton in 1878, and state senator in 1885. A Mason, he was master of Harris Lodge, Warner, in 1882 and 1883. He was many years E. King of Woods's Chapter, No. 14, and is a member of Horace Chase Council, of Concord.

In 1857, May 3, Walter S. Davis married Dollie Jones, daughter of Daniel Jones and Judith Trussel, of Warner. They have had children,—Walter S. B., Horace J., Charlie H., Mary A.

(The foregoing is partly condensed from a sketch by Col. L. W. Cogswell.)

LEWIS H. DEARBORN, the son of Edwin Dearborn and Lettice C. Stanyan, was born in Epsom, February 17, 1842. He resided in Epsom till 1847, in Pembroke till 1869, in Weare till 1872. Since 1872, he has resided in Hopkinton. He is a farmer. He was a selectman of Hopkinton from 1876 to 1878, and in 1885; collector of taxes in 1883 and 1884; superintendent of the Congregational Sunday-school from 1876 to 1878; he has been deacon of the Congregational church since 1879. During the late war, he served in Company C, 2d Regiment N. H. V., enlisting May 9, 1861; was in the first battle of Bull Run; was wounded at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; was discharged on account of wound, September 25, 1862.

In 1870, May 24, Mr. Dearborn married Elvira C. Follansbee, daughter of Jesse Follansbee and Mary Melvin,

of Weare. They have children,—Edwin J., Bertha L., Alfred H.

HENRY M. DEARBORN, the son of Edwin Dearborn and Lettice C. Stanyan, was born in Epsom in 1846. He was educated at Pembroke academy, Bowdoin college, and Harvard Medical College. From 1869 to 1873, he practised in Hopkinton; from 1874 to 1880, in Boston, Mass.; since 1880, he has practised in New York city. From 1881 to 1890, he was visiting physician to the Ward's Island Home Hospital; from 1886 to 1890, professor of principles and practice of medicine in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women; from 1886 to 1890, attending physician to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children; from 1887 to 1890, consulting physician to the Hospital for Women. In 1890, he was appointed clinical professor of dermatology. He has been editor of the *North American Journal of Homoeopathy* since 1885, and president of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of New York city since 1889. He has been a medical examiner for life insurance since 1879.

Dr. Dearborn's family history in this country dates back to colonial times, and among the direct descendants there have been about forty physicians. Dr. Dearborn owns an elegant summer cottage in this town, the edifice being the remodelled residence and school-house of the late famous Master John O. Ballard.

In 1873, Dr. Dearborn married Sadie Smith, daughter of Edward Henry Smith and Sarah Butterly, of Peabody, Mass., by whom he has two children,—Cornelia H. and Frederick M.

JOHN J. DEARBORN, a former physician of Hopkinton, was born in Concord, December 18, 1850, being a son of John M. Dearborn and Ruth F. E. Hoyt. He read medicine in the office of Drs. Gage & Conn, at Concord, and attended lectures at the medical school at Burlington, Vt. From 1872 to 1877, he practised in Hopkinton. He then travelled a year in the West and South. From 1878 to 1884, he practised in Salisbury, and afterwards in Tilton. He is now prevented from active practice by ill health. Dr. Dearborn is widely known as the compiler of the *History of Salisbury*.

In 1881, November 21, Dr. Dearborn married Etta J. Bean, of Salisbury. She was the daughter of David S. Bean and Eliza J. Seward. They have one child,—Eliza S.

MOSES E. DODGE, the son of Henry Dodge and Susan Eaton, was born in Hopkinton, September 26, 1826. He enjoyed such educational advantages as this town afforded, and became a thriving farmer and lumberman. He was one of the charter members of Union Grange, and an officer for several years. In 1875, he was one of a board of town assessors of real estate.

In 1860, Mr. Dodge married Abbie A. Weeks, daughter of Charles Weeks and Phoebe Hemphill, of Hopkinton. They have one son,—Henry.

Mr. Dodge died December 16, 1889, being suffocated and consumed in a fire that destroyed his barn, in the Stump-field district, where he lived.

HENRY DODGE, the son of Moses E. Dodge and Abbie Ann Weeks, was born in Hopkinton, January 2, 1863. He was educated at Contoocook academy, New Hampton Institute, Dartmouth Medical College, and the University of Vermont Medical College, graduating in 1887. Dr. Dodge began practice in Goffstown, in 1887, but moved to Webster the present year, 1889.

In 1883, July 5, Henry Dodge married Josephine A. Hoyt, daughter of Benjamin Hoyt and Sarah E. Reed, of Hopkinton. They have one child,—Clarence B.

WILLIAM F. DODGE, the son of Grover Dodge and Lydia B. French, was born in Hopkinton, August 26, 1837. With the exception of six years in Manchester, he has always lived in Hopkinton. In youth, he attended Hopkinton academy. He is a farmer, who has been a selectman since 1887.

In 1862, January 4, Mr. Dodge married Martha J. Edgerly, daughter of David Edgerly and Sarah Sanborn, of New Hampton. They have children,—Edwin L., Frank P., Grover W., Maud E.

PORTER DUFUR, the son of Eliphalet Dufur and Melinda Dimick, was born in Sutton, Canada, February 18, 1813. In the course of his life, he has resided in New York, New

Jersey, and Missouri. He has also resided in Boston, Mass., Quincy, Mass., Lyme, Concord, Weare, and Hopkinton. He is a worker in stone. He was at one time employed on the Erie canal, N. Y., and afterwards on Moore's canal, while in New Jersey. He at one time ran on a steamboat between St. Louis, Mo., and New Orleans, La. He was on a steamboat running between Sackett's Harbor and Buffalo at the time of the great gale in 1841. During the late war, he enlisted in Company F, 5th Regiment N. H. V., and was discharged in front of Richmond in 1862. In 1863, he reënlisted, and was put in the 18th Veteran Reserve Corps. He was on guard at Washington, D. C., at the time of the execution of the conspirators against the government in 1865.

Mr. Dufur married Caroline M. Dimick, daughter of Jacob W. Dimick and Eliza Roberts, of Concord. They have living children,—Franklin, Elizabeth, Charlotte, and Eugene.

ELMER B. DUNBAR, the son of Azel Dunbar and Mehitabel Nichols, was born in Grantham, August 8, 1830. He was a farmer till 1854, and has since then been a carpenter. He lived for a time in Springfield, but since 1839 has lived mostly in Hopkinton. He has been village sexton since 1859.

In 1852, October 18, Mr. Dunbar married Ann Thorn-dike Webber, daughter of Seth Webber, of Hopkinton. They have had children,—Mary E., Freddie H., Henry P., Carrie B., Elmer E., Edwin G., Ida E., Grace M.

EBENEZER DUSTIN, many years a prominent citizen of Hopkinton, was born in Warner in 1781. His mother's name was Lois Hunt. In quite early life he came to Hopkinton, living many years on the Dustin homestead, now to be seen at the foot of the westerly slope of Putney's hill. Mr. Dustin was prominent in many public councils. He settled many estates and was the guardian of numerous minor children. In 1811, and perhaps at other times, he was a member of the superintending school-committee of Hopkinton. In 1815, he was a selectman. He was a prominent temperance reformer of the earlier days. He was the president of the "Gun Cotton Society," organized in Contoocook about the year 1840, and which was aggressive in the work of suppressing the liquor traffic.

Mr. Dustin married Sarah Pierce, of Warner, daughter of Daniel Pierce and Hannah (?) Marsh. They had children,—Cyrus, Daniel P., Eben H., Sarah, Charlotte, George, Betsey.

Mr. Dustin died January 14, 1872, aged 91; Mrs. Dustin, December 6, 1859, aged 73.

CYRUS DUSTIN, the son of Ebenezer Dustin and Sarah Pierce, was born in Warner, December 13, 1807. In early life, he came to Hopkinton, where he attended the school of Master John O. Ballard. Excepting one year in Salem, Mass., and three in Lowell, he has lived most of his life in Hopkinton, following the vocation of a farmer. In 1847, 1861, and 1871, Mr. Dustin was a selectman of Hopkinton.

Mr. Dustin married Ednah P. Fisk, of Concord. She was the daughter of Ebenezer Fisk and Hannah Proctor. They had children,—Gilbert F., Clara A., Hannah P., Ebenezer F., and Herbert C.

Mrs. Dustin died February 15, 1887.

HERBERT C. DUSTIN, the son of Cyrus Dustin and Edna P. Fisk, was born in Hopkinton, January 28, 1855. He attended Contoocook academy, and became a farmer. In 1883, 1884, and 1885, Mr. Dustin was a selectman of Hopkinton; in 1887, representative to the General Court.

In 1880, January 15, Mr. Dustin married Sarah A. Richardson, daughter of Daniel Richardson and Sarah Dodge, of Hopkinton. They have children,—Gilbert R. and Daniel.

DANIEL P. DUSTIN, the son of Ebenezer Dustin and Sarah Pierce, was born in Hopkinton, November 23, 1809. In early life, he attended Master John O. Ballard's school. He was a farmer, who became noted for his efforts for the cultivation of an improved breed of sheep. He lived where his son, Henry D. Dustin, now resides until late in life, when he moved to Contoocook, where he died April 30, 1880.

Daniel P. Dustin married Sarah Ann Barnard, daughter of Joseph Barnard and Miriam Jackman Eastman, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Joseph Barnard, born June 30, 1841; Sarah E., born July 29, 1843; Ada M., born July 22, 1846; Henry D., born February 25, 1849; Cyrus F., born January 25, 1853.

HENRY DANIEL DUSTIN, the son of Daniel Dustin and Sarah Ann Barnard, was born in Hopkinton, February 25, 1849. He attended school at Contoocook academy, and at nineteen years of age became a teacher. During his later life, he has almost or quite yearly been connected with schools, either as a teacher or school officer. From 1876 to 1878, Mr. Dustin was a member of the superintending school-committee; from 1881 to 1885, a selectman; in 1885, representative to the General Court; since 1886, a member of the school-board.

In 1871, November 30, Mr. Dustin married Helen Maria Tucker, daughter of Dea. David Tucker and Mary E. Straw, of Hopkinton.

JAMES M. DWINELLS, the son of James Dwinells and Lucy S. Greenleaf, was born in Hopkinton in 1832. During his life, he has resided twelve years in Weare. During the late war, he served in Company G, 7th Regiment N. H. V., two years and four months.

In 1862, July 5, Mr. Dwinells married Susan M. Heath, daughter of Alfred Heath and Mary Brown, of Concord. They have had children,—Mary F., Nellie, Henry.

SECTION X.

EASTMAN—EVANS.

EZRA EASTMAN, the son of Ezra Eastman and Polly Eaton, was born in Hopkinton, April 11, 1798. He obtained an academical education, and became a school-teacher of successful experience. He was also a farmer. In 1832, he moved to Henniker, where he resided till his death, April 19, 1884. At the time of his death, he had been considered the oldest Freemason in the state.

In 1828, September 30, Mr. Eastman married Cynthia W. Connor, daughter of John Connor and Mary Whitney, of Henniker. They had children,—Mary W., born July 19, 1829; George A., born October 26, 1831; Adaline S., born September 27, 1833; Susan C., born May 5, 1838; Helen J., born March 20, 1849.

JONATHAN G. EASTMAN, the son of Samuel Eastman and Sarah Harris, was born in Hopkinton, September 20, 1800, and always lived in this town. He was a farmer. He was once a lieutenant of militia. In 1831, he married Mary Sleeper, daughter of Moses Sleeper and Mehitabel Peterson. His second wife was Charlotte (Kimball) Jackson, daughter of John Kimball and Lydia Clough, of Hopkinton, whom he married May 8, 1836, and by whom he had two children,—Walter S. and Almira. Mr. Eastman died July 28, 1874; his second wife, February 28, 1885. Samuel Eastman, father of Jonathan G. Eastman, was a Revolutionary soldier who was at Valley Forge.

TIMOTHY B. EASTMAN, the son of Timothy Eastman and Polly Sibley, was born in Warner, January 17, 1832, in the district of Roby's Corner. In the course of his life he has resided in Manchester, Hyde Park, Mass., and Hopkinton, living in Contoocook since 1882, where he has pursued the manufacture of hubs for wheels. He was a member of Company D, 11th Regiment N. H. V., during the late war.

In 1860, March 1, Mr. Eastman married Christina S. Morrill, daughter of Isaac S. Morrill and Achsah Bean, of Manchester. They have children,—Clarence M., Ethelyn A.

BENJAMIN EATON, the son of Samuel Eaton and Betsey Page, was born in Weare in 1778 and died in Hopkinton, October 13, 1807. He was a saddle- and harness-maker, employing about a half dozen apprentices and journeymen. He was a lieutenant of militia. He was noted for his skill in penmanship. He was a Mason, and his funeral was conducted with the imposing honor of his craft. His wife was Phoebe Chandler, daughter of Isaac Chandler and Maria Cotton, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Betsey Page, Charlotte Maria.

HARRISON EATON, the son of Moses Eaton and Judith Merrill, was born in Hopkinton, December 13, 1813. He attended medical lectures at Hanover in 1833 and 1834; he graduated at the Berkshire Medical Institute, at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1836. He became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1842. He practised two years in Weare, and then removed to Merrimack, where he died November 19, 1881. He represented Merrimack in the General Court.

In 1838, December 25, Dr. Eaton married Charlotte M. Eaton, of Hopkinton. She was a daughter of Benjamin and Phœbe Eaton. She died December 21, 1866.

His second wife was Harriet N. Lane, of Candia, whom he married in November, 1868.

Dr. Eaton had one son,—Henry H., born October 24, 1839.

HORACE EDMUNDS, the son of Ezra Edmunds and Hannah Paige, was born in Weare, February 27, 1804. Until 1830, he resided in Weare; since 1830, in Hopkinton, following the vocation of a farmer and blacksmith. In 1848 and 1849, Mr. Edmunds was a selectman of Hopkinton. In 1857, when the law for the establishment of county commissioners became of force, he was a member of the first board.

In 1830, April 4, Horace Edmunds married Bridget W. Cilley, of Weare. She was a daughter of Philip Cilley and Susanna C. Whipple. They had children,—Hannah P., born February 14, 1831; Susan D., born March 16, 1833; Horace F., born February 27, 1835; infant son, born March 8, 1837; Ellen G., born July 4, 1838; Edward H., born February 5, 1842; Alice F., born October 31, 1848.

Mrs. Edmunds died February 14, 1876.

HORACE F. EDMUNDS, the son of Horace Edmunds and Bridget W. Cilley, was born in Hopkinton, February 27, 1835, and has always lived in this town, pursuing the vocation of a farmer and blacksmith. In 1872 and 1873, Mr. Edmunds was a selectman. He has been a deputy sheriff of Merrimack county, being appointed in 1873 and continuing about five years.

NATHANIEL EVANS, a native of Peterborough, was born December 20, 1797. He was educated at Andover academy. At sundry times, he resided in Peterborough, Sullivan, Concord, Keene, and Hopkinton, where he died May 23, 1877. He was a merchant. In 1812, the subject of this sketch furnished supplies for the army and held military attendant rank. He was a member of the Keene Light Infantry, commanded by the famous Capt. Jim Wilson. He was a deacon of the South Congregational church, Concord, and also acting deacon of the church in Hopkinton. He was

leader of the choir and superintendent of the Sunday-school of Dr. Barstow's church in Keene.

Nathaniel Evans was twice married. His first wife was Harriet Wiggin, of Concord, a daughter of Sherburne Wiggin. His second wife was Mary Ann Stanley, daughter of Theophilus and Rebecca Stanley, of Hopkinton. His children were,—Charles Alanson, Nathaniel, Sarah Hutchins, Harriet Wiggin, Paulina Tucker, Lewis Downing, Grace Stevens.

LEWIS D. EVANS, the son of Nathaniel Evans and Harriet Wiggin, was born in Sullivan, December 9, 1828. He was educated at Gilmanton academy. At sundry times, he has resided in Sullivan, Keene, Boston, Mass., and Hopkinton. He is a book-keeper by calling. In 1849 and 1850, he was in the boot and shoe trade at Concord. In 1876, he was a member of the superintending school-committee of Hopkinton; in 1881, a town-clerk, to fill a vacancy; since 1882, he has been post-master at Hopkinton village.

In August, 1870, Mr. Evans married Isabel P. Tyler, daughter of Dr. Cyril C. Tyler and Sarah Putnam, of Hopkinton. Mrs. Evans died February 4, 1886.

SECTION XI.

FARRILL—FLANDERS.

EDGAR T. FARRILL, a former pastor of the Hopkinton Congregational church, was born in Providence, R. I., August 21, 1854, being a son of Andrew Farrill and Susan W. Harrington. He was educated at the Mowry & Goff Military, English, and Classical high school, Providence, at Brown University, and at Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary. He resided in Providence till 1879, in Andover till 1882, in Hopkinton till 1885, having been ordained pastor of the Congregational church September 27, 1882, and dismissed November 20 of the last year of his residence here. Since 1885, the Rev. Mr. Farrill has resided in Lebanon, being pastor of the church there. He has compiled a manual and history of the Lebanon church; has for four years been president of the Grafton County Sunday-School

Union and of the West Grafton Bible Society; has been for two years chairman of the Lebanon board of education, operating under a special act; has been for three years a trustee of Kimball Union Academy, is on its committee to dispense scholarships and on that for securing teachers and determining the course of study; has served on the examining board of Dartmouth college; is on the executive committee of the State Temperance Union. He also organized the Lebanon Village Improvement Association, for supplying water, laying concrete walks, etc.

In 1883, July 8, the Rev. Mr. Farrill married Mary Alice Fenner, daughter of Sullivan Fenner and Mary C. King, of Providence. They have children,—Edgar Powers, Ethel Alene, Harold Fenner.

SAMUEL FARRINGTON, who appears to have given its name to Farrington's Corner, was the son of Stephen Farrington, and appears to have been born in Concord, August 16, 1748. He married Marion Eastman, and moved to Hopkinton in 1770. The following were their children: Apphia, born 1772; Benjamin E., born August 8, 1773; Patty, born 1775; Samuel, born 1776; Philip, born 1778; Stephen, born 1781; Lois, born December 25, 1793.

SAMUEL P. FARRINGTON, the son of Benjamin E. Farrington and Priscilla Allen, was born in Hopkinton, January 29, 1819. He resided in Boston, Mass., from 1837 to 1850; in 1850, he went to Chicago, Ill., where he resided at last information, being a merchant. He has been president of the Merchants' Exchange of Chicago, president of the Commercial Exchange of the same city, president of a missionary society, etc. He passed through the great Chicago fire, and saw \$150,000 worth of goods consumed in fifteen minutes, though in twenty-eight days he was selling goods in a store 100 by 50 feet in size and built in three weeks, his stock of goods being full.

In 1841, September 8, Mr. Farrington married a lady named Perkins, daughter of James Perkins, of Wakefield. They had children,—Samuel Leroy, Fannie E., James B.

Mrs. Farrington died January 22, 1848, and, July 7, 1853, Mr. Farrington married a lady named McKay, daughter of Benjamin McKay, of Chicago. They have had children,—Florence L., Luther H.

IGNATIUS WEBBER FELLOWS was born in Hopkinton, December 22, 1805, being a son of Benjamin Fellows and Betsey (Woodman) Ladd. He was a jeweller and farmer by occupation. From 1833 to 1837, he resided in Lowell, Mass., where he pursued the calling of a jeweller, as he did also in Hopkinton in his earlier manhood. Mr. Fellows was noted for his transactions in real estate and securities. After 1843, he was the treasurer of Hopkinton academy. He lived many years in the house now occupied by his widow in Hopkinton village.

In 1830, June 30, Mr. Fellows married Sarah Jane Copps, daughter of Moses Copps and Mary George, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Sarah E., Mary F., Charles F., Georgia B., Harriet E., James E., Clara M., Emma S.

Mr. Fellows died February 21, 1887.

JAMES K. FELLOWS, the son of Benjamin Fellows and Betsey (Woodman) Ladd, was born in Hopkinton, August 5, 1809. Since 1831, he has lived in Lowell, Mass. He is a watch-maker and jeweller. He has been in the Massachusetts legislature in 1837 and in 1838, and in 1851 and 1852. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1852. He was a member of the Lowell city council in 1837 and 1857. He was in Europe in 1848 and 1851, being at the world's exhibition the latter year.

In 1839, February 22, he married Mary C. Ordway, daughter of Thomas Ordway and Jerusha Currier, of Lowell. They had children,—J. Marcus, Mary E., Ellen S., Alice J.

JAMES FELLOWS, the son of Stevens Fellows and Miriam Tewksbury, was born in Salisbury, September 12, 1821. He was educated at Salisbury academy and Livonia Institute, in New York. By calling, he is a merchant and farmer. Mr. Fellows has lived in Salisbury from 1821 to 1857; in Concord, from 1857 to 1859; in Hopkinton, from 1859 to 1866; in Henniker, from 1866 to 1872; in Andover, from 1872 to 1875; in Boston and Hubbardston, Mass., from 1875 to 1878; in Henniker, from 1878 to the present time. The subject of this sketch has held many public offices. He was captain of the Salisbury Grenadiers from 1845 to 1848; selectman of Salisbury from 1851 to 1855; register of deeds for Merrimack county from 1857 to 1859;

county commissioner from 1865 to 1868; state justice of the peace from 1853 to the present time; moderator of town-meeting in Salisbury, Hubbardston, and Henniker, thirteen years in all; superintending school-committee in Salisbury and Henniker, three years each; selectman of Henniker from 1880 to 1887.

Mr. Fellows is a man of much nerve. While at work in a mill in Dorchester, a hand was caught in the machinery and drawn in nearly to the elbow. Knowing he would bleed to death unless immediately released, and the workmen being stupefied with alarm, he coolly took a knife from his pocket and separated the hand, leaving it in the machinery, and then drew a belt lacing from a pocket and put a ligature about the mangled arm. When the surgeon amputated and dressed the stump, Mr. Fellows held it out without the movement of a muscle, taking no anæsthetic for relief of pain.

When Franklin Pierce was a candidate for the presidency, he made a visit to Concord, and an immense flag was suspended across the street in his honor. During the day, a violent squall arose, the flag was torn, and threatened with destruction. Some one was needed to ascend a flag-staff 160 feet high and cut a rope, loosening the flag, which presented a surface 120 by 85 feet to the wind. A sailor tried, but grew faint and descended. Mr. Fellows then took off his coat, ascended to the gilded ball, cut the rope, and descended. When the rope was cut, the staff rebounded from its flexure a distance of thirty feet. The cheers of the multitude rewarded Mr. Fellows for his feat.

In 1843, June 15, Mr. Fellows married Jane Stevens, daughter of Daniel Stevens and Dolly Peaslee, of Salisbury. They had children,—Clara Adelia, Marion Arvilda, John Stevens, Wilfred Dunbar, James Fred, Nellie Stanwood, John Henry.

Mrs. Fellows died July 8, 1885, and, in 1886, August 22, Mr. Fellows married Amelia Melissa Chandler, daughter of Jacob Chandler and Lovina Connor, of Hillsborough.

EPHRAIM FISK, a nonagenarian of Hopkinton, was born in Concord, April 17, 1798, being a son of Ephraim Fisk and Abigail Sawyer. He is a clothier and wool-carder by trade. From 1823 to 1825, he lived in Chichester; since 1835, his home has been in Contoocook. He is now with

his son in Lowell, Mass. During his active life, he was station-agent in Contoocook eighteen years.

Mr. Fisk married Margaret Dow, daughter of Moody Dow and Anna Hoyt, of Concord. They had children,—Cyrus Mentor, George Lewis, Mary Jane Tyler, Mary Jane. Mrs. Fisk died March, 1870.

FRANKLIN WOODBURY FISK, an eminent Congregational minister and theological professor, was born in Hopkinton, February 16, 1820, being a son of Ebenezer Fisk and Hannah Proctor. He remained in Hopkinton till he was thirteen years old, and then went to Lowell, Mass., remaining a year and a half. From 1835 to 1841, he was at Philadelphia (Pa.) academy, varying his occupation by teaching at times; from 1845 to 1849, at Yale college; theological student at Yale Divinity School and tutor in college till 1852, being licensed to preach July 19th the same year; was a student in Andover Theological Seminary from January to May, 1853. In 1853, he made a trip to Europe, travelling there from May till November. An infirmity of the eyes compelled him to give up the ministry, and he accepted a professorship of rhetoric and English literature in Beloit college, Wisconsin, being appointed while abroad. He continued at Beloit from April, 1854, till July, 1859, and then became Wisconsin professor of sacred rhetoric in the Chicago Theological Seminary, Illinois, being appointed in January, 1857, inaugurated in April, 1859, and entering upon the duties of his position in October following. On the 28th of April, 1859, Professor Fisk was ordained into the ministry. In June, 1865, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Olivet college, Michigan. In June, 1871, Professor Fisk revisited Europe and the East, remaining till August, 1872, three months of the time being occupied in attending lectures at Berlin. He was made president of Chicago Theological Seminary in 1887. In 1888, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale college, and the same year that of Doctor of Laws from Beloit college. In 1884, he published a *Manual of Preaching*, which has passed through two editions.

In 1854, March 29, Professor Fisk married Mrs. Amelia Allen Austin, daughter of Ezra Bowen and Lydia Walcott, of Woodstock, Ct., who died May 10, 1881. They had three children,—Franklin Proctor, Amelia Maria, Henry Edward.

In 1885, December 23, Professor Fisk married Selinda Jennette (Gardiner) Hitchcock, of Chicago, being a daughter of Elijah R. Gardiner and Rebecca Powell.

LUTHER J. FITCH, the son of Paul Fitch and Mary Jaquith, was born in Jaffrey, September 3, 1792. In the course of his life he resided in Rindge, Fitzwilliam, and Hopkinton. He was widely known as a school-teacher of the olden days, being occupied in teaching more or less of the time for thirty years and more. He at one time taught a high school in Dunbarton. While in Hopkinton, Mr. Fitch lived many years in the house now occupied by George H. Elliot, on the south road.

In 1822, November 14, Mr. Fitch married Jane Hoyt, of Hopkinton. They had one daughter,—Sarah J. Mr. Fitch died February 5, 1872; his wife, April 1, 1867.

PHILIP FLANDERS, the son of Richard C. Flanders and Rachel Colby, was born in South Hampton, August 30, 1786. When seventeen years old, he came to Hopkinton, locating on the so called Jewett road, where he lived until his death, being by occupation a farmer.

In 1834, he was a selectman of Hopkinton.

In 1815, April 11, Mr. Flanders married Sarah Smith, daughter of Moody Smith and Hannah Quimby, of Hopkinton. They had five children,—Parker M., born January 26, 1816; Hannah, born January 30, 1818; Sarah Ann, born June 3, 1821; Jonathan, born October 16, 1823; Philip, born September 24, 1827.

Mr. Flanders died November 13, 1872; his wife, March 19, 1883, aged 96.

PARKER M. FLANDERS, the son of Philip Flanders and Sarah Smith, was born in Hopkinton, January 26, 1816, and always resided in his native town, being a farmer. His home was where his son, Parker Flanders, now lives, on the Jewett road.

Mr. Flanders was justice of the peace for fifteen years, lieutenant of the militia two years, clerk of the Congregational society twelve years, and clerk of his school-district over thirty years. In 1858 and 1859, he was a selectman.

In 1851, February 19, Mr. Flanders married Hannah C. Connor, daughter of Abel Connor and Hannah Whitney, of

Henniker. They had three children,—Mary L., Sarah A., Parker. Mr. Flanders died August 24, 1889.

NATHANIEL FLANDERS, noted for being the oldest man in town, was born in Hopkinton, January 20, 1794, being a son of Jeremiah Flanders and Miriam George. From 1819 to 1827, and from 1828 to 1841, he lived in Bradford. The rest of his life has been spent in Hopkinton. He is a shoemaker by trade, but has spent much of his life on the farm. His home is with his son, Sullivan Flanders, in the Hatfield district.

In 1820, November 9, Mr. Flanders married Betsey Wright, daughter of Joshua Wright and Mollie Chadwick, of Sutton. They had children,—Melissa, born August 12, 1821; Sullivan, born October 6, 1822; Lydia W., born April 20, 1824; Joshua W., born December 28, 1826; Nathaniel, born December 27, 1828; George, born April 18, 1832. Mrs. Flanders died February 16, 1867.

DANIEL FLANDERS, the son of Timothy Flanders and Martha Hoyt, was born in Hopkinton, September 25, 1799. With the exception of four years in Manchester, his life was spent in Hopkinton. In militia days he was an orderly sergeant, an ensign, a lieutenant, and a captain of rifles. He at one time kept a store in the Stumpfield district. He kept a hotel a few years in Hopkinton village. He was a farmer and a carpenter.

In 1825, July 7, Mr. Flanders married Mary Eliza Lerner, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Lerner and Mary Hall, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Margaret Lerner, Timothy Brooks, Mary Hall, Ebenezer Lerner, Martha Jane, Leigh Richmond, Daniel Richmond, Charles Henry, Louisa McQuesten, Ann Joynes, Horace Clinton, Charlotte Elizabeth, Matthew Harvey, Alice Catharine, Frank Lerner.

Mr. Flanders died August 10, 1886.

RUFUS P. FLANDERS, the son of Israel Flanders and Olive Holmes, was born in Dorchester, and in the course of his life resided in Salisbury, Goffstown, Weare, Amesbury, Mass., and Hopkinton, dying in Contoocook, February 22, 1880, aged 66. He was a manufacturer of tin-ware and a merchant. He was the first driver of the present Hopkinton and Concord stage line, which at first was continued through Hopkinton village to Contoocook.

In 1834, he married Mary C. N. Gale, daughter of Israel Gale and Anna Nichols, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Mary Ann, Sarah B., Loren H., Israel N., Hattie B., Fred, Willis.

BENJAMIN FLANDERS, the son of Israel Flanders and Olive Holmes, was born in Hopkinton, February 23, 1825. He has always lived in this town, being a farmer and lumberman. Mr. Flanders is of intellectual tastes, being one of the best read citizens of the town, particularly in historical matters.

In 1854, November 30, Mr. Flanders married Melissa J. Dow, daughter of Squire Dow and Cynthia Page, of Heniker. They have had children,—Frank H., Emma J., Walter H.

SECTION XII.

FLETCHER—FULLER.

ELIJAH FLETCHER, the second minister of the town of Hopkinton, was born in Westford, Mass., in 1748, being a son of Timothy Fletcher and Bridget Richardson. In 1769, being twenty-one years of age, the subject of this sketch graduated at Harvard college. In 1773, he became pastor of the Hopkinton church, continuing till his death, on the 8th of April, 1786.

The Rev. Elijah Fletcher was a man of culture and influence. Though so young, in 1775, May 11, he was chosen a deputy to represent the town for a period of six months. In previous chapters of this work, we have made repeated mention of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher and his relations to the town. While in this town his residence was about a mile east of Hopkinton village, the house now standing, being occupied by Mrs. Mary A. Abbott. This ancient edifice is frequently pointed out to the historically curious visitor. The structure has always been innocent of outside paint. Time has told so heavily upon it that the whole building leans to the west. Of odd proportions, the house has a front of 25 feet, and a rear extension of 36 feet; the posts are 16 feet; the roof is one third pitch; back of the house is a small L. There is no front door; the main entrance is

in the middle of the east end. But little change has been made in its internal or external arrangements since its earliest occupation. At first there was a long back kitchen, with possibly a pantry at one end, or in the little corner L. In front was one square room, flanked on one side by a small bed-room. Up-stairs there is one corner room, separated by rude wainscoting, and containing a fireplace; the balance of the chamber is simply an unfinished shell. Upon the whole, here was an ordinary, uncouth, half-finished country parsonage. There was at one time a front door.

There appear to have been at least four children of the Rev. Elijah Fletcher. Their names and approximate dates of birth are as follows: Bridget, born 1774; Timothy, born 1775; Rebecca, born 1776; Gratia, born 1782.

The reader will be interested in the following list of marriages, said to have been performed by the Rev. Elijah Fletcher during his residence in Hopkinton: July 20, 1776, Richard Straw to Jane Danforth; October 8, 1776, Nicholas Colby to Louisa Martin; May 8, 1777, Joseph Colby to Widow Ruth Putney; March 20, 1779, Joseph Putney to Mary Piper; December 9, 1779, Joseph Jones to Betty Stanley; December 18, 1780, Henry Currier to Abigail Burbank; March 19, 1781, Dr. John Currier to Sarah Clement; April 26, 1781, Thomas Currier to Ednor Bailey; July 3, 1783, Moses Hills to Molly Knowlton; September 25, 1783, Jeremiah Story, Jr., to Hannah Abbott; January 22, 1784, Enoch Long, Jr., to Molly Kimball; March 11, 1784, David Kimball to Priscilla French; August 10, 1784, William Putney to Hannah Blaisdell; December 6, 1785, James Straw to Polly Buswell; January 12, 1786, Samuel Straw, Jr., to Molly Flanders.

GRACE FLETCHER, as she is commonly called, and who is celebrated as having been the first wife of Daniel Webster, was born in Hopkinton, January 16, 1782, being a daughter of the Rev. Elijah Fletcher. Gratia, as she appears to have been named by her parents, was four years old on the death of her father, in 1786. Subsequently her mother married the Rev. Christopher W. Paige, who settled in Pittsfield in 1789. Mr. Paige remained in Pittsfield about four years, and then returned to Hopkinton, where it is supposed that Grace claimed a home till she finished her education at Atkinson academy. Her sister, Rebecca, hav-

ing married Hon. Israel Kelly, once of Hopkinton, and afterwards of Salisbury, Grace resided with her more or less of the time till her marriage with Mr. Webster, May 29, 1808, at her sister's house in Salisbury. Grace is reputed to have been very handsome, and a certain Henniker young man is said to have become insane on account of her rejection of his addresses. In public life, she was distinguished for her ladylike accomplishments. While on her way to Washington, in 1827, she was taken ill in New York and forced to return to her home in Marshfield, Mass., where she died on the the 21st of the next January.

ALONZO J. FOGG, the son of Jeremiah Fogg and Mercy James, was born in Enfield, August 29, 1823. In early life, he attended the Newport academy. In the course of his life he has resided at Newport, Exeter, Concord, Hopkinton, Troy, N. Y., and Northwood. He resided in Hopkinton from 1874 to 1877. He was a supervisor of Northwood in 1855 and 1856, register of deeds of Rockingham county from 1860 to 1863, clerk of the war department from 1863 to 1865, sergeant at arms of New Hampshire house of representatives in 1871, New Hampshire bank commissioner in 1872, 1875, and 1876. He is the author of the "Statistical Gazeteer of New Hampshire." He has been a statistical writer for papers and a lecturer before societies many years. He was for a time in the employ of the Troy & Boston Railroad, at Troy, N. Y. While in Hopkinton he gave much attention to local history. In 1847, September 24, Mr. Fogg married Mary A. Lancaster, daughter of Jonathan Lancaster and Mary Fellows, of Northwood. They have had children,—Elgion, J. A., J. Austin, Bliss W., Lizzie B.

JONATHAN FOWLER, the virtual founder of the Union (Freewill) Baptist church, of Contoocook, was born in Hopkinton, April 11, 1764, and always resided in his native town. He was a prominent member of the First Baptist church, Hopkinton, but when the schism arose between Calvinism and the doctrine of Freewill, Deacon Fowler led off the party that organized the church in Contoocook. See chapter on Ecclesiastical History in Part I of this work.

Deacon Fowler was a man of public talents, and often

preached, attended funerals, and performed similar religious offices. His father was Jeremiah Fowler, and his mother was Mary Woodwell, of historic memory, on account of her capture by the Indians in 1746. See Chapter X of Part I of this work. Deacon Fowler lived many years on the road leading from Contoocook to Tyler's bridge, in the house where now lives George L. Ordway, the situation being about a mile from Contoocook.

In 1784, Jonathan Fowler married Hannah Eastman, daughter of Thomas Eastman and Eunice Chase, of Hopkinton. They had eleven children,—Mary, born Feb. 15, 1785; Thomas, born Nov. 13, 1786; Nicholas, born Aug. 29, 1788; Timothy, born June 19, 1790; Ruth, born March 7, 1792; Joanna G., born Feb. 12, 1794; Jeremiah, born Feb. 23, 1796; Eunice, born Feb. 6, 1798; Betsey, born Feb. 10, 1801; Martha, born April 3, 1803; Chase, born Sept. 3, 1806.

Dea. Jonathan Fowler died Sept. 7, 1840, aged 76. His wife died May 19, 1858, aged 91.

JEREMIAH FOWLER, the son of Dea. Jonathan Fowler and Hannah Eastman, was born in Hopkinton, February 23, 1796. In 1826, he moved to Concord, where he died a few years ago. He learned the trade of a mason. In militia days, he was a captain of rifles, and, in civil life, a number of years a selectman. In the spring of 1815 he went on foot from Hopkinton to Fort George, on the Niagara river, where he worked as a mason on the fort during the summer, returning on foot in the fall. The next year he made the same trip in the same manner. In 1821, February 11, Mr. Fowler married Dorothy J. Morrill, daughter of Benjamin Morrill and Mary Howe, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Martha Mc., born December 13, 1821; Mary Jackson, born December 3, 1828.

REUBEN FRENCH, an early merchant of Hopkinton, was born in this town in 1767, being a son of Henry and Lydia French. He lived in Warner a short time, but most of his life was spent in Hopkinton. He married Sarah Stevens, daughter of Cutting Stevens, of Salisbury. They had children,—Henry, Harrison, Reuben Edward.

Mr. French died in 1817. His father appears to have come to this town from Kingston, being the progenitor of a

large family of descendants in Hopkinton. Henry French died December 13, 1809, aged 68.

REUBEN EDWARD FRENCH, many years a prominent business man, was born in Hopkinton, April 6, 1808, being a son of Reuben French and Sarah Stevens. When the subject of this sketch was born, his father was a merchant of Hopkinton village, doing business in a store that stood where the rear end of Kimball & Co.'s store now is. In 1816, Reuben French moved his family to a spot about a mile from the village, on the Henniker road, where Horatio J. Chandler now resides. Here Reuben E. French lived till 1834, when he married, and moved into the village, where he resided till his death.

When about seventeen years of age, he began business for himself. Possessing a taste for trade, he began buying cattle for the Brighton, Mass., market. The experiment proved remunerative, and he continued the business about twenty-five years. At the end of that time, he abandoned the occupation of a drover, and began pork-packing at Nashua. However, he packed pork only in the winter, while the summer was spent at home or in the West. Fifteen years were occupied in this way, the hogs at first being supplied by the farmers of New Hampshire and Vermont, but afterwards by the West. The pork was sold to different purchasers in New England.

In 1860, Mr. French turned his attention to the flour trade, locating a store in Concord. Previously to this, he had sold thousands of barrels of flour on commission for Western merchants. He made a specialty of the flour trade for twelve years, having at first Albert Webster, of Concord, for a partner, and afterwards Joseph Cochran.

During many years of his residence in Hopkinton village, Mr. French made a specialty of an annual sale of cattle by auction, the stock being supplied principally or wholly from Vermont. In this way, from 250 to 300 cattle were annually disposed of in the fall, and for a long time French's sale was one of the established features of the year. Incidentally, Mr. French dealt at times in sheep, which he drove to market or slaughtered at home.

Mr. French never made a specialty of political ambition, but he was elected representative to the General Court in 1869 and 1870. For many years before his death, he resided

on the farm, at the west of the village, that was formerly the property of Judge John Harris.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1834, Reuben E. French married Sarah Chase, daughter of Robert and Sarah Chase of Dunbarton. They had six children,—Edward Delvan, Robert Chase, Charles, Magarette Ann, Clara, and Maria Louisa.

Reuben E. French died April 1, 1888. Mrs. French died May 1, 1868.

EDWARD D. FRENCH, the son of Reuben E. French and Sarah Chase, was born in Hopkinton, August 31, 1836. His home has always been in Hopkinton. For many years he has operated as a meat merchant. In 1878 and 1880, he was a supervisor of the check-list.

In 1857, December 2, Mr. French married Jennie Stevens, of Hopkinton, daughter of Dr. Eben Stevens and Lena Temple. They have had children,—Emma Gertrude, Chas. L., Willie T., Robert K., Clarence F., Edward C., Herbert J., Clara M.

EBEN FRENCH, the son of Ebenezer French and Mollie Morrill, was born in South Hampton, January 8, 1793. When about thirty years old, he came to Hopkinton, where he resided till his death about fifteen years ago. He is said to have been a quartermaster-sergeant in the War of 1812.

His first wife was Nancy Merrill, of South Hampton. His second wife was Hannah B. Weeks, daughter of William and Sarah Cotta Cotton Weeks, of Hopkinton, whom he married February 28, 1844. By his first wife, Mr. French had children,—Mary A., Eben, Emily, Hannah, Addie M., Edward M., Sarah J.; by his second, John L.

THOMAS S. FRENCH, the son of Jonathan French and Sarah Stickney, was born in Hopkinton, December 17, 1793, and his home was here till his death, April 9, 1868. He was a farmer, who lived many years on the road leading from Amos Fry's to Farrington's Corner, where Forrest Colby now lives. He was a deacon of the Congregational church nearly thirty years. In 1825, he was a collector of town taxes.

In 1822, Mr. French married Hannah Brown, of Andover, daughter of Jonathan and ——— Huntton. They had children,—Sullivan W. and Thomas Scott.

Mrs. French died June 14, 1887, aged 90.

CHRISTOPHER C. FRENCH, the son of Levi French and Ruth Morse, was born in Loudon, April 10, 1839. In the course of his life, he has resided in Epsom, Lynn, Mass., Hopkinton, and Henniker. He resided in Hopkinton from 1865 to 1870. He is a farmer, and the proprietor of Veterans' Hall, a place of public resort. During the late war, Mr. French was a wagoner of the 3d Regiment N. H. V., and afterwards a member of the heavy artillery. He has been an assessor of Henniker, officer of G. A. R. Post, etc. Mr. French has made a specialty of collecting data of the French family.

In December, 1865, Mr. French married Celia P. Way, daughter of William Way and Betsey Stockbridge, of Hopkinton, by whom he had children,—Levi W., Arthur L.

Mrs. French died January 28, 1872, and in 1873, June 8, Mr. French married Mary M. Patterson, daughter of Herman Patterson and Mehitable Connor, of Henniker, by whom he has had children,—Nettie May, Walter L.

DAVID SIDNEY FROST, once a clergyman of Contoocook, was born in Glover, Vt., July 14, 1813, being a son of Capt. Daniel Frost and Fanny Dike. In early life, he attended school at Lyndon, Vt., Brownington, Vt., and Meriden, his home being in Glover till 1833. Devoting his life to the ministry of the Freewill Baptist Church, he became the pastor of the church in Contoocook in 1842, remaining till the early part of 1845. Leaving Contoocook, he resided in Newmarket till 1847, when he again moved, occupying residences in at least ten different places in New Hampshire and Vermont up to the year 1884, when he lived at St. Albans, Vt.

Rev. Mr. Frost was prominent many years in educational work. He was agent of the Green Mountain Seminary about six years, principal of Holderness academy two years, and superintending school-committee in New Hampshire and Vermont nearly thirty years. In the educational and mission work of the church, he was also a long time prominently identified. He has been secretary of the Educational Society and of its executive board, as well as a member of the executive committee of the Foreign and Home Mission Boards, being also clerk of the Home Mission Society and of its executive board.

In civil life, Rev. Mr. Frost was many years officially

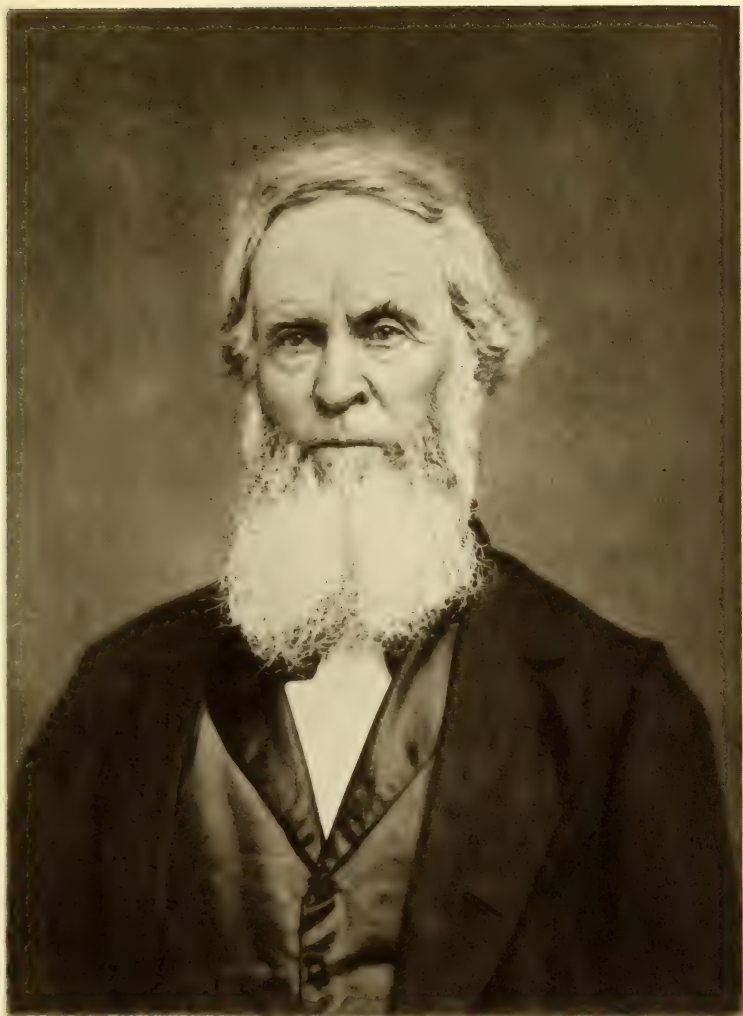
active. He was town-clerk four years, and justice of the peace an equal time. In military service, he was promoted, being a chaplain three years. In his active life, he was specially prominent in temperance and anti-slavery work. In 1843, he cast the only Free Soil, or anti-slavery, vote in town, and the act caused a great deal of inquiry in respect to the identity of the voter. In 1854, he was nominated for senator in district number six, by a coalition of Democrats, Free Soilers, and Whigs; but two tickets were thrown into the field, one for David S. Frost and one for D. Sidney Frost, and in this way a popular choice was prevented.

During the latter years of his life, the Rev. Mr. Frost has suffered the loss of his hearing, and in consequence has retired from the ministry, living with his son at Washington, N. J.

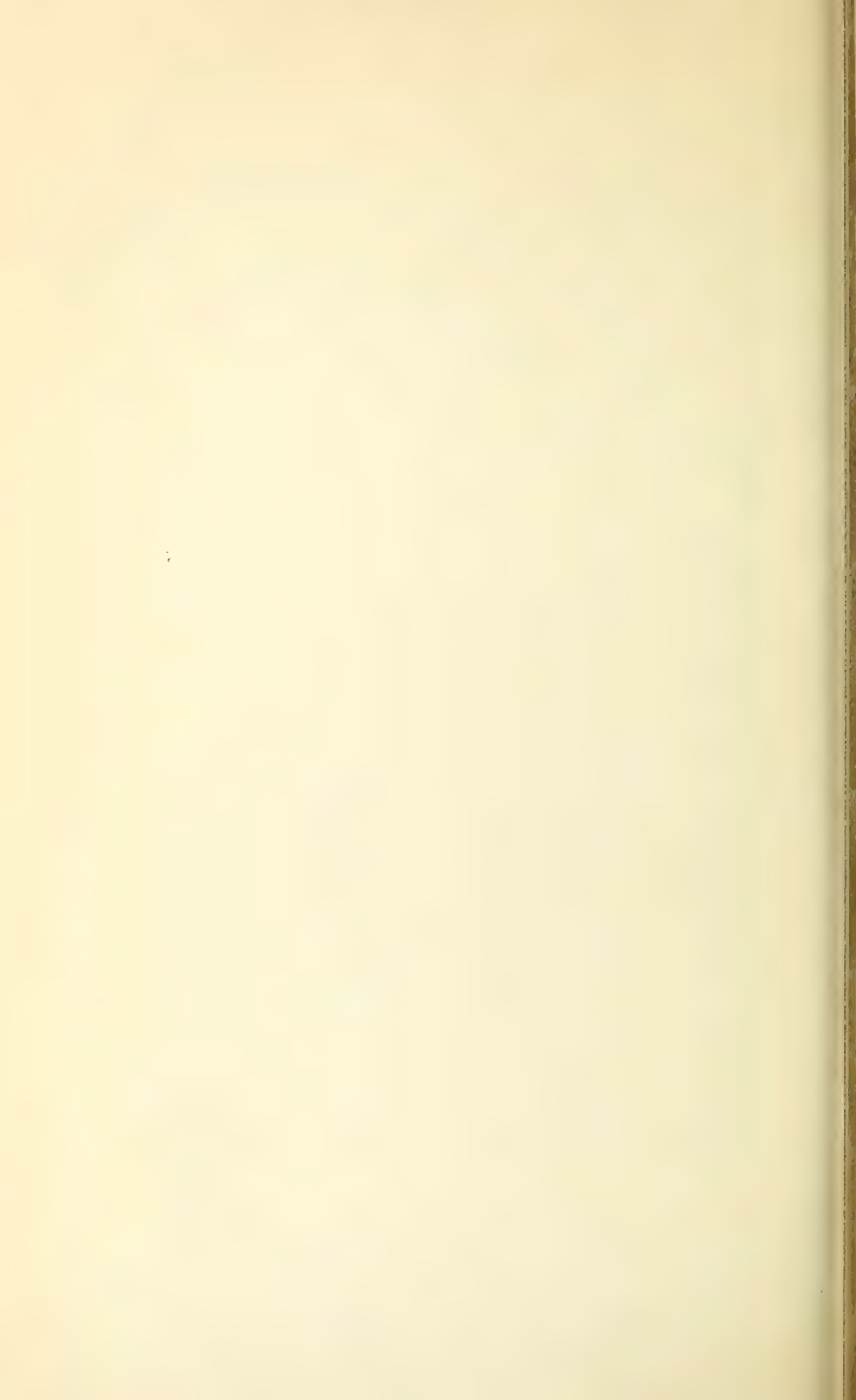
In 1842, May 12, Rev. Mr. Frost married Minerva Diana Watson, daughter of Rev. Elijah Watson and Rhoda Felch. They had two children,—Alphonzo Watson and Frank Burns.

AMOS FRYE, the son of Amos Frye and Fanny Chandler, was born in Andover, Mass., April 4, 1797. When ten years of age, he came to Hopkinton, remained a short time, went to Concord, and returned to Hopkinton at fifteen. When seventeen years of age, he entered the army as a voluntary substitute for Charles Parker, and, it being 1814, he was stationed at Portsmouth, in Capt. Silas Call's company, in Lieut. Col. Jonathan Steele's regiment. While at Portsmouth, young Frye suffered severely in consequence of hastening to the ranks without a sufficient supply of clothing, the expected outfit from the government not being at once forthcoming. After his short sojourn at Portsmouth, Amos Frye returned to Hopkinton, went to work, and at twenty-one had accumulated \$300 by his own industry and economy. He then moved to Concord, where he resided twenty-three years, and then returned to Hopkinton, where he resided till his death, his home being where his son, Amos Frye, now resides.

When twenty-one years of age, the subject of this sketch married Laura Straw, daughter of James Straw, of Hopkinton. She died in 1843, and Mr. Frye married for a second wife Nancy Straw, sister of his first wife, who died in 1873. By his first wife, Amos Frye had ten children. Their names



AMOS FRYE.



are Mary Buswell, Martha Flanders, George, Orin Gates, James Straw, Laura Ann, Julia Frances, Harriet Elizabeth, Amos, William Franklin.

During his life, Amos Frye enjoyed considerable prominence. He was a selectman of Hopkinton in 1856 and 1857. He was also once an ensign of militia. In his personal bearing, he was a gentleman of the old school. He died December 24, 1880.

EPHRAIM DAVIS FULLER, the son of John A. Fuller and Mary Davis, was born in Bradford, July 31, 1812. From 1814 to 1837 he resided in Hopkinton. He has since lived in New Jersey, and at last information was residing at Peekskill, N. Y. In early life he qualified himself for a teacher, and at length became a surgeon-dentist by diligent personal exertion and without pecuniary aid. He has been a superintendent of schools in Peekskill, N. Y., and an elder in the Presbyterian church.

In November, 1843, he married Anna Hunt, daughter of the Rev. Jesse Hunt, of Peekskill, who bore him children,—Jesse Hunt, Mary Ella. Mrs. Hunt died February 4, 1852, and Mr. Hunt, in 1853, married Sarah R. Otis, daughter of David Otis and Fanny Fowler, of Colchester, Ct. They have had children,—Edward Davis, Nelson Otis, Hattie Dutton.

JOHN H. FULLER, the son of John A. Fuller and Mary Davis, was born in Hopkinton, December 4, 1818. He resided in Hopkinton till 1840; in Peekskill, N. Y., till 1850; in Croton Landing till 1854; at Fuller's Mills, Ia., till 1869; since 1869 he has resided in Earlville, Ia. He is a real estate agent. He has been a superintendent of schools, a justice of the peace, and a member of the legislature of Iowa.

In June, 1842, he married Mary Austin, daughter of Robert Austin, of Putnam Valley, N. Y. Her mother's maiden name was Downs. They have had children,—William R., Mary R., John B.

JOHN A. FULLER, the son of Abram G. Fuller and Adeline C. Fellows, was born in Bridgewater, August 8, 1848. When about three years old, he moved to Bristol, where he remained till 1856, and then moved to Hopkinton, where he has since resided. He attended school at Contoocook

Sibley and Sarah Brown, of Hopkinton. They had two children,—Charles Sibley and Mary Agnes.

Mrs. Gage died October 10, 1887.

STILLMAN B. GAGE, the son of John Gage and Sarah Bickford, was born in Hopkinton, November 11, 1818. From 1850 to 1870, he lived in Concord. The rest of his life he has resided in Hopkinton on the homestead of his father, being a farmer. He was three years orderly sergeant of the Cold Water Phalanx.

In 1853, January 3, he married Eliza (Abbott) Carter, daughter of Levi Abbott and Mary Carter, of Concord.

JOHN FREDERICK GAGE, the son of John Gage and Nancy Holden Long, was born in Hopkinton, May 28, 1822. His home was always in Hopkinton, and his pursuit was farming. His home was in the Gage district, where his son-in-law, Henry P. Dunbar, now lives. Mr. Gage was prominent in local musical circles. In militia days, he was a martial musician. In later years, he was leader and organist of the Congregational choir. He frequently taught singing schools. He was for years leader of the Hopkinton Cornet Band.

In 1848, January 28, Mr. Gage married Sarah Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Moody Smith and Mary Bailey, of Hopkinton. They had one child,—Mary Elizabeth.

Mr. Gage died July 27, 1888; Mrs. Gage, February 18, 1876.

DAVID LONG GAGE, the son of John Gage and Nancy Holden Long, was born in Hopkinton, October 2, 1837. His home was in Hopkinton till a few years ago, when he became a resident of Concord. His earlier life was spent in farming, but about 1866 he became a merchant in Hopkinton village, continuing ten or fifteen years. With the exception of 1873, he was town-clerk of Hopkinton from 1869 to 1881. He was post-master from 1871 to 1881. For a number of years past, he has been stage-driver and mail-carrier between Hopkinton and Concord.

In 1860, November 29, Mr. Gage married Emily Hatch Symonds, daughter of Tilton Symonds and Catharine B. Dutton, of Hopkinton. They have children,—Edward Long, Edith Nancy, Katie Sarah.

ALFRED P. GAGE, the son of Sewall Gage and Eliza Ann Morgan, was born in Hopkinton, April 15, 1836. He was educated at New London academy and Dartmouth college, graduating in 1859. He taught school in North Carolina till October, 1864, when the exigencies of war compelled him to leave the Confederacy. He was principal of Bunker Hill school, Charlestown, Mass., from 1865 to 1870; master of the English department of Charlestown high school from 1870 to 1875; master and instructor in physics in English high school, Boston, Mass., from 1875 to the present time. Professor Gage is the author of several works upon physics. In 1882, he established a manufactory of philosophical apparatus, the products of his manufacture being largely his own inventions.

In 1859, September 20, Alfred P. Gage married Mary E. Prescott, daughter of James Prescott and Polly Adams Cram, of Deerfield. They have had children,—Edward Cowles, Mary Rosetta, Frank Harlan, Laura White, Charles Alfred, Sewall John, Grace, James Prescott.

HARLAN P. GAGE, the son of Sewall Gage and Eliza Ann Morgan, was born in Hopkinton, February 3, 1843. He was educated at New London academy, Dartmouth college, and Rochester university. Devoting his life to teaching, he was sub-master of the Dearborn school, Boston, Mass., from 1868 to 1882, and master of the same from 1882 to 1887; since 1887, he has been master of the Hugh O'Brien school, Boston. Mr. Gage has been two years grand protector of the Knights and Ladies of Honor of Massachusetts, being subsequently supreme protector of the order in the United States for six years.

Mr. Gage married M. Narzette Colby, daughter of Dea. Timothy Colby, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Timothy C., Eliza M., Hugh, Guy H., Myra N.

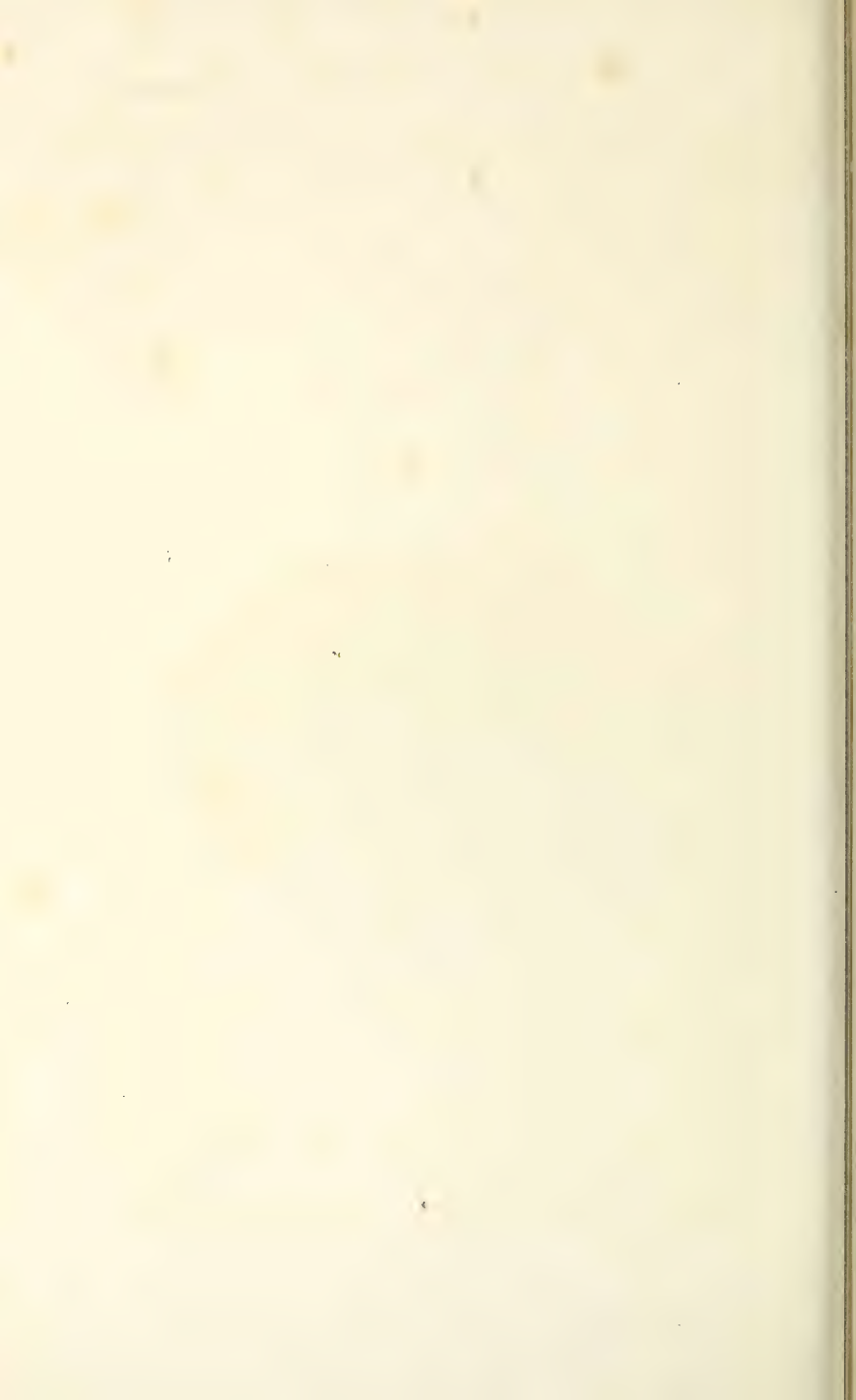
Mrs. Gage died December 10, 1887.

John Frederick Gage, David Long Gage, Alfred P. Gage, and Harlan P. Gage are all descendants of John Gage, of Rowley, Mass., who was a soldier of the Revolution, being in the service three times. He came to Hopkinton, and died June 29, 1812, aged 58.

PAUL R. GEORGE, the son of John George and Ruth Bradley, was born in Concord, August 25, 1807. He was



P. B. George



educated in the public schools of Concord, and at length became the landlord of the Columbian hotel, which public house he conducted a number of years, and then opened a large dry goods establishment in Lowell, Mass., in company with his cousin, Charles L. Emery. Quitting business on account of ill health, he sojourned for a time in the South, and subsequently was appointed to a position in the Boston, Mass., custom-house, under the collectorship of the Hon. David Henshaw, being subsequently naval store-keeper at Brooklyn, N. Y., under the administration of President Tyler. In the event of the Mexican war, he was made quarter-master of Colonel Cushing's Massachusetts regiment, and served during the war. The Mexican war ended, Captain George spent several years in business in New York city, and then purchased the farm in Contoocook which his widow now owns, and on which he resided till his death, except when temporarily absent. In 1855, he represented Hopkinton in the state legislature, and subsequently travelled extensively in Europe. Upon the event of the Rebellion, he was active in the work of aiding in the preparation of the early New Hampshire regiments for service in the field. His great executive ability induced Gen. Benjamin F. Butler to select him as his division quarter-master, and as such he fitted out the expedition to New Orleans, though for political reasons he was not confirmed in his office. Returning to Contoocook, he died on the 29th of February, 1864.

In 1855, March 20, Captain George married Caroline Livingston, daughter of William Livingston and Mary Ann Johnson, of Lowell, Mass.

(The foregoing is mainly condensed from a sketch by the late Col. John H. George.)

TRUEWORTHY GILMAN, a native of Gilmanton, was born in 1797. In the course of his life, he resided in Concord and Hopkinton. In Hopkinton, he was a merchant, whose store was in a building that is now the north end of that occupied by Kimball & Co. In 1847, Mr. Gilman was a Hopkinton selectman. He died March 31, 1853.

Mr. Gilman married Mary Clarke, of Hopkinton, his first wife, who died in 1843.

For a second wife, he married Margaret Hall, daughter of Richard Hall, of Hopkinton. She died at Anaheim,

Cal., at the home of their only child, Richard H. Gilman, in 1877.

GEORGE K. GOODRICH, the son of Samuel Goodrich and Esther Kidder, was born in Springfield, Vt., December 28, 1808. In the course of his life, he has resided in Manchester, Boston, Mass., Troy, N. Y., Walpole, and Hopkinton, being a merchant or farmer. In 1850, he went to California, where he remained three years, being a participant of the pioneer life then prevailing there. He has been a justice of the peace and quorum thirty years. In 1878, he was a supervisor of the Hopkinton check-list.

Mr. Goodrich has been thrice married. In November, 1836, he married Elizabeth Scott, daughter of George Scott, of St. John's, Canada. She died in May, 1837. In 1838, May 24, he married Frances Adeline (Whitman) Willard, daughter of Thomas Whitman and Sophia Williams, of Boston, Mass. They had children,—Georgianna N., Sophia Williams, William H., Arthur Tebbets, Mary Greenleaf, Helen Howard, Lerman Rowe. His second wife died May 5, 1862, and Mr. Goodrich married Lydia Lord, daughter of Charles Lord and Sarah Hubbard, of Hopkinton. They have children,—Florence A., Charles Samuel, Henry Wilson, John Prescott.

NATHANIEL GOULD, one of the early settlers of Chicago, Ill., died in that city in 1887. A Chicago newspaper thus spoke of him after his decease: "He was born in Hopkinton, N. H., March 22, 1814, and was married to Miss Bessie Blake, who survives him, December 31, 1835. He arrived in Chicago July 12, 1838, on the old steamboat *Madison*, although he did not locate here until July of the year following. He was at the time of his death the only surviving charter member of Dearborn Lodge, F. and A. M. Besides his wife, he leaves three children, Mrs. E. F. Dyke and John E. Gould, of Chicago, and Mrs. Charles Reed, of Minneapolis."

MOSES GOULD, the son of Moses Gould and Joanna Davis, was born in Hopkinton, October 12, 1779, and resided here all his life. He was a prosperous and enterprising farmer, and a captain of militia.

His wife was Hannah Currier, daughter of Daniel Cur-

rier and Abigail Chase, of Warner. They had children,—Joanna (born March, 1809), Abigail, Hannah, Charles and Martha (twins), born March 8, 1823.

Moses Gould died November 10, 1854; his wife, November 29, 1861.

CHARLES GOULD, the son of Moses Gould and Hannah Currier, was born in Hopkinton, March 8, 1823, and has always resided in this town, being a farmer, occupying the estate where he was born. In early life, he attended Hopkinton academy, and subsequently gave much attention to local educational matters. For many years, he was frequently teacher of district schools. He was a member of the superintending school-committee in 1849, 1850, 1856, 1865, 1872, and 1873. Mr. Gould has also been prominent in other spheres of official life. He was once adjutant of the 40th Regiment of N. H. Militia, with the rank of captain. In 1859, he was a selectman of the town. He has also been prominent in the Patrons of Husbandry.

In 1847, November 4, Mr. Gould married Ruth Hill, daughter of Thomas Hill and Ruth Flood, of Hopkinton. They have living children,—Moses C., Louis A., C. Henry, Clara I., Robert T., Helen A., Herbert J.

LOUIS A. GOULD, the son of Charles Gould and Ruth Hill, was born in Hopkinton, April 26, 1852. He attended school at Contoocook academy. Choosing the medical profession, he attended the Syracuse (N. Y.) University two years, and graduated at the Detroit (Mich.) Medical College in 1880, beginning practice at Ovid, N. Y., the same year. In 1889, he bought the situation formerly owned by Dr. W. W. Wheeler, at Farmer Village, where he has since resided. Dr. Gould was president of the Seneca County Medical Society in 1887 and 1888; he has been nine years coroner of Seneca county.

In 1882, May 27, Dr. Gould married Hannah B. Jones, daughter of Louis Jones and Jane Banker, of Romulus, N. Y. They have one child,—Louis Arthur.

AARON GREELEY, the son of Jonathan Greeley and Martha French, was born in East Kingston, March 30, 1745. In 1765, he came to Hopkinton, where he resided till his death, September 14, 1813. His home in Hopkinton was

in the Sugar Hill district. He was a land surveyor, whose services were frequently in demand in the earlier history of the town. He was prominent in political circles. He was the first representative of the town under the state constitution in 1784. He was also representative in 1786. He was town-clerk from 1792 to 1803; selectman, in 1771, 1782, 1786, 1789, 1791, and continuously afterwards till 1806. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1791. He was publicly known as Captain Greeley.

Captain Greeley was twice married. His first wife was Phoebe Dow, whom he married November 30, 1769; his second, Susanna ———, whom he married October 5, 1772. The following were children of Aaron Greeley: Aaron, born 1773; Eleazer, born 1775; Nathan, born 1777; Jonathan, born 1779; Susan and Phoebe (twins), born 1781; Martha, born 1784; Hannah, born 1787; David, born 1789.

EDWARD H. GREELEY, the son of Edward Greeley and Hannah Eaton, was born in Hopkinton, April 23, 1817. In early life, he attended Kimball Union Academy, Meriden. He graduated at Dartmouth college in 1845. He was next teacher of Atkinson academy about a year. He graduated at Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary in 1849. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Haverhill, November 7, 1849. In 1858, he became pastor of the Pearl Street church, Nashua; in 1861, of the church in Methuen, Mass., leaving Methuen in 1866; financial agent of Kimball Union Academy in 1867; in 1868, a second time pastor of the church in Haverhill; in 1874, secretary of the N. H. Home Missionary Society. In 1871, he was made a trustee of Kimball Union Academy. Since 1874, he has resided at Concord.

In 1850, May 7, Rev. Mr. Greeley married Jane Jewett Richards, daughter of Moses Richards and Hannah Hale, of Rowley, Mass. In 1854, June 6, he married Louisa Maria Ware, daughter of Reuben Ware and Lydia Smith, of Ashburnham, Mass. Rev. Mr. Greeley has had children,—Edward Addison, Herbert Ware, William Bradford, Arthur Phillips, Jennie Lincoln.

SAMUEL GREENE, son of Nathaniel Greene, was born in Concord, March 7, 1770. He read law with his brother,

Peter Greene, and began practice in Concord in 1793. From 1819 to 1840, he was an associate justice of the N. H. supreme court of judicature. About 1833, he came to Hopkinton, where he resided about four years. Subsequently to 1840, he obtained a governmental clerkship in Washington, D. C., where he died March 22, 1851, aged 81.

Samuel Greene was thrice married. Ann N., wife of Judge Greene, who died February 10, 1834, lies buried by his side in the old village cemetery of Hopkinton. While living in Hopkinton, Judge Greene resided in the house now occupied by Herman Wells Greene, his grandson.

HERMAN H. GREENE, the son of Samuel Greene and Lucretia Flagg, was born in Concord, April 31, 1802. In early life, he went to Portsmouth and entered the counting-room of Alexander Ladd, a merchant. While at Portsmouth, he was frequently sent on errands to the vessels lying at the wharves, and the associations thus contracted awakened a desire for maritime life. Determined to be a sailor, he began his career by going before the mast. Adaptation and faithfulness secured him promotion, and and he at length advanced to the position of captain of an East Indiaman. He followed the uninterrupted life of a sailor till about 1838, in the meanwhile, among other voyages, making several trips to Calcutta.

Leaving the sea, he entered into business in the wholesale grocery line in Bangor, Me., where he stayed two or three years, and then came to reside in Hopkinton. While living here, he became imbued with the "California fever," which broke out in 1849. In November, 1851, he took out a company by the way of Cape Horn, in the ship *Leonora*, which he commanded. Arrived in San Francisco, the ship was sold. An interesting fact in this connection is, that on this trip the *Leonora* took out to California the first steamboat used on that coast. The craft, however, proved too small for use in the waters between San Francisco and Sacramento, where it was intended to ply. While in California, Captain Greene mostly superintended certain hydraulic mining works. During this absence from home, however, he made a trip to Australia, returning with a cargo of coal and grain. At the end of four or five years, he returned home to Hopkinton, to remain till his death, which took place very suddenly on the 8th of January, 1862.

In 1834, June 12, Captain Greene married Ellen C. Little, daughter of Maj. William Little and Elizabeth Wiggin, of Hopkinton. They had four children, of whom two lived to maturity. They were Herman Wells and Sarah Cazenove.

HERMAN WELLS GREENE, a resident lawyer, was born in Hopkinton, April 11, 1836, being a son of Herman H. Greene and Ellen C. Little. He was educated at Hopkinton, Gilmanton, and Pembroke academies. Deciding to pursue the profession of the law, he studied for a time in the office of George & Foster, at Concord, but at the age of 19 he went to Boston, Mass., and completed his preparatory course in the office of Beard & Nickerson. On the day of his majority, he was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in Massachusetts, and began practice with Charles E. Pike. He afterwards practised with Ithamar W. Beard and James P. Sullivan.

After about eight years in practice in Boston, Mr. Greene returned to Hopkinton, his health being impaired, and for a time suspended the activities of his profession, resuming practice again in 1869. In 1871, and for a number of years afterwards, he practised in company with Carlos G. Hawthorne.

Mr. Greene is an active politician, and has frequently been the incumbent of civil office. He has been moderator of town-meeting in 1864 and 1865, from 1874 to 1881, and from 1885 to 1889; superintending school-committee in 1872 and 1873, and in 1876 and in 1877; representative in 1881 and 1889. He was solicitor of Merrimack county from 1876 to 1881. In later years, he has frequently spoken during the season of political campaigns, to audiences in various parts of the state.

In 1854, February 20, Mr. Greene married Frances Adeline Willard, of Hopkinton. She was a daughter of Henry A. Willard and Frances Adeline Whitman, of Boston, Mass. They had one son,—Willard Tebbets. Mrs. Greene died March 2, 1873.

In 1877, September 18, Mr. Greene married Anstice Irene Clarke, of Hopkinton. She is a daughter of Daniel W. Clarke and Ruhama Cochran.

JAMES A. D. W. GREGG, a former physician of Hopkinton, is said to have been a native of Unity. He came to

Hopkinton about 1833, remaining to about 1846, when he went to Manchester. He is said to have died in Newport. While in Hopkinton he was prominent in the early temperance reform. He was appointed surgeon's mate of the 40th regiment of N. H. Militia in 1842 and surgeon in 1843.

Dr. Gregg had at least four children,—De Witt, Lonvancia, Unice, Sarah.

EDMUND R. GUILD, the son of Israel Guild and Sarah Gould, was born in Hartford, Vt., January 1, 1836. In 1861, he was living in Manchester and enlisted in the 7th N. H. V., serving till December, 1865. He was a corporal. He was at Fort Wagner, Morris Island, Drury's Bluff, Petersburg, and Fort Olustee. Since the war he has lived in Hopkinton.

He married Abby M. Story, daughter of Luther Story and Mary Crowell, of Hopkinton. They have children,—Fred S., Frank E., Grace E.

SECTION XIV.

HALE—HARRINGTON.

JOHN HALE, a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Hales-town, now Weare, and in early manhood was a resident of Hopkinton, his home being in the Sugar Hill district on the old, unoccupied homestead now owned by Benjamin O. Kimball. Upon the event of the Revolution, John Hale became the lieutenant of a company commanded by Captain Baldwin, of Hillsborough, at Bunker Hill. Early in the battle, Captain Baldwin was killed, and Lieutenant Hale assumed command of the company, being ultimately promoted to captain by General Washington. Captain Hale was several years in the service, and in 1777, in September, marched a company from Hopkinton to join the Northern Continental Army at Saratoga. This company was in Lieut. Col. Henry Gerrish's regiment. In 1779, he appears to have been at home, having served as a selectman that year.

Captain Hale married Olive Blake, daughter of Maj. Henry Blake, of Hopkinton, who lived where John W.

Paige now resides. The following were their children: Daniel, born August 23, 1774; Mary, born February 16, 1781; John, born April 25, 1783; Moses, born May 15, 1786; Olive, born July 14, 1790. They are also said to have had a son Jacob.

The following is a record of the death of Captain Hale taken from the Hopkinton clerk's book:

Capt. John Hale Died March 3th, 1792, being forty Nine Years and Six Months old, after a Number of years Sickness With an uncommon Diseases which the Phisitions Could Not account for.

This "uncommon Diseases" was the occasion of much mysterious speculation. Absurd reports were circulated of a subtle poison applied by an enemy. The most sensible theory of this case advanced ascribed Captain Hale's sickness to camp dysentery, or chronic diarrhoea, though he might have had incidental symptoms of other diseases. The following paper is of interest in this connection:

I do hereby certify that John Hale of Hopkinton was a captain in the Regiment Commanded by John Stark, Esqr. in the Hampshire Troops in the year 1776; That in the march from Ticonderoga to Pensylvania he was left Sick at Albany & continued some time. Afterwards, in attempting to Join his Regiment, he had a relapse of his fever and was left at Springfield in Pensylvania, from which Sickness he was confined & unable to return untill the winter of 1777; & I have also been acquainted with him ever since & believe he has not had a well day from that day to this.

Caleb Starke, Adjutant

To the 2d. N. H. Regt., 1776.

Concord, Sept. 13th, 1791.

It appears that Captain Hale was at one time offered the commission of a major in the Continental service during the Revolution, but he declined the honor, as the following document attests:

Hopkinton March y^e 3^d 1777—

Hon^d Sir—

I am informed by Cap^t Livermore that you have wrote me two Letters neither of which has com to hand I acknowledg myself much indebted to you for the Hon^r you have done me in appointing me to the office of maj^r—when I consider the importance of the post & how much I fall short in filling it my Excepting would rather Injure then help that Service which I have much at heart. I am also settled in a New Country Distant from Neigh-

bors & must be under the Disagreeable necessity of breaking up house keeping which will almost put me in a ruinous Condition. Humbly beg you^d be pleased to appoint Some other person in my Room & am Gentleman your most obedient & very Humble Serv^t—
John Hale—

A powder-horn, carried by Captain Hale in the Revolution, is now in the possession of Joseph Barnard, of Hopkinton, whose father married Captain Hale's widow.

KING S. HALL, once pastor of the Baptist church in this town, was born in Groton, October 22, 1819, being a son of Josiah Hall and Sarah (White) Ferren. In 1839, he entered the academical department of the New Hampton Institute, and was graduated from the Theological School of the same in 1845, having five years previously been licensed as a preacher of the Baptist denomination. On April 22, 1846, he was ordained pastor of the Hopkinton Baptist church, remaining here five years. From 1851 to 1859, he resided at Lake Village, being four years the Belknap county member of the State Board of Education, secretary of the same in 1855 and chairman in 1858. A year later he removed to Manchester, where he was settled over the Merrimack street church three years. Afterward he was five years at Methuen, Mass., then back at Lake Village; at Rumney eleven years, and then at Lake Village, where he died. In his later life greatly impaired health permitted him to do only occasional pastoral work. For ten years he was secretary and treasurer of the New Hampshire Pastoral Association. He was seven years a trustee of the state normal school, and had also filled the same position in the New Hampshire Baptist convention, the New London academy, and the New Hampton Institute. Dartmouth college conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and the Central University of Iowa, that of Doctor of Divinity. While in Hopkinton, the subject of this sketch was a member of the superintending school-committee in 1846 and 1848.

In 1847, July 30, Rev. Mr. Hall married Ann Elizabeth Buswell, daughter of Dr. Caleb Buswell and Eliza Follansbee, of Warner.

The Rev. Mr. Hall died April 9, 1888.

CHARLES HARDON, many years a well known minister of the New Jerusalem (or Swedenborgian) church, was born in Mansfield, Mass., January 2, 1834, being a son of Nathan Hardon and Sally Hodges. Until he was seventeen years of age, the subject of this sketch divided his efficient time between the farm and the school, and then entered Amherst college, in Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1855. Leaving college, he entered upon the work of a teacher, and spent a year in the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin. His health being now impaired, he returned to his home in Mansfield and worked two years upon the farm. In the year 1858, he resumed intellectual pursuits, and, deciding upon the vocation of the ministry, he entered Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, where he stayed only about three months, and then went to Oberlin (Ohio) Theological School, where he remained about six months. He then returned home, worked on the farm, studied and preached until 1862, being at the time a member of the Christian church in Mansfield, where he preached about six months. During this period of his life, he supplied the pulpit of the Wesleyan Methodist church about nine months. In the year 1861, Mr. Hardon became a reader of the religious and theological works of Emanuel Swedenborg, and he soon decided to devote himself to the ministry of the New Church, as it is popularly called. In July, 1862, he joined the church in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Mass., and in August went to Urbana, O., and became a teacher in the New Church school there, at the same time conducting the services of the Urbana church. In 1863, he was made a licentiate of the New Church, and, in December, 1865, he was ordained by the Rev. J. R. Hibbard, of Chicago, Ill. He continued to preach in Urbana till the close of the year 1865, when he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained till July, 1867. Being then called home to the bedside of his sick father, who died soon after, he preached in the vicinity of Mansfield till some time the following year.

In October, 1868, Mr. Hardon was employed as a missionary of the Massachusetts New Church Union, continuing in that service till October, 1871, when he was settled over the New Church in Contoocook, where for a number of years he preached and assumed the duties of preceptor of Contoocook academy. In later years, he has followed

miscellaneous pursuits, being a member of the Hopkinton superintending school-committee from 1872 to 1875, and again in 1883. During his ministerial career, the Rev. Mr. Hardon published a lengthy list of tracts upon the doctrines of the New Church.

In 1863, August 12, Charles Hardon married Mary Cathcart, of Urbana, O., the daughter of David Cathcart and Charlotte Sherwin. She having died, December 8, 1866, in 1868, July 12, Mr. Hardon married Clara A. McGlathry, of Southbridge, Mass., daughter of William Henry McGlathry and Flavilla Dodge. She having deceased, March 13, 1870, in 1871, September 29, he married her sister, Annie Eaton McGlathry, of Searsport, Me. Mr. Hardon has had four children,—by his first wife, Charles Henry, Lottie Sherwin; by his second, Rachel Elizabeth; by his third, Annie May.

BENJAMIN HARDY, the son of Benjamin Hardy and Rebecca Rolfe, was born in Bradford, Mass., March 8, 1753. He resided in Stoddard, Hudson, Peterborough, Warner, and Hopkinton, in this state. He came to Hopkinton in 1804, and resided till 1839. He was a farmer. He was a Revolutionary soldier, being at Bunker Hill, at Bennington, and at the burning of the British vessel *Vulture*, under General Putnam.

He married Phœbe Hardy, daughter of Gideon Hardy, by whom he had children,—Benjamin, born November 4, 1780; Rebecca R., born April 5, 1788. Mrs. Hardy died June 19, 1823, and Mr. Hardy, during the next November, married Mary (Melvin) Gale, of Weare, who died January 14, 1852, aged 81.

Mr. Hardy died January 8, 1839. Mr. Hardy's family seems to have given the name to Hardy's Corner, in the north-west part of Hopkinton.

BENJAMIN HARDY, the son of Benjamin Hardy and Sarah Clark, was born in Hopkinton, May 12, 1803. He was a farmer, and always resided in this town. He was one year a captain of militia. In 1835, November 12, he married Lydia Putney, of Hopkinton, who bore him one son,—Carlos F. Mr. Hardy died July 2, 1886; his wife, October 14, 1881.

CARLOS F. HARDY, the son of Benjamin Hardy and Lydia Putney, was born in Hopkinton, November 5, 1836. He has always lived in Hopkinton, and he is a farmer by vocation. In 1868, he was a selectman of the town.

In 1863, December 9, Mr. Hardy married Olevia Johnson, daughter of Nathan Johnson and Climena Clogston, of Manchester. They have children,—James F., Ella M.

DAVID HARDY, the son of Stephen Hardy and Mary Joseph, was born in Stoddard, where he resided from 1794 to 1805. He lived in Warner from 1805 to 1810, and the rest of his life in Hopkinton. As a laborer, he lived in over 125 different families in Warner and Hopkinton.

In 1813, February 1, Mr. Hardy enlisted as a soldier, and was located in Capt. Joseph Smith's company, Col. Aquilla Davis's regiment, that marched from Concord to Burlington, Vt., in the spring of that year.

In 1824, April 1, Mr. Hardy married Sarah Hardy Annis, daughter of Isaac Annis and Phoebe Hardy, of Warner. They had one child,—Lucitta M.

Mr. Hardy died June 18, 1882; his wife, December 25, 1868.

ISAAC HARDY was born in Nottingham in 1794. He lived in Nottingham, Warner, and Hopkinton. He died August 8, 1851. He was a lieutenant of cavalry in militia days. He was a farmer. His wife was Hannah Bodwell, who died April 1, 1880, aged 93. His children were Tyler B., George B., Hannah R., Cynthia. Mr. Hardy's mother was Lydia Burbank, daughter of Samuel Burbank, captured by Indians at Woodwell's garrison in 1746.

TYLER B. HARDY, the son of Isaac Hardy and Hannah Bodwell, was born in Warner, October 15, 1807. Since four years of age he has lived in Hopkinton, with the exception of one year in Bow and two in Concord. In the course of his life, he has followed the vocation of farming, lumbering, and brick-making. In former militia days he was the incumbent of various military offices. He served as sergeant, lieutenant, and captain of rifles, and as lieutenant-colonel of the 40th regiment. He was promoted to colonel, but declined the office. Mr. Hardy has lived many years in Contoocook.

In 1837, September 16, Tyler B. Hardy married Almira C. Carr, daughter of John Carr and Abigail Williams, of Hopkinton. She died August 8, 1889.

GEORGE BODWELL HARDY, the son of Isaac Hardy and Hannah Bodwell, was born in Hopkinton, October 8, 1809. He followed the occupation of a farmer, living in Hopkinton till 1830, when he went to Davisville, Warner, where he lived eight years. He then returned to the village of Contoocook, where he continued to reside till his death, his home being where his widow now resides.

Mr. Hardy was a citizen of integrity and repute, and was frequently the vehicle of public trust. He was collector of taxes in 1844, 1853, 1861, and 1866; selectman in 1846, 1847, 1855, 1869, and 1870. In 1859, he was made a deputy sheriff of Merrimack county, continuing in office the larger part of twenty years.

Mr. Hardy was twice married. His first wife was Hannah Currier Davis, of Warner, the daughter of Stephen and Deborah (Doe) Davis, whom he married September 14, 1837. She died October 9, 1869.

They had one daughter, Susie June. Mr. Hardy married for a second wife, Mrs. Laura Bartlett Davis, on the 28th of June, 1876. She was the widow of Dudley B. Davis and the daughter of Richard Bartlett and Eleanor Currier, of Warner.

Mr. Hardy died very suddenly on the 18th of June, 1888, and his funeral was attended by one of the largest concourses of citizens ever seen gathered in town on a similar occasion.

WILLIAM HARRISON HARDY, the son of Joseph and Eliza (Chase) Hardy, was born in Warner, June 6, 1817. He attended school in Warner, Hopkinton, and Manchester, Vt. In the course of his life, he resided in many places and followed various pursuits. He was in the grocery business in Troy, N. Y., Niles, Mich., Manchester, Contoocook (twice), and in the cigar and tobacco business in Boston, Mass. He also followed other pursuits, such as shoe-making, brick-making, farming, etc. From 1849 to 1851 he was in California. He also resided for a time in Henniker. He was employed seven years by the Concord and Claremont Railroad.

From 1839 to 1841, he was a school inspector at Harvard, Mich., and in 1841 and 1842 an assessor. He was a road commissioner of Cass county, Michigan, in 1844 and 1845. In 1876 he was a representative of Hopkinton.

In 1838, April 2, Mr. Hardy married Priscilla M. Morgan, of Hopkinton. She was a daughter of Samuel and Priscilla (Manning) Morgan. They had children—Eliza Ann, Julia Emeline, and Mary Angeline and Julia Emeline (twins.)

Mr. Hardy died October 6, 1882.

SAMUEL A. HARDY, the son of Ozias Hardy and Lavinia Barden, was born in Hopkinton, February 19, 1829. From 1833 to 1837, he resided in Warner. With the exception of about a year in Washington, he has spent the rest of his life in Hopkinton, being a farmer. Mr. Hardy lives at Hardy's Corner, so named from the prominence of the Hardy family in that district for many years.

In 1858, October 13, he married Abby A. Putney, daughter of James Putney and Lucinda Barden, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Ida J., Isabell M., Arvilla A., Josie L., Stillman A., Louis B. Mrs. Hardy died April 17, 1886.

WOODBURY HARDY, the son of Ozias Hardy and Lavinia Barden, was born in Hopkinton, March 25, 1853. In the course of his life, he has resided in Boston and Peabody, Mass., and Marengo, Ill. He is a farmer and gardener. During the late war, he served in Company E, of the 95th Regiment of Illinois Infantry. Mr. Hardy has resided continuously in Hopkinton since 1866.

In 1861, he married Ellen Matilda Price, daughter of William Price and Eliza Felton. They have children,—Arthur Woodbury, Clara Matilda.

STEPHEN HARRIMAN, an early resident of Hopkinton, has a personal history that is somewhat involved in obscurity. He was prominently identified in civil affairs, and was called captain. In 1774 and in 1779, he was a selectman of the town. In 1775, he was chosen a delegate to the Exeter convention, called in anticipation of the elaboration of a plan of colonial government. In 1777 and in 1781, he represented Hopkinton in the provincial General Court. During the controversy over the Rev. Jacob Cram, third

minister of Hopkinton, Capt. Stephen Harriman was a leader of the opposition, who resisted the payment of their ministerial taxes, which were finally abated by the town. Captain Harriman died February 1, 1804, aged 76, and his remains were interred in the Stumpfield cemetery, where they are covered by a horizontal granite slab.

He seems to have been married three times. By his first wife, Lucy, he had at least three children, as follows: Lucy, born January 9, 1780; Polly, born August 15, 1781; Stephen, born December 5, 1783. His second wife, Sarah, died December 17, 1800. In 1801, September 29, he married his third wife, the widow Judith Silver.

"Stephen Harriman, Jr.," of somewhat difficult identity, was a soldier of the Revolution, being in Captain Joshua Bailey's company in 1777, being enlisted about the 20th of July, serving at Bennington, and being discharged about the 20th of September.

CHARLES EDWARD HARRINGTON, the son of Moses Bailey Harrington and Betsey Prescott Mooers, was born in Concord, October 5, 1846. In early life, he moved with his father to Hopkinton. He was educated at Hopkinton academy, New London Literary and Scientific Institution, and at Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary. Becoming a Congregational minister, he has resided at Lancaster from 1874 to 1878; in Concord (South church), from 1878 to 1882; in Dubuque, Ia., from 1882 to 1885; in Keene, from 1885 to the present time. During his preparatory course, he spent some time in teaching. He was for a time assistant teacher of Hopkinton academy, and once principal of the Farmington high school. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth college in 1878; that of Doctor of Divinity from Iowa college in 1889. From 1878 to 1882, he was a chaplain of the N. H. National Guard, and the same of the N. H. legislature in 1881. A veteran of the late war, Mr. Harrington was a corporal of Company A, of the 18th Regiment N. H. V., being mustered in September 13, 1864. He was promoted to sergeant, and mustered out June 10, 1865.

In 1869, June 30, Mr. Harrington married Sara Howard (Russell) Wilkins, daughter of Rev. Carey Russell and Roxanna Howard, of Littleton. They have children,—Hattie Russell, Charles Woodbury, William Barbour.

SECTION XV.

HARRIS—HUNTOON.

JOHN HARRIS, an eminent jurist of Hopkinton, was born in Harvard, Mass., October 13, 1769. He was the son of Richard Harris and Lydia Atherton. In 1791, the subject of this sketch graduated at Harvard college. He read law with Simeon Strong, of Amherst, Mass., and Timothy Bigelow, of Groton, Mass. In 1794, he came to Hopkinton, where he resided till his death. John Harris was frequently the incumbent of public office. Being a member of the Whig party in politics, the unpopular party in his town and state, his most important official trusts were those of appointment. From 1806 to 1809, and again from 1811 to 1814, he was moderator of Hopkinton town-meeting. In 1807, he was collector of taxes. In 1821, he was town treasurer, continuing in office at least three years, appearing to have been the first treasury official chosen in the history of the town. In 1809 and 1823, and possibly at other times, he served upon the superintending school-committee.

John Harris, however, must be mainly regarded in the higher ranks of official life. He was probate judge of Hillsborough county from 1812 to 1823; the same of Merrimack county, from 1823 to 1843; from 1817 to 1823, solicitor of Hillsborough county; from 1823 to 1833, associate justice of the New Hampshire supreme court of judicature. In 1820, he was commissioned, with Charles H. Atherton, of Amherst, as register of probate, to revise the code of probate laws of the state. In 1811, April 1, the first post-office was established in Hopkinton, and John Harris became post-master. In 1814, he was one of a commission that located the state capitol at Concord.

In military life, John Harris had some distinction. In 1810, he was appointed a captain of the 4th Company of the 21st Regiment of the state militia. He took a peculiar interest in popular education. Previously to the establishment of Hopkinton academy, he taught one or more select schools, making a specialty of good reading. His pupils were admitted by cards, and one or more times a prize was offered for the best rendering of a scriptural selection or other standard composition. In 1816, he was made a trustee of Dartmouth college.

In Masonry, John Harris was prominent. In 1803, January 10, a preliminary meeting of the Palladian Society was held at his home. A constitution had been framed and adopted, and he became the first treasurer. He was the founder of Trinity Chapter, the second in priority in the state, being founded in 1807. In 1824, he became its treasurer. He was also founder of the Tyrian Council and of the Mt. Horeb Commandery of Knights Templar. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter at its formation in 1819, and first Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of New Hampshire, at its formation in 1826.

In religion, John Harris was an Episcopalian. He subscribed to the ecclesiastical constitution of Christ's church in 1803; he was one of the first wardens of St. Andrew's church in 1827.

For many years, Judge Harris lived in the house now occupied by John S. Kimball. A farm being a part of his domestic establishment, he became noted as a thorough and profitable cultivator.

In September, 1799, John Harris married Mary Poor, of Hampstead, the daughter of Eliphalet Poor and Elizabeth Little. They had four children,—George, born February 6, 1801; Catharine, born January 23, 1804; Eliza Poor, born January 21, 1809; Ann, born February 19, 1812.

Judge Harris died April 23, 1845; Mrs. Harris, March 6, 1843. Their bodies lie in the old village cemetery. There is no child of theirs living.

John Harris was at one time subjected to considerable public obliquy in this town on account of his action as one of a legislative committee to locate the new state-house, first occupied in 1819. Because he gave his vote to Concord instead of Hopkinton, it was surmised that personal considerations influenced his course. This conception, however, has been historically exploded. The geographical advantages of Concord, being located on the Merrimack river, then a great public highway for the transportation of all kinds of goods, with other incidental and minor facts, doubtless influenced the mind of John Harris in common with those of many others in New Hampshire.

MATTHEW HARVEY, in some respects the most eminent citizen Hopkinton has ever had, was born in Sutton,

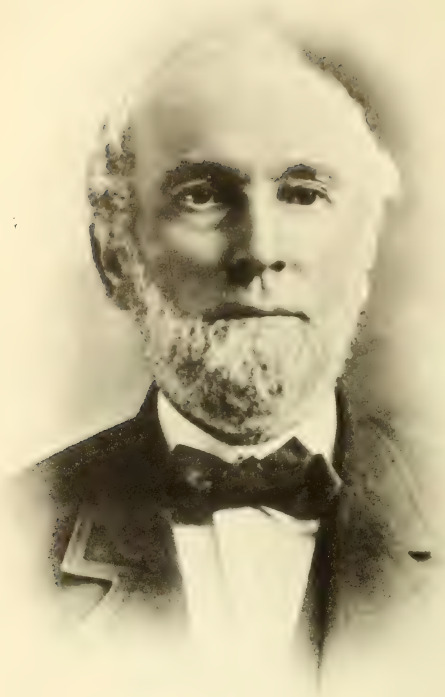
June 21, 1781, being a son of Matthew Harvey and Hannah Sargent. Predisposed to intellectual pursuits, the subject of this sketch prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D., of Boscawen. Graduating from Dartmouth college in the class of 1806, he entered the law office of John Harris, of Hopkinton, being admitted to the bar in 1809. He then opened an office in Hopkinton, where he resided the greater portion of his life. Matthew Harvey during his active life, was almost or quite constantly in civil office. He possessed a degree of natural affability that encouraged popularity, and he was a member of the Democratic party, which dominated many years in his town and state. From 1826 to 1828, in 1833 and 1834, in 1840 and 1841, and from 1845 to 1850, he was moderator of Hopkinton town-meeting. In 1814, and for seven successive years, he was a representative to the General Court, being speaker of the House of Representatives from 1818 to 1820. In 1821, he was sent to the national House of Representatives, where he served four years, and then returned to New Hampshire and served three years in the state senate, being its president the last two years. In 1828 and 1829, he was a member of the state Executive Council; in 1830, governor of New Hampshire, and the same year he was appointed a district judge of the United States.

Matthew Harvey took an active interest in all matters relating to public education. In 1810 and 1811, he was a member of the superintending school-committee of Hopkinton. He was one of the earliest trustees of Hopkinton academy, founded in 1827. He was vice-president of the New Hampshire Historical Society from 1829 to 1831, and its president from 1832 to 1834. In affairs of the church he was also prominent. He subscribed to the ecclesiastical constitution of Christ's church in 1803, and became one of the first vestrymen of St. Andrew's church in 1827.

In 1850, Matthew Harvey moved to Concord, where he died on the 7th of April, 1866. While in Hopkinton he lived many years in the house now occupied by Mrs. John S. Kimball. While governor of the state, for the sake of retirement, he occupied the house now owned by Elijah Spencer, on the turnpike, about a mile and a half east of the village.

Matthew Harvey's wife was Margaret Rowe, a native (?)





DEA. JOHN M. HARVEY.

of Newburyport, Mass. They had two children. Margaret Elizabeth, their daughter, died in 1836; Frederick, their son, died in Louisiana, in 1866.

JOHN M. HARVEY, the son of John Harvey and Mary Straw, was born in Methuen, Mass., April 24, 1814. When the subject of this sketch was about the age of six years, his father moved to Hopkinton, and settled in the Blackwater district, on the farm now owned by Benjamin Flanders. When about eighteen years old, John M. Harvey went to Lowell, Mass., and worked in the cotton-mills. He remained in Lowell till 1844, and then came to Manchester, and went into business on the Amoskeag corporation. In the year 1862, he moved to his old home at Blackwater, though till 1866 he continued to do business in Manchester, being five years connected with the transactions of a loan fund association.

While in Manchester, Mr. Harvey was two years a selectman, two years a common councilman, and two years an alderman, the last time being president of the board.

In 1866 and 1867, he was a selectman of Hopkinton; in 1872, moderator of town-meeting; in 1876, a delegate to the state constitutional convention. In 1872, he was chosen deacon of the Congregational church.

In 1839, October 7, Mr. Harvey married Emiline A. Gardiner, of Salem, Mass. She was a daughter of Joseph Gardiner and Eunice Tucker. They had four children,—John Henry, Etta Augusta, Clarence Augustine, and George Warren.

Dea. John M. Harvey died July 12, 1880. For a number of years previous to his death, he resided in Hopkinton village where his widow, now Mrs. Sage, still lives.

CLARENCE A. HARVEY, the son of John M. Harvey and Emiline A. Gardiner, was born October 2, 1850, the residence of his parents being in Manchester. Coming to Hopkinton with his father in 1862, he attended the common and higher schools of the town. He was a member of the Hopkinton superintending school-committee in 1874, 1875, and 1877. Deciding to pursue the medical profession, he read a year with his uncle, Dr. Albert Harvey, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; he finished his preparatory course at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1881.

He entered upon practice in Poughkeepsie, where he died December 26, 1883.

WILLIAM F. HARVEY, the son of John Harvey and Mary Straw, was born in Hopkinton, July 21, 1827. The most of his early life was spent upon the farm, attending select schools incidentally at Contoocook and at Hopkinton academy one term. When 17 years old, he began to teach schools in winter, following the practice till 1862, when he went West and purchased a farm in Wright county, Iowa, and built a house upon it. Subsequently he taught schools, but becoming a religious convert, he studied for the Congregational ministry and was licensed to preach in August, 1864, and was ordained in Webster City in August, 1866. He remained in Webster City till 1870, and then went to Riceville, where he was pastor of Jamestown and Wentworth churches. About this time, he returned to his farm and made improvements, but continued to preach in various places for longer or shorter times. He died in Clarion, Ia., December 1, 1889.

ROGER C. HATCH, once pastor of the Congregational church in Hopkinton, was born in Middletown, Ct., October 20, 1784, being a son of Josiah Hatch, M. D., and Elizabeth Bronson. He was ordained pastor of the church in Hopkinton on the 21st of October, 1818, and dismissed June 26, 1832. He was subsequently a pastor, resident of Warwick, Mass., till September 19, 1868, when he died.

The Rev. Mr. Hatch married Hannah Fay, daughter of Benjamin Fay and Beulah Stow, of Westboro, Mass., and who died in Peoria, Ill., May 3, 1875, aged 79 years. The children of the Rev. Mr. Hatch were,—Junius Loren, born 1821; Elizabeth Bronson, born 1823; Junius Loren, born 1825; Henry Fay, born 1827; Sarah Hopkins, born 1829; Ellen Towne, born 1831; George Edwards, born 1837; Mary Louise, born 1839.

While in Hopkinton the Rev. Mr. Hatch was prominently identified with educational work. His name is found upon the records of the town as a superintending school-committee in 1819, 1820, and 1827. He probably served in the same capacity on other years. He was one of the active founders of Hopkinton academy in 1827, being one of the first board of trustees. He was also an early and vigorous advocate of temperance.

The following memorial of the subject of this sketch was written by the request of Mrs. Ellen T. Hatch Windom, wife of Secretary Windom, of the United States Treasury, and in anticipation of the publication of this work :

IN MEMORIAM.

It gives me much pleasure to put upon paper a record of the vivid impression I still retain of the honored and beloved pastor of my boyhood, the Rev. Roger Conant Hatch.

After having been graduated at Yale college in 1815, and having completed his theological studies, Mr. Hatch spent some months in missionary work in central New York, and then in his early manhood came in 1818 to his first pastorate in Hopkinton, the duties of which he continued to perform with diligence and success for fourteen years. During his ministry I was born, and under his preaching I sat till I left my native town when thirteen years of age. Although then so young, I have a very vivid recollection of Mr. Hatch, both as a man and as a minister.

He was tall, stately in manner, and benevolent in countenance, with a certain grace and dignity of deportment that both befitted his calling, and won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. While somewhat reserved in manner, he manifested the kindest interest in all his parishioners, and especially in the children, to whom he often spoke in a gracious way that charmed and took captive our young hearts.

In church he had a most reverential air, and conducted all the services of the house of the Lord as if in His immediate presence. In thought his sermons were weighty, and in delivery, impressive. I well remember a sermon that he preached when I was twelve years of age, on "Keeping holy the Sabbath," for it came pretty close home to me.

I have often thought of him as embodying, to my mind, more than perhaps any other clergyman I have known, the delightful description given by Goldsmith of "The Village Preacher."

"At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorned the venerable place ;

The service past, around the pious man,
With ready zeal, each honest rustic ran ;
Even children followed with endearing wile,
And plucked his gown, to share the good man's smile ;
His ready smile a parent's warmth expressed,
Their welfare pleased him, and their cares distressed ;
To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given,
But all his serious thoughts had rest in Heaven."

In scholarly attainments Mr. Hatch was proficient. He had the

habits of a scholar, and his discourses always bore the marks of careful preparation. He was a peace-maker, and was beloved by his people.

His home was a model one to the parish, for there presided in it a most gentle and refined lady, a worthy companion of her husband in all his pastoral duties. The doors of this hospitable home were ever open to all the people of the parish. Although more than half a century has passed away since this dear man of God closed his ministry in Hopkinton, yet the influence of his life and preaching still abides and is a power for good in the lives of not a few, and the blessed results of such a faithful ministry can be fully known only when all things shall be revealed at the last day.

(Signed)

Franklin W. Fisk.

Chicago Theological Seminary, Nov. 18, 1889.

CARLOS G. HAWTHORNE, a resident lawyer, was born in Hopkinton, September 19, 1827, being a son of Calvin Hawthorne and Rachel Jackman. Until 18 years of age, the subject of this sketch worked upon the farm continuously. Later, he was agriculturally employed only a portion of the summer. Disposed to intellectual pursuits, after sufficiently informing himself, he began to teach school. From 1847 to 1849, he was a teacher in Concord. Subsequently he spent a year or more at Gilmanton academy. He afterwards taught a year in the academy at Granby, Mass.

In 1852, he went to Chicago and was two years principal of the Foster School, as it was called, being the supervisor of several hundred children. With this experience his school-teaching ended. He had already begun the study of law, and, being now qualified, he went to Dubuque, Ia., and opened an office in the winter of 1854. He continued in business till 1866, his legal practice being conducted at first under the name of Crozier & Hawthorne, then of Hawthorne & McNall, and lastly of Poor & Hawthorne.

While in the West, Carlos G. Hawthorne engaged in real estate transactions in the firm of Hawthorne, Childs & Co., which gave place to Hawthorne, Jackman & Co. During the war of 1861, he was two years assistant provost-marshal, being also four years attorney for the Board of Enrollment, performing the duties of judge-advocate. While thus engaged, he was the means of securing many enlistments.

In July, 1866, Esquire Hawthorne returned to Hopkinton where he has since resided. For a time he practised

law by correspondence, and, in 1871, he entered into a legal partnership with Herman W. Greene, the business relation continuing a number of years.

In 1850, March, Carlos G. Hawthorne married Francis Prescott Gilman, of Gilmanton. She was the daughter of Nichols S. Gilman and Julia Prescott. They have one daughter,—Jessie A.

MOSES HILL, whose family name was many years perpetuated in the bridge and village of Contoocook, is said to have come to this town from Chester, very early in the history of Hopkinton. He built both a residence and a mill at Contoocook, which is often called Hill's Bridge in the town records, and which was so called colloquially even within the memory of persons now in middle life. Moses Hill was a soldier of the Revolution, being in Capt. John Hale's company, in Col. Henry Gerrish's regiment, called out to reinforce General Gates in 1777. He enlisted in August and performed twenty-eight days' service. Moses Hill was also with Capt. Joshua Bailey, in Col. Moses Kelley's regiment, in the campaign in Rhode Island, serving twenty-five days in August and September 1778. Moses Hill had a wife, Hannah. The town record of births contains the following: "Beniaman Hills the Son of Mr Moses Hills and Hannah his Wife was Born in this Town March 6, 1769." The surname of the Hill family is almost always spelled in the plural in the town records. Moses Hill died July 26, 1799, aged 70; his wife, October 1, 1806, aged 70. Moses Hill was a selectman of Hopkinton in 1769 and 1770.

WILLIAM HOLMES, the son of William and Sarah Ann Holmes, was born in Hopkinton, April 4, 1819. In the course of his life he has resided in Concord, Sutton, and Salisbury. In boyhood, being in poverty, he was sold to the lowest bidder for support to Josiah Jewett, of Hopkinton, in the year 1821. He was afterwards sold to John Currier and again to Jeremiah Crowell. At the age of 15, he had learned the alphabet; at 19, he began the cooper's trade; at 20, he began business for himself. In time he saved \$300, which he lost by a bad investment. Then he adopted the lumber business, and became the proprietor of a saw-mill and 1,000 acres of land in Salisbury.

In 1841, March 12, he married Jane Johnson, daughter of Ebenezer Johnson and Dorothy Hildreth, of Salisbury. They have had children,—George, Dorothy Ann, Charles C., Curtice D., Emma J., Nellie A., Willie J., Leland E.

JAMES M. HOOK, the son of Asa J. Hook and Harriet N. How, was born in Concord, March 2, 1838. In the course of his life, he has resided in Littleton and Lowell, Mass. He spent three years at sea. In the late war, he served in Company I, 6th Regiment N. H. Vols. Since the war, he has lived most or all of the time in Hopkinton.

In 1859, Mr. Hook married Melissa Runnels, daughter of Burbank Runnels and Louisa Towns, of Concord. She died in 1862. In 1863, Mr. Hook married Mary M. Long, of Hopkinton, by whom he had children,—Nathan J., Lizzie C., Sarah C., Belle C., Annie G. His second wife having died in 1874, Mr. Hook married Mary A. Doying, daughter of Wallace Doying and Ann Brown, by whom he has children,—Emma J., Eddie M., Gertie J., Charles F., Willie J., Alice M.

ADONIRAM J. HOPKINS, the son of Samuel C. Hopkins and Philena S. Ford, was born in South Jefferson, Me., May 24, 1847. He was educated in the English High School, Boston, Mass., at Harvard college, class of 1874, and at Newton (Mass.) Theological Seminary. A Baptist minister, he became pastor of the church in Dunbarton in 1876, continuing till 1879, when he came to Hopkinton, where he was pastor from November 29, 1879, to October 1, 1883. He subsequently was three years at Franklin Falls, after which he resided in Boston a year and a half, caring for his father, who was in his last illness. In 1887, Rev. Mr. Hopkins resumed pastoral work in Georgetown, Mass., where he now resides. The subject of this sketch has frequently been the incumbent of civil, ecclesiastical, or educational office. From 1876 to 1879, he was a member of the town superintending school-committee; in 1878 and 1879, moderator of town-meeting; in 1888 and 1889, chairman of the school-committee; from 1876 to 1886, secretary of the N. H. Conference of Baptist ministers; from 1880 to 1886, trustee of Colby academy, New London; since 1888, trustee of Georgetown (Mass.) Peabody Library. He is noted as an elocutionist.

In 1877, February 7, Rev. Mr. Hopkins married Mary C.

Martin, daughter of Horace M. Martin and Lorinda B. Woodard, of Perkinsville, Vt. They have children,—Earnest M., Louis B., Flora M.

LEWIS HOWARD, the son of Abiel Howard and Kezia Bartlett, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., December 4, 1802. In early life he developed a studious habit, and at the age of twenty, began teaching school, continuing in winter till the age of thirty-six, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist church. Becoming a member of the New Hampshire Conference, he was stationed as follows: 1839, Deering and Hillsborough; 1841, Pembroke; 1842, Chichester; 1843, Sandown; 1845, Bristol; 1847, Haverhill; 1848, N. H. Conference Seminary; 1849, East Sanbornton; 1850, Claremont; 1852, Nashua; 1854, Dover; 1856, presiding elder Concord district; 1860, Nashua; 1861, Salem; 1862, Haverhill, Mass.; 1863, Suncook; 1864, Lisbon; 1867, Plymouth; 1869, South Antrim; 1870, Contoocook; 1874, Warren; 1877, Contoocook. In 1879, he was superannuated. During the past ten years he has lived in Springfield, where he has supplied the Union church of that town, giving attention also to farming.

The Rev. Mr. Howard has served as a selectman in the towns of Springfield and Grantham. In 1854, he represented ward 6, of Nashua, in the state legislature. He was assistant secretary of the N. H. Conference four years; secretary of same, four years; delegate to the General Conference at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1860. In the course of his life, he has taught vocal music and penmanship. At the N. H. Conference Seminary, he had charge of the boarding department.

In 1826, June 21, the subject of this sketch married Sally Stone, a native of Grantham, who died October 21, 1877. They had children,—Emma Oryntha, Alonzo Dearborn, Daniel Edson, Nancy Elvira. In 1879, March 25, the Rev. Mr. Howard married Ferona Clement, widow of Solomon H. Clement, and daughter of Abner Johnson, M. D., and Mary Quimby.

RUFUS S. HOWE, the son of Peter Howe and Polly Colby, was born in Hopkinton, March 17, 1832. In the course of his life he has resided in Henniker, Manchester, Windsor, and Concord. He is a farmer and a mechanic.

He served as a wagoner in the late war, enlisting in August, 1862, and being discharged in January, 1863, for injuries received at Arlington Heights, Va.

In 1857, January 1, Mr. Howe married Sarah W. Noyes, daughter of Nathaniel Noyes and Rachel Chaney, of Henniker. They had children,—Sarah Anna, Etta L., Ina B., Mary N. Mr. Howe traces his ancestry to Charles Howe, of Lancaster, Eng., who came to Sudbury, Mass., as early as 1639.

MOSES FRENCH HOYT, the son of Moses and Betsey Hoyt, was born in Hopkinton, May 28, 1819, and resided in this town nearly all his life. He was a farmer, being agent of the Henniker town farm and also the same of the Hopkinton town farm, quite a number of years in all.

He married Mahala Flanders, daughter of Israel and Olive Flanders, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Martha, Olive, Walter F. Mr. Hoyt died in February, 1882.

JOHN HUBBARD, the son of Lazarus Hubbard, was born in Milford, in 1768. His mother's maiden name was Dinsmore. In the course of his life he resided in Methuen, Mass., Deering, Hillsborough, Weare, and Hopkinton, where he died March 15, 1848. He was a shoemaker. In his early manhood he marched against the insurrection incited by Daniel Shays, of Massachusetts, in 1786. Mr. Hubbard was an old-time singing-master, who used to lead the singing at the old Baptist church at the foot of the southern slope of Putney's hill.

John Hubbard was twice married. His first wife was Betsey Carlton, of Methuen, Mass., by whom he had a daughter and twin sons, John and Isaac, born June 24, 1796. His second wife was Ruth Chase, daughter of Dudley Chase and Alice Abbott, of Deering. They had children,—Rodney, born April 25, 1800; Lydia, born July 31, 1803; Nancy, born October 7, 1805; Sebastian Streeter, born October 3, 1808; Esther, born October 9, 1810; Sarah, born August 23, 1813; Dudley Chase, born, June 28, 1815. His second wife died September 11, 1856, aged 80.

CHARLES HUNT, the son of Isaac Hunt and Catharine Auburn, was born in Warner, June 22, 1848. In the course of his life, he has resided in Salem and Lowell,

Mass., and in Hopkinton. In Salem, he was a policeman about three years. During the late war, he served in Companies D and E, 5th Regiment N. H. Vols., being in the service nearly three years. He was six times in military prisons—in Libby prison, at Richmond, at Belle Island, at Lynchburg, at Danville, at Andersonville, and at Florence, S. C. In all he was in prison about a year. When he entered the service he weighed 161 pounds; when finally released from prison, 68½ pounds. In 1878, December 12, he married Ella Sprowle, daughter of Edward Sprowle and Nettie Wilson, of Peabody, Mass. They have children,—Willie O., Edith N., Arthur W.

ORA M. HUNTOON, the son of Harvey Huntoon and Maria P. Morse, was born in Unity, May 1, 1839. In early life, he attended school at New London. He lived in Unity till 1878, and after that in Contoocook till a few years ago, when he moved to Pittsfield. He has been a farmer, but of late years has engaged in mercantile pursuits. While here, he was for a time the chairman of the organization of the Democratic party. In Unity, he was a selectman from 1863 to 1870, and representative in 1868 and 1869. He was also a member of the Unity superintending school-committee at various times. He has also received the Democratic nomination for register of deeds for Merrimack county.

In 1871, November 30, he married Mary Vilona Curtice, daughter of Samuel Curtice and Leonora Sweat, of Hopkinton. They have children,—Arthur C., Ada M.

SECTION XVI.

JOHNSON—KIMBALL.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, the son of Benjamin Johnson and Sarah Abbott, was born in Hopkinton, February 1, 1811. With the exception of one year in Concord, he always resided in Hopkinton. He was a farmer and farrier, whose services were widely demanded and appreciated. He was an ensign of militia two or three years, a quartermaster of

the 40th Regiment five or six years, and an adjutant one year. He was a selectman of Hopkinton in 1871. His home was on the top of Beech hill, where his unoccupied residence now stands.

In 1841, May 27, Samuel Johnson married Charlotte Goodwin Holmes, daughter of Eliphalet Holmes and Nancy Flanders. They had children,—Mary H., Addie N.

Dr. Johnson died November 15, 1887.

JONATHAN JONES, the son of Jonathan and Judith Jones, was born in Warner, October 10, 1791. His early life was spent in Warner and Boscawen. In 1822, he came to Hopkinton, residing on the farm where his grandson, J. Arthur Jones, now lives, at West Hopkinton. He was a selectman of Hopkinton in 1829 and 1830.

In 1820, November 14, Mr. Jones married Sarah Currier, daughter of Amos Currier and Mary Sargent, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Charles C., born May 17, 1822; Charles G., born July 17, 1827; Horace F., born June 18, 1833; John F., born March 31, 1835.

Mr. Jones died February 20, 1877; his wife, February, 1885.

JOHN F. JONES, the son of Jonathan Jones and Sarah Currier, was born in Hopkinton, March 31, 1835. He attended school at Hopkinton academy. He resided in Hopkinton till 1885, since which time he has lived in Concord. In the course of his life, Mr. Jones has been a farmer upon the family homestead at West Hopkinton; for a number of years a merchant at Contoocook; in later years a banker. He was town-clerk of Hopkinton from 1861 to 1864, and in 1873; town treasurer, from 1861 to 1864 and 1872. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1876. From 1881 to 1883, he was treasurer of Merrimack county. Mr. Jones at present is director of the National State Capital bank, of Concord; director of the First National Bank, of Hillsborough; trustee and treasurer of the Loan and Trust Saving Bank, of Concord; and treasurer of the Democratic Press Company, of Concord, of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' United Insurance Company, of the Woodsum Steamboat Company, and of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society.

In 1861, October 23, Mr. Jones married Maria H. Bar-

nard, daughter of Thomas K. Barnard and Hannah Frost, of Haverhill, Mass. They have two children,—John Arthur and Charles Currier.

STEPHEN KELLEY, one of the oldest residents of this town, was born in West Newbury, Mass., May 6, 1803, being a son of Nathan Kelley and Elizabeth Brown. Since four years of age, he has continuously lived in Hopkinton, following the occupation of a farmer.

In 1837, November 28, he married Harriet Trussel, daughter of John Trussel and Jemima Colby, of Hopkinton. They have had one child, John Trussel, who died in infancy.

FREDERICK H. KELLEY, the son of Amos Kelley and Sarah Evans, was born in Hopkinton, November 24, 1833. In early manhood, he was a wire-worker; of late years, he has been a peddler.

In 1856, November 5, he married Harriet N. Holland, daughter of Peter Holland and Susanna Hintie, of Concord. They have children,—Edithene E., Leown H.

WILLARD H. KEMPTON, the son of Edward B. Kempton and Mary Harris, was born in Croydon, January 26, 1842. In 1859, he came to Contoocook; in 1867, he went to West Concord; in 1872, he returned to Contoocook; in 1874, he went to Reed's Ferry. He is a mechanic. During the late war, he served in Company B, 2d Regiment N. H. Vols., being mustered in August 11, 1862; wounded June 3, 1864; promoted to corporal July 1, 1864; mustered out June 9, 1865.

In 1862, August 9, he married Olive Jane Burbank, daughter of Thomas J. Burbank and Susan Crowell, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Lizzie M., Nolan M.

Mrs. Kempton died several years ago.

GEORGE H. KETCHUM, the son of Silas Ketchum and Cynthia Doty, was born in Barre, Vt., January 6, 1824. He was educated at the Barre high school. His trade is that of a carpenter and tin-worker. In the course of time, he has lived in Plainfield, Montpelier, Vt., Hopkinton, and Nelson. He came to Contoocook in 1866, where he has since resided as a dealer in tin, hardware, stoves, farming

implements, etc. Mr. Ketchum was four years curator of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society.

In 1848, February 29, Mr. Ketchum married Almira A. P. Newcomb, daughter of Bradford Newcomb and Hannah Clarke. Mrs. Ketchum is a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford, of Massachusetts. Two children have succeeded this marriage,—Cynthia Hannah and Jessie Ann.

SILAS KETCHUM, a clergyman of eminent versatility of talents, was born in Barre, Vt., December 4, 1835, being a son of Silas Ketchum and Cynthia Doty. The personal history of the subject of this sketch has been admirably written by the Rev. D. L. Milliken, from whose narrative we take the following:

In 1851, his father having become an invalid, he removed to Hopkinton, where he learned and followed the trade of a shoemaker till his father's death in 1855. Being then released from the duty of supporting his parents, he entered Hopkinton academy, and after two terms of study taught his first school. He afterward taught in the same academy, and in Amherst and Nelson high schools. Mr. Ketchum was fitted to enter Dartmouth college in 1858, but being stricken with sickness, was constrained to forego that advantage and studied under private instructors, taking all the college studies except the higher mathematics. He also acquired sufficient knowledge to be able to read in French, Spanish, and Italian. In 1860, he entered Bangor Theological Seminary, pursuing the full course, supporting himself and wife by working at his trade, and never missing but one lecture or recitation, graduating in 1863. In December of that year, he located with the church in Wardsborough, Vt., and during a ministry of twenty-one months the congregation was doubled twice. He then removed to Brattleborough, and edited, in conjunction with D. L. Milliken, the *Vermont Weekly and Semi-Weekly Record* and the *Vermont School Journal*, till called to the church in Bristol, N. H., in November, 1866. With this church he labored eight and a half years, being ordained there September 17, 1867. Under his superintendence, the schools of the town were graded, reduced to system, and a large number of young men and women stimulated to enter the learned professions. He was an active member of the State Teachers' Association, and lectured extensively through the state. As a Freemason, he held many offices of influence and trust, and was chaplain of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire from 1871 to 1875. In 1875, worn with labor, he resigned his charge at Bristol, and accepted a small church in Maplewood, Mass., leaving it in October, 1876. His last pastor-

ate was with the Second Congregational church in Windsor, Ct., from July 15, 1877, till within a few weeks of his death.

During his whole career as a student and minister, he has been a diligent collector of rare and curious books, and an omniverous reader in science and history. From his own collection, he presented to the New Hampshire Historical Society 512 volumes, to the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society 1,200 volumes and 3,000 pamphlets, and to the American Congregational Association, Boston, 352. His own library now numbers 2,500 volumes. Mr. Ketchum was a member of all these and several other learned and benevolent societies, and was active in securing the New Hampshire Orphans' Home—the old home of Daniel Webster—of which corporation he was a life member. When he removed from the state, he was elected—1876—a corresponding member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and delivered the annual address in 1877. In 1878, he was elected member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, of the Prince Society, Boston, and corresponding member of the New York Historical Society, and of the Society of Antiquity, of Worcester.

Of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, he was, in a conspicuous sense, the founder, was corresponding secretary, 1773-'75, and president in 1876-'77-'78. Mr. Ketchum was widely connected with the press as correspondent, essayist, and reviewer for many years. His published works are (1) A Farewell Discourse, 1865; (2) History of the Philomathic Club, 1875; (3) Eulogy on Henry Wilson, 1876; (4) Diary of the Invasion of Canada by the American Army in 1775, 1876; (5) Special Geography of New Hampshire, 1877; (6) Paul on Mars Hill; Ancient Windsor, 1879. He had also in preparation histories of the Ketchum and of the Doty families in America and an elaborate dictionary of New Hampshire Biography.

The above selection was written as part of an obituary at the time of Mr. Ketchum's death.

In 1860, April 6, Silas Ketchum married Georgia C. Hardy, a daughter of Elbridge Hardy and Sarah Stevens, of Amherst. They had two children,—George C., and Edmund D.

The Rev. Mr. Ketchum died April 24, 1880, and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Contoocook, where an elegant and lofty monument has been erected in his memory.

CHARLES N. KEZAR, the son of Moses Kezar and Zilpha Ordway, was born in Hopkinton, February 11, 1842, and has always lived in this town, his home being in Contoo-

cook. During the late war, he served in Company D, 16th Regiment, N. H. Vols., being mustered in October 24, 1862, and mustered out August 20, 1863.

REUBEN KIMBALL. See Daniel Annis.

ABRAHAM KIMBALL, the son of Aaron and Susanna Kimball, was born in Hopkinton, April 18, 1742, being the first male white child born in the township. On the 13th of April, 1753, he was captured by the Indians, the narration of his capture being recited in Chapter X of Part I of this work. On the 17th of June, 1775, he was at the battle of Bunker Hill, in Capt. Gordon Hutchins's company; in 1777, he was in Capt. Joshua Bailey's company, Col. Thomas Stickney's regiment, Gen. John Stark's brigade, and marched from Hopkinton in July to join the northern continental army. He enlisted for the service on the 22d of July, and was discharged on the 17th of September. He was severely wounded at Bennington on the 16th of August. The following is his account for expenses incident to his injury:

Bennington Augt 28 1777		
Hired a horse to come to Hopkinton 130 Miles	£9 . 0 . 0	
To Expenses on my way home	1 . 14 . 6	
To a Horse two journeys from Hopkinton to Andover	5 . 10 . 0	
To nursing while at Andover	1 . 16 . 0	
To Expenses going to and Coming from Andover	4 . 5 . 6	
pd Dr John Clement 12s 6 pd Dr Thos Kitteridge £4. 16s 5 . 8 . 6		
	<hr/> £27 . 14 . 6	

loss of time About six months Occasioned by said wound

A true Acet

Errors Excepted Per Abraham Kimball

Abraham Kimball married a Miss Runnels, of Concord, and had seven sons and two daughters. He eventually moved to Peacham, Vt., to live with a son, dying there at nearly 90 years of age. His sons' names were John, Isaac, Jacob, Benjamin, Job; his daughters, Abigail, Phœbe.

Aaron Kimball, father of Abraham, is said to have come to Hopkinton from Bradford, Mass., his name being prominent in the early records of the town. He was called Lieutenant. He is said to have built Kimball's garrison.

AMASA KIMBALL, the son of Daniel Kimball, was born in Hopkinton, August 13, 1799. In 1825, he went to Lowell, Mass., where he became engaged in the construction of the cotton-factories of the Merrimack corporation. Upon the completion of the factories, he was in charge of a branch of the business of the corporation till about 1835. He afterwards became a merchant of the firm of Kimball & Wheeler, continuing until his death, May 18, 1848.

Mr. Kimball married Betsey Ann Hopkins, daughter of James Hopkins, of Antrim. They had children,—John Milton, born July 5, 1827, and Mary Lewis, born May 22, 1832. Mrs. Kimball died in Milwaukee, Wis., October 29, 1859. Mr. Kimball was a prominent Congregationalist, and at one time was chorister of Dr. Blanchard's church in Lowell.

BENJAMIN OBER KIMBALL, a direct descendant of Aaron Kimball, who came to Hopkinton from Bradford, Mass., was born in Hopkinton, August 14, 1807, being the son of Jacob, son of Abraham, son of Aaron, Kimball and Anna Ober. He has always resided in Hopkinton, being a wheelwright, living many years in the Sugar Hill district, but latterly in the outskirts of the village, on the South road, in the old county jail building. Two years he was a fife-major of militia.

In October, 1828, Mr. Kimball married Cynthia Fellows, daughter of Obadiah Fellows and Sarah Emerson. They had children,—Eliza Ann, born September 30, 1829; Charles N., born October 11, 1830; Benjamin W., born February 24, 1832; Adoniram J., born January 11, 1837; Andrew J., born March 15, 1838; Charlotte A. D., born August 17, 1841. They all died comparatively young.

Mrs. Kimball died March 26, 1883.

HORATIO KIMBALL, the son of Aaron Kimball and Eleanor Caldwell, was born in Hopkinton, September 19, 1821. His father was the third person of the same name in direct descent in this town. In early life, Horatio Kimball moved to Nashua, where he attended Lund's High School. Subsequently he resided at Nashville, Tenn., but in 1851, he returned to Keene, where he now resides. He is a printer and publisher. From 1838 to 1843, he was a printer in the office of the *Gazette*, Nashua; from 1843 to

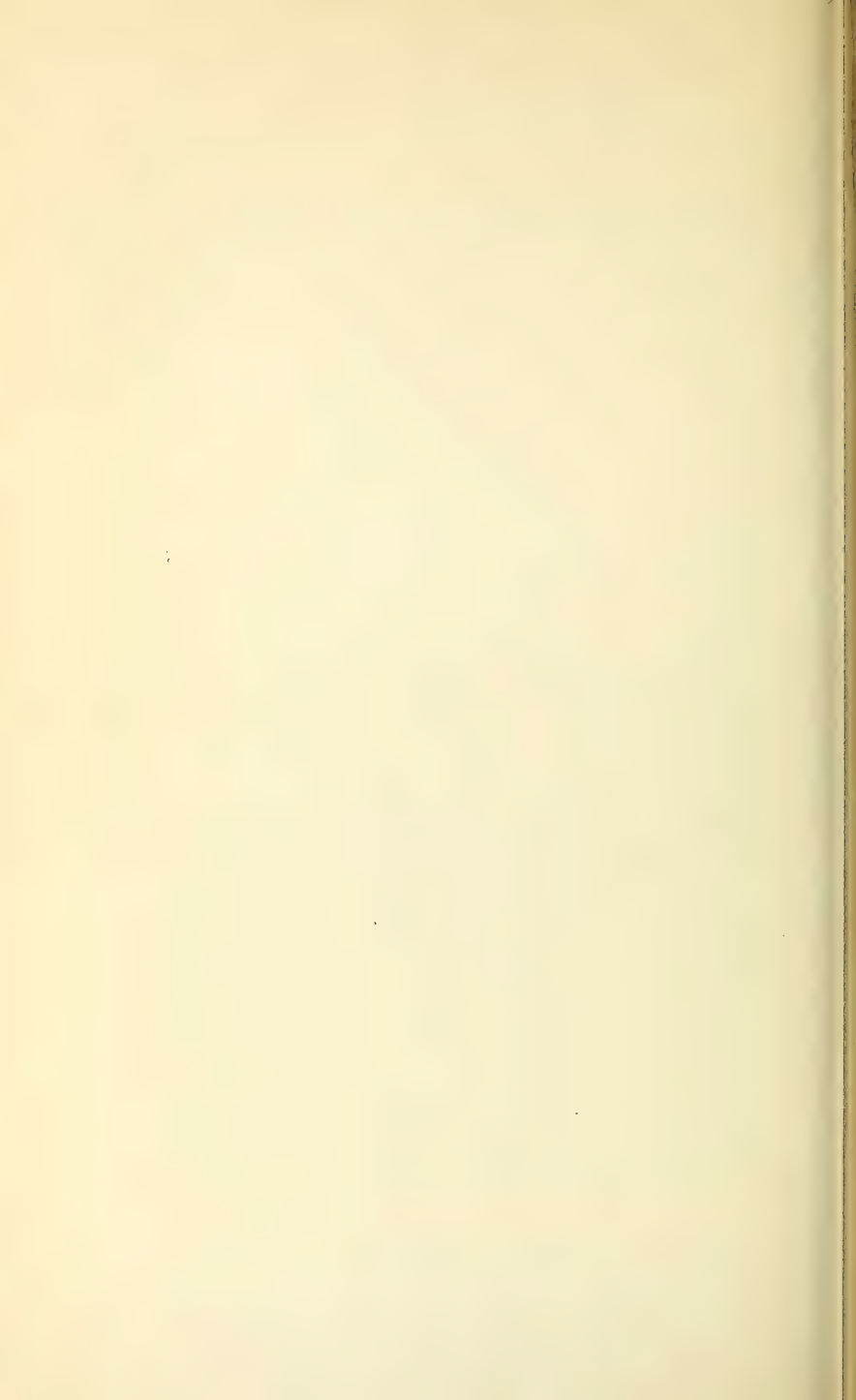
val. Soon after his dismissal, he received and declined a call from the Congregational church in Salisbury. February 25, 1847, he was installed pastor of the Congregational church in Tewksbury, Mass., and dismissed May 15, 1849. He returned to Vermont in July, 1850, and became acting pastor of the Congregational church in Weathersfield Bow and Ascutneyville. At the end of fifteen years, he closed his labors at the Bow, and continued to supply, half the time, about two years longer, at Ascutneyville, when he removed to East Haverhill, Mass., and became the stated supply of the Congregational church in that place, where he died September 17, 1868.

In 1832, September 20, Rev. Mr. Kimball married Abby Osgood, the daughter of Bailey Bartlett, of Haverhill, Mass.

JOHN S. KIMBALL, the son of David Kimball and Abigail Perkins, was born in Pembroke, April 28, 1812. The subject of this sketch, when about 25 years of age, went to Concord and took a situation in a bakery, but disliked the business, and entered the printing-office of Hill & Sherburn, learning book and job work. Afterwards he entered the office of Hill & Barton. While yet an apprentice, he became celebrated as a card-printer, introducing enamelled work. For a time he attended school at New Hampton, where Hon. John Wentworth was then a student, and became one of the founders of the Social Fraternity Library. He did not quite finish his apprenticeship as a printer, and was a while in the Franklin book-store at Concord. He spent a short time in New Haven, Ct., and afterwards took charge of his brother's store in Boston. In the course of events, he obtained a position in the post-office at Portland, Me., where he remained about three years, being a portion of the time on night duty. Being of studious habits, he gave his attention to law; he studied with District Attorney Haynes, of Cumberland county, and became associated with Robert Rantoul, in Boston. Being always subject to ill-health, he was compelled to give up law and turned his attention to trade. He went to Burlington, Ia., where he was associated with Joseph L. Kimball; soon after, he became eastern agent and purchaser for an enterprising and prosperous firm. In 1872, in consequence of the great fire in Boston, Mr. Kimball suffered severely, being in company with his two eldest sons in a mercantile business.



JOHN S. KIMBALL.



Not far from the year 1854, Mr. Kimball purchased a summer residence in Hopkinton, and became the owner of considerable real estate in the village and vicinity. His late residence in Hopkinton is now occupied at stated seasons of the year by Mrs. Kimball. Between Boston, Mass., and Hopkinton, Mr. Kimball's residence alternated for many years. Maintaining his political residence in Hopkinton, Mr. Kimball was elected representative to the General Court in 1866 and 1867. He was a man of a generous nature and a public spirit.

In 1843, October 15, John S. Kimball married Mary E. Stevens, daughter of Dr. John Stevens and Mary Jameson. They had five children,—John Stevens, Robert Rantoul, Mary Grace, Kate Pearl, and George Alexander Stevens.

Mr. Kimball died April 19, 1888, in Boston.

JOHN STEVENS KIMBALL, the son of John Shackford Kimball and Mary Eldridge Stevens, was born in Boston, Mass., July 31, 1845. He was educated at the Phillips Grammar School, of Boston, Hopkinton academy, and the Taghconic Institute, at Lanesborough, Mass. In the course of events, he has resided at Burlington, Ia., from 1861 to 1866; then a year in New York city; in Boston again till 1874; since then in Hopkinton. From 1868 till the great fire of November, 1872, he was in the wholesale small-ware trade in Boston in company with his father and brother, their store being in Winthrop Square. For a time John Stevens Kimball was one of the firm of Kimball & Harvey, afterwards Kimball & Co., in Hopkinton. From 1879 to 1881, Mr. Kimball was register of deeds of Merrimack county; in 1883, a representative of Hopkinton. He is a trial justice of the peace.

In 1878, December 3, Mr. Kimball married Clara French, daughter of Reuben E. French and Sarah Chase, of Hopkinton. She died November 19, 1879, leaving one child,—John Prescott. In 1888, November 7, Mr. Kimball married Margaret A. French, of Hopkinton, sister of his first wife.

ROBERT R. KIMBALL, the son of John Shackford Kimball and Mary Eldridge Stevens, was born in Boston, Mass., March 7, 1849. He attended school in his native city and at the Allen English and Classical School at West Newton,

Mass. Being engaged in mercantile pursuits, he resides in winter in Boston and in summer in Hopkinton. At sixteen years of age, he began working for Harding, Converse, Gray & Co., of Boston; after two years, for Parker, Bacon, Kimball & Co.; about 1869, for Hardy, Brown, Goss & Co., and until going into business on his own account in the firm of Kimball & Co., which was burned out in the great Boston fire of 1872. Soon after the fire, he began with Champney Brothers & Co., and later with Champney, Page & Co., till they closed, about 1875, from which time till now he has been with Brown, Durell & Co. Mr. Kimball has been in the jobbing dry goods and small-ware business, and has also been connected with the firms of Kimball & Harvey and Kimball & Co., of Hopkinton.

In 1872, October 30, Mr. Kimball married Ella Louise Currier, daughter of Robert B. Currier and Eliza M. Winans, of New York city.

GEORGE A. S. KIMBALL, the son of John Shackford Kimball and Mary E. Stevens, was born in Boston, Mass., November 26, 1853. He was educated at Allen's English and Classical School, West Newton, Mass. When twenty years of age, he went to Pittsfield, N. H., where he remained three years, residing since in Hopkinton. Previously to 1882, he was a book-keeper, but since then he has been a member of the firm of Kimball & Co., of this town.

In 1882, March 3, Mr. Kimball married Mary Theresa Greene, daughter of Cotton M. Greene and Caroline Moore, of Pittsfield. They have one son,—Robert Warren.

SECTION XVII.

KIMBALL—KNOWLTON.

IDDO K. KIMBALL, the son of Amos Kimball and Abby Hastings, was born in Bradford, Mass., June 4, 1813. In the course of his life, he has resided at Derry, Sutton, and Hopkinton, coming here in 1860. He is a shoemaker by trade, and is still in the service of the public at Contoocook, where he was four years a merchant. In militia days, he was an ensign, a lieutenant, and a captain.

In 1837, December 12, Mr. Kimball married Anna Rich-

ardson, daughter of Zachariah Richardson and Sally Smith, of Litchfield. They have had children,—Warren E., Theresa F., Mary, Charles, George A., Carrie E.

WARREN C. KIMBALL, the son of Asa Kimball and Hannah Little, was born in Hopkinton, July 19, 1829. In mature life, he adopted the vocation of a contractor and builder, having learned the trade of a carpenter. He lived in the village of Contoocook till 1861; in San Francisco, Cal., till 1868; in Oakland, Cal., till 1870; since 1870, he has lived in National City, Cal.

In 1857, Mr. Kimball married Flora M. Morrill, daughter of John Morrill and Hannah Hall, of Warner.

FRANK A. KIMBALL, the son of Asa Kimball and Hannah Little, was born in Hopkinton, January 26, 1832. In early life, he learned the trade of a carpenter. He resided in the village of Contoocook till 1852; in Brighton, Mass., till 1853; in Jamaica Plain, Mass., till 1854; in Contoocook, till 1861; in San Francisco, Cal., till 1863; in Oakland, Cal., till 1868; since 1868, in National City, Cal. For a time in Contoocook he was engaged in trade. In 1868, Warren C. and Frank A. Kimball purchased the Ranch de la Nacion, containing 26,632 acres, or 42 square miles of land, in San Diego county, Cal. The ranch had a water frontage of more than six miles on the harbor of San Diego. In 1869, they laid out National City, and in 1871 built the largest and finest wharf in the state, for the accommodation of the Texas Pacific R. R. Company, and costing \$40,000. The failure of the railroad company made the investment a total loss. In 1880, the brothers Kimball organized the California Southern R. R. Company, of Boston capitalists, and gave the organization 10,000 acres of land to secure the capital to build the road from its grand terminus in National City to its connection with the Atlantic & Pacific Railway. Messrs. Kimball have also planted the most extensive olive orchard in the United States.

In 1857, April 19, Frank A. Kimball married Sarah Currier, daughter of Zebulon Currier and Melvina F. Collins, of Warner.

ELBRIDGE GERRY KIMBALL, the son of Daniel Kimball and Asenath Herrick, was born in Hopkinton, July 6, 1831,

being a direct descendant of Aaron Kimball, one of the earlier settlers in Hopkinton. Mr. Kimball is a farmer and mill-owner, who lives upon the farm originally settled by his grandfather, Aaron Kimball, 2d, father of Daniel. From 1881 to 1885, Elbridge G. Kimball was a member of the superintending school-committee.

In 1857, June 21, Mr. Kimball married Mary S. Butler, daughter of John Butler and Mary Andrews, of Boscawen. They have had children,—Emma B., Herbert H., Nelson D., Mary L.

HAZEN KIMBALL, the son of John Kimball and Lydia Clough, was born in Hopkinton in 1802, and always resided in this town. In early life, he attended the school of Master John O. Ballard. He was a farmer. In 1830, 1831, 1836, and 1840, he was collector of taxes. In 1842, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 40th Regiment of New Hampshire militia; in 1843, he was commissioned colonel.

In 1828, he married Mary Ann Baker, daughter of Marshall Baker and Naomi Hoyt, of Concord. They had children,—John Marshall, born 1828; Charles Carroll, born April 7, 1831; Mary Ann, born 1834; Stephen Sibley, born 1836; Sullivan Cicero, born July 21, 1838; Susan Baker, born March 28, 1841; Clarion Hazen, born 1843; Robert Emmet, born 1850.

Colonel Kimball died March 28, 1877; his wife, November 3, 1877.

SULLIVAN CICERO KIMBALL, Freewill Baptist clergyman, son of Col. Hazen and Mary A. Baker, was born July 21, 1838. Preparatory studies at Hopkinton academy; graduated at Dartmouth college in 1860; teacher of a female seminary, Albany, N. Y., 1860, six months; became commissioner of deeds in December, 1860; began studying for the ministry in the fall of 1863 at the Biblical Institute, in Concord, now Boston University, graduating in 1866. Licensed to preach by the Freewill Baptists at North Weare, January 27, 1864; began labor at North Weare, Jan. 17, 1864. He was principal of Contoocook academy, briefly from February, 1864. Ordained pastor, July 30, 1865, at North Weare; dismissed July 30, 1867. Pastor at Newmarket, from August 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869; at Wells,

Me., from March 1, 1869, to January 31, 1870; at Gilford Village, from February, 1871, to January 31, 1875; at Strafford Centre, from February 1, 1875, to January 31, 1880. Without regular charge, at Newmarket, since May, 1880. Read law in 1860-'61, and edited *The Republican Statesman*, 1861-'63, in Albany, N. Y., and was its reporter of state senate debates from October, 1861, to April, 1863. Principal of Contoocook academy, 1863-'65; of Riverside academy, of North Weare, 1865-'67; of Austin academy, Centre Strafford, 1875-'80. Secretary of New Hampshire Anti-Secret Christian Association, since 1875. He has edited and published *The Christian Witness* monthly, since 1879. He is a life member of several benevolent societies. He has written and lectured much against Freemasonry, and for this has been much persecuted and met the violence of four furious mobs. Received his A. M. from Dartmouth college in 1865.

He married Julia A., daughter of Daniel Ayer, of Albany, N. Y., February 12, 1866. She died October 29, 1866, at North Weare; (2) Ednah A., daughter of J. Weare Shaw, of Kensington, May 25, 1868. Publications: (1) Volume of Poems, 1858; (2) Facts for the People, an Anti-Masonic Tract; (3) The Funeral Discourse of Mrs. Lillian (Tasker) Foss, Strafford, May 20, 1877.

CLARION H. KIMBALL, the son of Col. Hayes Kimball and Mary Ann Baker, was born in Hopkinton, October 11, 1843. The son of a farmer, he in early life evinced a taste for intellectual pursuits. Upon the event of the Rebellion of 1861, he turned his attention to the army, and in 1862, August 27, he was mustered into Company E, 2d Regiment of United States Sharpshooters. He was promoted to corporal, and, on the 16th of October, 1864, he was discharged to accept further promotion. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant of Company G, 18th Regiment of N. H. Vols., on the 24th of January, 1865, and promoted to captain on the 29th of the following July, but was mustered out as 1st lieutenant the same day. During service, Captain Kimball was in every battle of the Army of the Potomac after September, 1862, with one exception. Subsequently to the war, Captain Kimball turned his attention to the profession of the ministry. Being educated at Bates college and the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary, he

successively resided or preached in Union, Wis., Chicago, Ill., Dubuque, Ia., Philadelphia, Pa., Manchester, and Holyoke, Mass., where he has resided since 1886. While in Philadelphia, he was instrumental in erecting one of the finest church edifices in the city, the auditorum being of a unique pattern designed by himself, and pronounced one of the most beautiful in the country. While in Manchester, he was pastor of the most influential Baptist church in the state, his pastorate running four years from 1882. While in Manchester, he was chairman of the executive committee of the Board of Managers of the N. H. Baptist State Convention. His last church, the Second Baptist, of Holyoke, is composed of 600 members, and is very influential. During his residence here, he induced the church to establish two important missions at an expense of about \$10,000. He also added over 150 to the membership. Rev. Mr. Kimball is now giving special attention to the work of an evangelist, having resigned the pastorate of the Holyoke church the present year. In 1878, while residing in the West, Mr. Kimball was admitted to the bar, having pursued the requisite study as an incident of his professional career.

In 1866, October 9, Mr. Kimball married Lucy A. Challen, daughter of John Challen, M. D., and Mary Kavanaugh, of Springfield, Ill. Mrs. Kimball is of the famous Kavanaugh family, of Kentucky, being a niece of the Rev. H. H. Kavanaugh, for years the presiding bishop of the M. E. church. Three living children are the result of this union. They are,—Alice Mary, Jennie Eva, Grace Lu Clarion.

NATHANIEL KNOWLTON, the son of Ezekiel Knowlton and Elizabeth Woodbury, was born about 1780, and died July 13, 1833, aged 53 years. His home was in the Jewett Road district, where Martin T. Crowell now lives. Nathaniel Knowlton was called captain and esquire, and was many years one of Hopkinton's most prominent citizens. From 1807 to 1810, in 1812 and 1813, from 1820 to 1825, in 1829 and 1830, and in 1833, he was a selectman of the town; in 1815 and 1816, moderator of town-meeting; in 1821, 1824, 1825, 1827, and 1828, representative to the General Court; in 1831 and 1832, state senator.

Nathaniel Knowlton was twice married. His first wife was Susan Greeley, of Hopkinton. His second wife was Mary Connor, of Henniker. There were children of

Nathaniel Knowlton,—Nathaniel Woodbury, Susan Greeley, Mary Connor, Sarah Trussel.

ARIEL PARISH KNOWLTON, the son of Daniel Knowlton and Mary Stocker, was born in Hopkinton, February 27, 1795. He appears to have always resided in Hopkinton. He was a shoemaker by trade, and kept a boot and shoe store many years in the building where Miss Sabrina Davis now lives. He was a long time the sexton of the Congregational church.

In 1820, December 19, Mr. Knowlton married Abigail Lee. They had children,—Edward Lee, George Cogswell, Mary Cogswell, Miranda Greeley, John Hartwell, the latter dying in infancy and being succeeded by another son of the same name.

Mr. Knowlton died September 2, 1866 ; Mrs. Knowlton, December 12, 1874.

DANIEL STOCKER COFFIN KNOWLTON, the son of Daniel Knowlton and Mary Stocker, was born in Hopkinton, December 11, 1798. He was a printer, and was for a time the editor of a Lowell, Mass., paper, and subsequently of the Worcester, Mass., *Palladium*.

In 1829, September 27, Mr. Knowlton married Anna Wheeler Hartwell, daughter of John and Anna Hartwell. They had children,—Frank, Helen Maria, Frances Ann, Lucy Emma, Elizabeth C., John Albert, Frederick, Edward Hartwell, Charles Theodore.

Mr. Knowlton died June 11, 1871.

FRANCIS PROCTOR KNOWLTON, the son of Daniel Knowlton and Mary Stocker, was born in Hopkinton, December 1, 1811. He attended Master John O. Ballard's school and was a student of Hopkinton academy. He was a jeweller who once kept a shop on the site of the present Baptist parsonage. He resided in Hopkinton till 1834, in Claremont till 1837, in Hopkinton till 1855, and in Littleton, Mass., till his death. Mr. Knowlton was town-clerk of Hopkinton from 1847 to 1850, and again in 1854. He was representative to the General Court in 1850 and 1852.

In 1838, October 25, Mr. Knowlton married Mary Dix Hartwell, daughter of John Hartwell and Anna Wheeler, of Littleton, Mass. They had children,—George Hartwell, Ellen Frances, Sarah Maria, Mary Dix.

Mr. Knowlton died March 16, 1887. He is said to have been the inventor of the wire-screen corn-popper, afterwards improved by Amos Kelley, of Hopkinton.

GEORGE HARTWELL KNOWLTON, the son of Francis Proctor Knowlton and Mary Dix Hartwell, was born in Hopkinton, November 6, 1839. He lived in Hopkinton till 1855; in Littleton, Mass., till 1869; in Methuen, Mass., till 1870; in Lowell, Mass., till 1883; since then in Los Angeles, Cal. He is an engineer by calling. He is the compiler of the genealogy of the Knowlton family.

In 1868, January 1, Mr. Knowlton married Isabel I. Johnson, daughter of Richard Johnson and Jane Kemp, of Lowell, Mass. They have had children,—Clara Dix, Hattie Hartwell, Irene Isabel.

JOSIAH SMITH KNOWLTON, the son of Robert and Jemima Knowlton, was born March 12, 1796, in Hopkinton, and died December 4, 1874. He was a merchant and farmer, who lived many years in Hopkinton village. He was many years a deacon of the Baptist church. In 1841 and 1842, he was a representative to the General Court.

Deacon Knowlton was twice married. His first wife was Susan Smith, whom he married February 18, 1823. She died September 11, 1836.

His second wife was Roxana Wilcox, whom he married March 15, 1839. She died May 15, 1871.

SECTION XVIII.

LERNED—LYFORD.

EBENEZER LERNED, the first liberally educated physician in Hopkinton, was born in Medford, Mass., October 6, 1762, being a son of Thomas Lerner and Hannah Brooks. He graduated at Harvard college in 1787. Deciding to pursue the profession of medicine, he studied with Dr. E. A. Holyoke, of Salem, Mass., and attended medical lectures at Hanover, N. H. He began practice in Leominster,

Mass., and also taught school there, but, not finding sufficient medical patronage, he came to Hopkinton about the beginning of the present century. Becoming successful in practice, he attained to professional prosperity, and became identified in various enterprises looking to the welfare of the town and state. He gave a great deal of attention to agriculture, and was a promotor of early attempts at improved culture. He encouraged agricultural exhibitions, one or more being held on his own premises. He was the first president of the Merrimack County Agricultural Society, founded soon after the establishment of the county in 1823.

Dr. Lerner was liberally disposed to the cause of education. He was the virtual founder of Hopkinton academy in 1827, giving the establishment a fund of \$500. In many ways his life illustrated his public benevolence. He gave \$300 to the city of Cambridge, Mass. In his last will and testament, he gave two bequests of \$500 each to to the town of Hopkinton. One of them was to be the principal of a female charity fund, and the other that of a fund for the purchase of school-books.

In his chosen profession, Ebenezer Lerner was distinguished. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Dartmouth college, and was the first delegate from the New Hampshire Medical Society to that institution. He was vice-president of the State Medical Society at the time of his death.

For a time, Dr. Lerner was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Hopkinton, being at one time a partner of Stephen Sibley. During his residence in this town, Dr. Lerner built the house now occupied by the Misses Lerner, his daughters, in the village.

In 1802, Ebenezer Lerner married Mary Hall, of Londonderry. They had four children,—Louisa, Mary Eliza, Margaret, Brooks Holyoke. Mrs. Lerner died November 22, 1813, and on the 28th of September, 1814, Dr. Lerner married Catherine Perkins, of Hopkinton, daughter of Timothy Perkins and Hannah Trowbridge. Five children were the result of this marriage. Their names are Catherine Crosby Perkins, Edward Augustus, Hannah Brooks, Lucy Ann, Elizabeth Trowbridge.

Dr. Ebenezer Lerner died October 6, 1831. His second wife died September 30, 1869.

WILLIAM LITTLE was born in Atkinson, Mass. In early life he was a clerk for Joseph Towne, a Hopkinton merchant; later, a hotel clerk in Norwich, Vt.; subsequently, in trade with Samuel Greenleaf, of Salisbury; afterwards, a merchant in Hopkinton; last, a Hopkinton farmer. He served in the war of 1812, and was called Major Little.

Major Little married Elizabeth Wiggin, daughter of Benjamin Wiggin and Elizabeth Clement, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Timothy Wiggin, Mary Eliza, Ellen Chase.

Maj. William Little died February 23, 1864, aged 83; his wife, April 20, 1868, aged 85.

ISAAC LONG, the son of Enoch and Abigail Long, was born in West Newbury, Mass., in 1765. Eventually coming to Hopkinton, he lived many years identified with many social enterprises and improvements. His home was where Joseph L. Hagar now lives. He was a teacher of vocal music. He was prominent in the Congregational church, being years a deacon.

In 1793, December 17, Isaac Long married Susanna Kimball, daughter of Abel Kimball and Mary Chandler, of Hopkinton. They had children,—John C., born October 6, 1794; Nancy R., born March 17, 1796; Rufus W., born December 28, 1797; Nancy H., born October 17, 1799; David C., born September 19, 1801; Laura S., born August 10, 1803; Sally K., born July 15, 1805; Edward J., born August 22, 1807; Isaac C., born September 19, 1809; Charles E., born July 6, 1811; William H., born September 9, 1813; Enoch H., born December 18, 1815.

Dea. Isaac Long died January 10, 1840; his wife, October 29, 1855.

Dea. Isaac Long, Enoch Long, and Moses Long were brothers. Enoch Long lived on the Jewett road, and Moses Long on Emerson's hill. Moses Long was the father of Col. Stephen H. Long, mentioned hereafter.

WILLIAM H. LONG, the son of Isaac Long and Susanna Kimball, was born in Hopkinton, September 9, 1813, and was fitted for college at Hopkinton academy. He entered Yale, and was graduated in 1840, afterwards receiving his A. M. from the same institution. He had a high rank as a scholar. Mr. Long began a theological course, graduating

in 1844, but was obliged to give up preaching on account of his voice. He taught school at Utica, N. Y., and then went to Boston, Mass., where he was appointed sub-master of the old Washington school of Roxbury. When the Dearborn school was formed, Mr. Long became head-master there. He began his service September 4, 1847, and continued at the Dearborn school until September 1, 1882, when his resignation was accepted by the school-committee with expressions of appreciation for his long and honorable service and of high esteem for him as a gentleman. Mr. Long died November 5, 1886.

In 1845, December 25, William H. Long married Lucia A. D. Rollins, daughter of Dea. Benjamin Rollins and Martha W. Nevens, of Hopkinton. In memory of her husband, she is now erecting the William H. Long Memorial Building in Hopkinton village, for the occupation of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society.

STEPHEN H. LONG, the son of Moses Long and Lucy Harriman, was born in Hopkinton, December 30, 1784. He graduated from Dartmouth college in 1809. He entered the service of the United States, and was made a second lieutenant of engineers on the 12th of December, 1814, and in 1815, received an appointment as professor of mathematics at the West Point Military Academy. In 1816, April 29, he was made a brevet major of topographical engineers; in 1838, July 7, a major; in 1826, April 29, a brevet lieutenant-colonel of the army; in 1861, September 9, a colonel. In 1863, March 4, he returned to the engineer corps, and, on the 1st of the next June, being in infirm health, he was retired. From 1818 to 1823, Colonel Long had charge of governmental explorations of the territory between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains, discovering the peak in Colorado which now bears his name. In 1823 and 1824, he explored the sources of the Mississippi; from 1827 to 1830, he was engaged in surveying the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; from 1837 to 1840, he was engineer in chief of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, having about the same time duties connected with the proposed national road from Portland, Me., to Canada; about 1860, he was assigned to duties relating to improving navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi; at the outbreak of the Rebellion he was called to Washington, where

he was on duty at the war department till retired as related.

From 1835 to 1838, Colonel Long resided in Hopkinton, living in the house now owned by Robert R. Kimball. During this time he was specially active in local public enterprises. He was the principal mover in the local attempt at successful silk manufacture. The draining of the village Frog-pond was also a special result of his energy and enterprise. He is said to have induced the construction of improved local bridges.

In 1819, March 3, Stephen M. Long married Martha Hodgkins, of Philadelphia, Pa. Her mother was Sarah Dewces, sister of William Dewces, M. D., an eminent physician of Philadelphia. The children of Stephen H. Long were,—William Dewces, born October 11, 1820; Henry Clay, born February 18, 1822; Richard Harlan, born October 3, 1824; Edwin James, born June 11, 1829; Lucy, born October 13, 1832. Colonel Long died September 4, 1764; Mrs. Long, September 11, 1873; both died at Alton, Ill.

ISAAC LONG, the son of Enoch Long and Mary Kimball, was born in Hopkinton. His father was a book-binder and farmer, and the son followed the same calling. For years Isaac Long's book-bindery and book-store stood next east of the present Congregational vestry, Mr. Long's residence being in the same building.

Isaac Long married Abigail Hilton, whose father was Aaron Hilton and whose mother's maiden name was Ober. They had children,—Harriet, born June 24, 1816; Horatio H., born March 25, 1819; Enoch, born December 10, 1823.

Isaac Long died September 18, 1861.

ENOCH LONG, the son of Isaac Long and Abigail Hilton, was born in Hopkinton, December 10, 1823. In early life he attended Hopkinton academy. He is a photographer. He lived in Hopkinton till 1842, then travelled four years, then lived in St. Louis, Mo., till 1866, then in Quincy, Ill., till the present time. He has been many years a deacon of the Congregational church.

In 1853, September 21, Mr. Long married Sarah C. Miller, daughter of Joseph Miller and Sarah M. Burnham, of

Quincy. They have had children,—Arthur H., Harriet E., Ella M., George E.

CHARLES LORD, the son of Humphrey Lord and Lydia Leavitt, was born in South Berwick, Me., December 27, 1812. In early manhood he learned the trade of a machinist, and eventually became very proficient in his calling. He worked in all many years in South Berwick, Boston, Mass., Maryland, Newmarket, Lawrence, Mass., and Concord. At Newmarket he was very successful as a contractor to build and repair machinery for the late Samuel Brooks and the Newmarket Manufacturing Company. In consequence of constant ill-health he was compelled to seek the farm, and in 1846 he purchased a home in Hopkinton, where he resided most of the time afterwards, being absent a part of the time for years while he partially devoted himself to his trade. His readiness in various kinds of work made him a frequent reliance of his neighbors and townsmen. In 1838, February 25, Charles Lord married Sarah Hubbard, daughter of John Hubbard and Ruth Chase, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Lydia, Charles C., George E. In early life Mr. Lord was a musician, performing publicly on different martial and orchestral instruments.

PHILANDA M. LORD, the son of Thomas Lord and Salinda Messer, was born in Dunbarton, August 6, 1850. From 1859 to 1875 he lived in Hopkinton, afterwards returning to Dunbarton, where he has repeatedly been selected for important official trusts, as selectman, member of school-board, etc. In 1870, December 22, Mr. Lord married Ellen L. Kimball, daughter of Moses T. Kimball and Harriet Emerson, of Hopkinton. They have one child,—Neva B.

ARTHUR P. LOVEJOY, the son of Gilman Lovejoy and Mary H. Drake, was born in Littleton, February 15, 1843. In the course of his life, he has resided in Brookfield, Royalton, and other places in Vermont, and in Claremont and Bradford. Since 1881, he has resided in Con-toocook in this town. During the late war he served in Company C, 1st Vermont Cavalry, being a soldier from 1862 to 1865. His present occupation is that of a railroad trackman.

In 1867, December 27, Mr. Lovejoy married Mary E. Coburn, daughter of Ira Coburn and Nancy Bucklin, of Royalton, Vt. They have had children,—Charles N., Annie M.

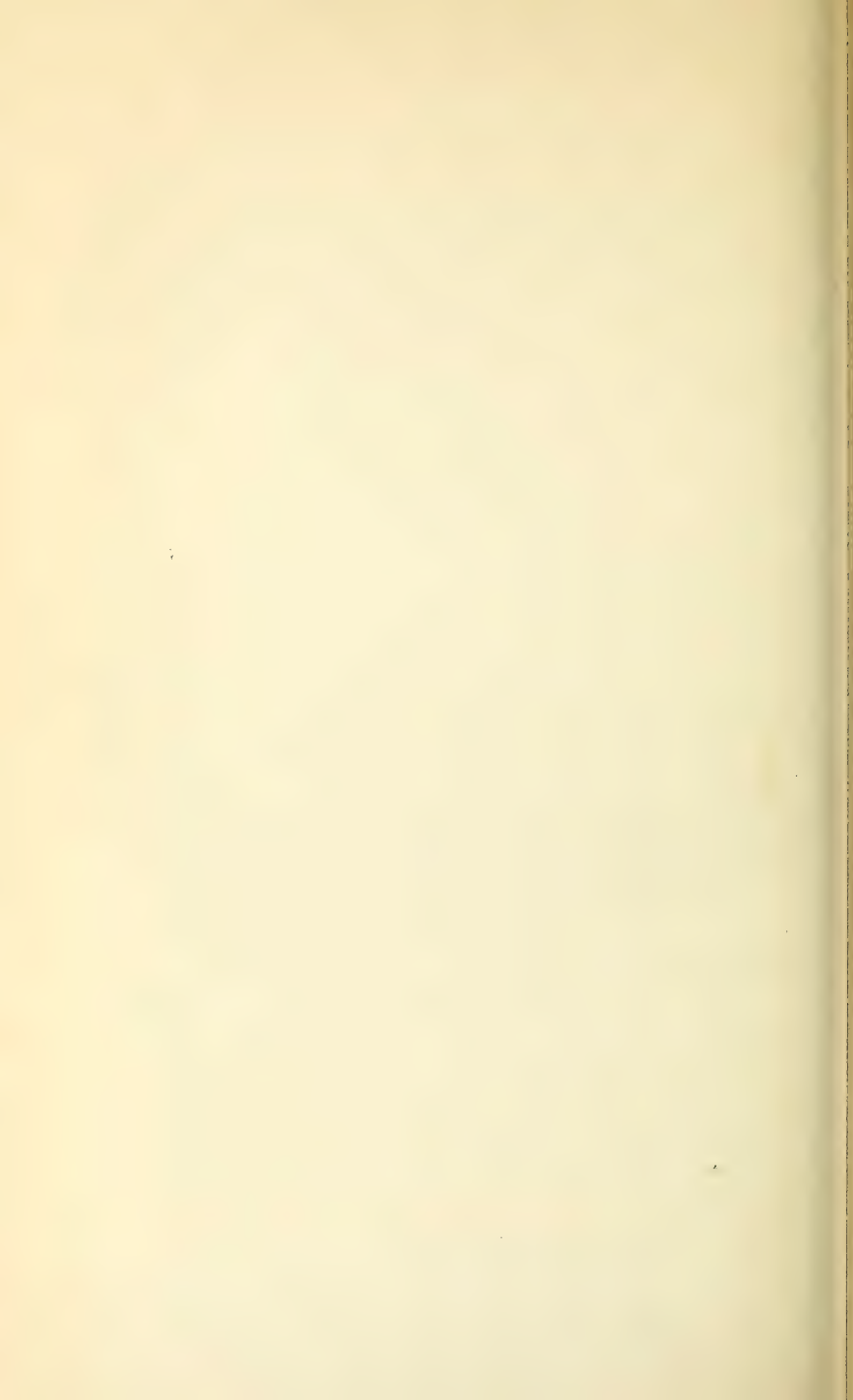
BENJAMIN LOVEREN, the son of Ebenezer Loveren and Eunice Hadlock, was born in Deering, September 11, 1805. In 1826, he came to Hopkinton, where he resided till his death, May 14, 1885. His home was in the Tyler district, where his only son and only child, Ebenezer Loveren, now lives. Benjamin Loveren was one of the most prosperous farmers of the town. In 1839, 1840, and 1842, he was a selectman; in 1848 and 1849, a representative to the General Court. He was three years a captain of militia.

In September, 1826, Benjamin Loveren married Esther Bartlett, daughter of Solomon and Anna Bartlett, of Deering. She died October 29, 1881.

FRANCIS HUBBARD LYFORD, the son of Dudley Lyford and Nancy Greene, was born in Pittsfield, September 19, 1820. He was educated in Pittsfield, at Clinton Grove in Weare, and in Keytesville, Mo. He resided in Pittsfield till 1836; in Keytesville, Mo., till 1841; in Pittsfield till 1847; in Barnstead till 1849; in California till 1852; in Manchester till 1857; and subsequently in Holderness, Randolph and Thetford, Vt., Lebanon, Me., Hampton, Laconia, Haverhill, Mass., Meredith, Littleton, and Con-toocook, where he came in April, 1886. He was representative to the General Court from Pittsfield in 1846 and 1847; city clerk of Manchester in 1855 and 1856; railroad commissioner from 1855 to 1857. In the palmy days of the old New Hampshire militia system, he was commander of the Jackson Guards, adjutant of the 18th Regiment, and a brigade and division inspector. In the literary field, he is the compiler of "Reminiscences of Pittsfield" and "Thirty Years' Experience in the Freewill Baptist Ministry." He also served on the historical committee of Littleton. The Proceedings of Littleton's Centennial contain his address on Agriculture. In 1859, Mr. Lyford entered the work of the Freewill Baptist ministry, being licensed by the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting. In 1860, he was ordained at Randolph, Vt., by the Strafford Quarterly Meeting, and he has since preached in the places named in



REV. FRANCIS H. LYFORD.



the foregoing list as residences succeeding Randolph in order.

The experience of the Rev. Mr. Lyford suggests the marked changes in popular conveniences in later years. When, a youth, he left Clinton Grove in Weare to join his oldest brother in Keytesville, Mo., he took a journey of forty-two days by stage, canal, and steamboat. When, in February, 1849, he began the journey to California, he shipped from Boston, Mass., on the schooner *Edwin* from Newburyport, Mass., bound for Chagres; he crossed the isthmus to Panama; subsequently he returned to New Orleans, La., proceeded up the Mississippi river, and at length crossed the plains westward with ox teams, arriving in California late in September, gaining an experience in travel known to but few persons of the present day. He lived in the California mines two years, and subsequently returned to New England, satisfied with his native boundaries.

Rev. Mr. Lyford is a Templar Mason, an Odd Fellow of the Patriarchal degree, a Son of Malta, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of several temperance organizations.

In 1845, January 29, Francis H. Lyford married Eunice T. Pickering, daughter of Daniel Pickering and Comfort Pease, of Barnstead, who died January 3, 1852. They had children,—Nancy C. and Ardenia E. His second wife was Catherine S. Cox, daughter of James and Susanna E. Cox, of Holderness, whom he married May 13, 1852. They have had children,—James D., Eva C., Kate I.

SECTION XIX.

MERRILL—MORSE.

ISAAC MERRILL was born in Hollis, June 15, 1784. In the course of his life, he resided in Hillsborough, Portland, Me., Troy, N. Y., and Hopkinton. He lived in Contoocook many years, where he conducted a leading business as a cooper, and where he died, September 8, 1883, at the age of 99 years, 2 months, and 24 days.

Mr. Merrill was thrice married. His first wife was Mary Wyman, of Deering, who died May 31, 1843; his second,

Clarissa Dow, of Concord, who died February 16, 1854; his third, Betsey Monroe, of Henniker, who died March, 1879. The following were children of Isaac Merrill: Clarinda, Isaac D., Milton W., James M., Emily, Caroline, Annette.

ISAAC D. MERRILL, the son of Isaac Merrill and Mary Wyman, was born in Hopkinton, October 1, 1814. At the time of his birth, his father, a cooper by trade, resided in Hopkinton village, but when the subject of this sketch was an infant, the family moved to Hillsborough. When about ten years old, Isaac D. Merrill went to Newport, to live with an uncle of the name of John Smith. In a short time he returned to Hillsborough, worked for his father, and went to school. When about fourteen years of age, he came to Contoocook to learn the trade of a clothier with Joab Patterson. He stayed at Contoocook one year, and then farmed two seasons in Hillsborough. About the year 1831, Isaac Merrill moved to Contoocook, where Isaac D. Merrill worked at coopering with Isaac Bailey. Then the son went to Weare and tended store two or three years for Enos Merrill, a person of no relation to the family of Isaac Merrill. His master failing in business, Isaac D. Merrill went to Deering as a clerk for Enoch Cilley, with whom he remained about a year. He then gave about a year to the coopering business, and next spent five years as a manager of hotels in Boston and Malden, Mass. About the year 1841, Isaac D. Merrill returned to Contoocook and went into trade with his brother, Milton W. Merrill, and in about six years, his brother's health failing, he succeeded to the whole business, which he conducted till 1855, when he sold out to Philip B. Putney and Dudley C. Hubbard. Isaac D. Merrill's store was in what is now Jones's building, at the corner of the highway bridge over the Contoocook river. The subject of this sketch has been frequently the incumbent of civil office. From 1848 to 1854, from 1856 to 1860, in 1873, and from 1879 to 1889, he has been town treasurer. From 1853 to 1861, he was post-master of Contoocook. In 1854 and 1856, he was a representative to the General Court. He has been a justice of the peace since 1843. The subject of this sketch has been noted for his financial skill for many years and has settled many estates and done all those services naturally falling to the lot of a

person of his peculiar abilities. He is a large owner of real estate and one of the largest tax-payers in the town.

Mr. Merrill has never married. He still resides at Con-toocook.

CHARLES MERRILL, the son of Parker Merrill and Rebecca Kimball, was born in Hopkinton, December 30, 1808. He was a cooper and farmer. In 1830 and 1831, he went fishing for codfish and mackerel off the coast of the British Provinces. He was a captain of light infantry from 1833 to 1836.

In 1832, November 25, he married Emily E. Emerson, daughter of Samuel Emerson and Matilda Gould, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Charles H., born December 9, 1833; Samuel W., born November 8, 1835; Eva L., born September 5, 1840.

PARKER MERRILL, many years a resident of this town, was born in Groton, February 5, 1820, being a son of Enos Merrill and Joanna Allen. He resided during a portion of his earlier manhood in Nashua, where he was engaged as a manufacturer. He then moved to Hopkinton, where he has since resided as a farmer. While in Nashua, he was fourteen years a fireman.

In 1840, he married Betsey Allen, daughter of David Allen and Polly Lakin, of Nashua. They had one son,—George E. Mrs. Merrill died in 1876, and the next year Mr. Merrill married Jane R. Colburn, of Hopkinton.

JOHN M. MILTON, the son of Daniel Milton and Judith Pressey, was born in Henniker, November 25, 1814. In the course of his life he has resided in Concord, Woburn, Mass., Claremont, Lebanon, and Hopkinton. He has been many years a justice of the peace and a number of times deputy sheriff.

In 1835, December 3, he married Lydia Cummings, daughter of Lewis Cummings and Lydia Knights, who bore him two children,—John Lewis, and Charles A. Mrs. Milton died July 6, 1839. In 1840, March 19, Mr. Milton married Mary Severance, daughter of Benjamin Severance and Betsey Dodge, of Claremont. They had children,—Mary Elizabeth, Sarah Jane, James P., Ellen S., John L., George Walker. Mrs. Milton died March 4, 1888.

John M. Milton is the grandson of Thomas Stone, a Revolutionary soldier, whose son, Daniel, changed his surname from Stone to Milton, and who was at one time a school-teacher in Concord.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, the son of John W. Montgomery and Mary Burbank, was born in Salem, N. Y., April 24, 1824. He attended school at Washington (N. Y.) academy. In manhood he became a carpenter and joiner. He lived in Salem till fifteen years of age, and then learned his trade in the city of New York. In 1846, he enlisted in the U. S. Navy, for the Mexican war and served three years. At the close of the war, he came to New Hampshire, making his home in Hopkinton since 1861. In 1861, June 5, William Montgomery was mustered into the United States service as corporal of Company H, 2d Regiment N. H. Vols.; was promoted to first sergeant; promoted to second lieutenant June 18, 1863; transferred to Company C, and wounded severely on the 2d of July, 1863; he was transferred to Company H, and mustered out June 21, 1864. He represented Hopkinton at the General Court in 1881.

In 1850, September 22, Mr. Montgomery married Lucy A. Savory, daughter of Daniel Savory and Mary Straw, of Warner. They have had children,—Albert, Jerome, Scott, Guy, Levi, Clara A.

FRANCIS R. MOORE, the son of Jason Moore and Susan Williams, was born in Nashua in 1827. In 1828, he came to Hopkinton, where he resided till 1872, when he went to Newport, where he now lives. He is a shoemaker and farmer. During the late war, he served in the 9th Regiment N. H. Vols., Company B, being mustered in July 12, 1862, and mustered out June 10, 1865.

In 1849, he married Abbie N. Carr, daughter of John Carr and Drucilla Blaisdell, of Newport. They have children,—Frank, Ella.

RICHARD F. MORGAN, the son of Timothy Morgan and Mary Hoyt, was born in Hopkinton, April 30, 1815, and always resided in this town. He was a farmer. He was frequently for many years a teacher of schools in this town and others in the vicinity. He was also a teacher of singing-schools and chorister of the Baptist church. In 1842,

he was commissioned quartermaster of the 40th Regiment N. H. Militia ; in 1844, 1845, 1855, 1866, 1867, 1869, and 1870, he was a member of the superintending school-committee or the sole incumbent of the office ; in 1854, 1855, 1869, and 1870, a selectman.

In 1838, October 18, Richard F. Morgan married Mary Ann Allen, daughter of Benjamin Allen and Hannah Wade, of East Providence, R. I. They had children,—Frank W., Mary Jane, Benjamin Allen.

Mr. Morgan died May 30, 1880 ; his wife, November 28, 1884.

FRANK W. MORGAN, the son of Richard F. Morgan and Mary Ann Allen, was born in Hopkinton, July 22, 1840. Excepting about two years in Concord, and the same length of time in Weare, he has always resided in Hopkinton. In youth he attended Hopkinton academy, and is a farmer. During the late war, he served in the 2d Regiment N. H. Vols., participating in all its battles except the first Bull Run, and was never wounded or taken prisoner. He was mustered into Company B, September 20, 1861 ; promoted to corporal, Aug. 9, 1862 ; promoted to sergeant, July 1, 1863 ; reënlisted, January 1, 1864 ; commissioned first lieutenant, June 24, 1864 ; commissioned captain, Company F, April 1, 1865 ; mustered out, December 19, 1865. Captain Morgan has been prominent in civil affairs. He was a supervisor of Hopkinton in 1880 and representative in 1885.

In 1865, January, Frank W. Morgan married Fannie A. Jones, daughter of Thomas B. Jones and Aurelia Harrington, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Arthur B., Jennie A., Fannie J. Mrs. Morgan died May 24, 1872, and in 1875, April 3, Captain Morgan married Linda M. Bohonan, daughter of Samuel B. Bohonan and Ellen Stuart, of Hopkinton. They have children,—Stuart A., Warren F., Ellen G., Richard F.

JONATHAN M. MORRILL, the son of Joseph Morrill and Parmelia Martin, was born in Salisbury, Mass., May 13, 1815. In 1818, he came to Hopkinton, where he has lived since, excepting fifteen years in Methuen, Mass. Mr. Morrill's home has been many years in Contoocook. He has been during manhood a manufacturer of woollens, cottons, and lumber. He represented Hopkinton in the legislature in 1872 and 1873.

In 1840, October 13, Mr. Morrill married Eunice P. Scribner, of Wilmot. She died May 26, 1872. They had one child,—Mary M.

JACOB MARTIN MORRILL, the son of Joseph Morrill and Parmelia Martin, was born in Hopkinton, July 11, 1819. Excepting a few years in Dixon, Ill., he has always lived in Hopkinton, his home being in Contoocook village. He is a carpenter and joiner. In 1862, October 24, he was mustered into Company D, 16th Regiment N. H. Vols., and served till August 20, 1863. In 1871, Mr. Morrill was a selectman of Hopkinton.

In 1845, April 30, Mr. Morrill married Sarah Call Abbott, daughter of Herman Abbott and Sally Currier, of Hopkinton. They have had children,—Sarah Maria, Mary Abbie, Lucia Parmelia, Emma Augusta, Julia Frances.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MORRILL, the son of Joseph Morrill and Parmelia Martin, was born in Hopkinton, August 13, 1823. With the exception of three years in Dixon, Ill., he has spent his life in Hopkinton, his home being in Contoocook village. He is a woollen-manufacturer, having been thirty years in business. During the late war, he manufactured woollens at Contoocook in company with William E. Livingston, of Lowell, Mass. He was subsequently engaged in the manufacture of mackerel kits at Contoocook, and is now employed in the manufacture of lumber.

In 1846, June 13, Mr. Morrill married Laura Ann Bacon, daughter of John Bacon and Sylvia Patterson, of Hopkinton. They have had children,—Frank Isaac, Harriet Maria.

FRANK ISAAC MORRILL, the son of George Washington Morrill and Laura Ann Bacon, was born in Hopkinton, November 30, 1848. He was educated at the New Hampton Institute and at Boston (Mass.) University. He resided in Contoocook till 1871, then three years in Dixon, Ill., afterwards at Newton, Mass., doing business in Boston. He was made Bachelor of Laws by Boston University in 1873, and admitted to the Suffolk County (Mass.) bar in 1874. He has been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of Boston, and of the Clafin Guards of Newton. In 1880, he was chairman of the ward and city

committees of Newton. He is a Royal Arch Mason. Residing in Contoocook of late, he has been engaged in the manufacture of mackerel kits and also of lumber. He has been a supervisor of Hopkinton six years, being chosen in 1882, 1884 and 1886.

In 1874, August 1, Mr. Morrill married Hattie Farnum Stevens, daughter of Grove S. Stevens and Lydia Johnson Wilson, of Haverhill. They have one child,—Laura Sylvia.

JOSHUA MORSE, a native of Rowley, Mass., came to Hopkinton very early and settled on Dimond's hill. The old Morse homestead is now owned by Walter F. Hoyt. Joshua Morse was with General Wolfe at Quebec; at Ticonderoga with Ethan Allen; and three years in all in the Revolutionary army, being at Yorktown and White Plains. At the latter place, he received from General Washington a walnut stick, which he brought home and made into a cane, which is in the possession of his descendants to this day. In 1788, Joshua Morse was chosen a delegate from Hopkinton to the state convention to consider the proposed United States Constitution. He was a selectman of Hopkinton in 1778, 1786, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1800, and 1801. He was moderator of town-meeting from 1786 to 1794, in 1796, from 1798 to 1800, in 1803, and 1804.

Joshua Morse married Rebecca Patten.

Mr. Morse died June 4, 1823, aged 81; his wife, February 21, 1812, aged 71.

JOSHUA MORSE, the son of Joshua Morse and Rebecca Patten, lived nearly all his life in Hopkinton, being a carpenter, and was prominent in militia circles.

In 1798, he married Phœbe Farnum, daughter of Stephen Farnum and Martha Hall, of Concord. They had children,—Joshua, born July 5, 1804; Aaron, born, January 1, 1806; Judith, born May, 1812; Stephen Farnum, born July, 1814.

Mr. Morse died March 14, 1826, aged 52; his wife died at the age of 70 years.

JOSHUA MORSE, the son of Joshua Morse and Phœbe Farnum, was born in Boscawen, July 5, 1804. Excepting ten years in Boston, Mass., he lived in Hopkinton, after eight years of age. In early life he learned the trade of a

carpenter, and was afterwards a farmer. He lived many years in the house now occupied by Joseph L. Hagar. He was four years orderly sergeant of the Hopkinton Light Infantry.

Joshua Morse married Laura Smith Long, daughter of Isaac Long and Susanna Kimball, of Hopkinton. They had one daughter,—Helen Bruce.

Joshua Morse died December 26, 1883; his wife, April 7, 1885.

SECTION XX.

NICHOLS—PATTERSON.

GEORGE W. NICHOLS, the son of Moses Nichols and Sally Gale, was born in Newton, April 27, 1831. He came to Hopkinton in 1848. He is a shoemaker. During the late war he served in the 13th Regiment N. H. Vols., being mustered into Company C September 19, 1862, and discharged October 18, 1863, near Portsmouth, Va. In 1863, he married Sarah Chase Palmer, daughter of William Palmer and Ann Eliza Chase, of Hopkinton.

CHARLES H. NORTON, whose home was at Farrington's Corner for some time, died there on the 22d of February, 1885. The following personal notice is selected from a longer obituary published in the Concord *Monitor*:

“Charles H. Norton was born in Northwood, December 23, 1812, and was the fourth of a family of seven children of Mason and Lydia Norton. In early boyhood he went to live with Judge John Harvey, an extensive farmer and trader, in whose family he continued until about eighteen years old, working on the farm, and occasionally driving stages owned by Judge Harvey. Before he attained his majority, he came to Concord, and was first employed by the late Paul R. George, who then kept the Columbian hotel, as a hostler. Subsequently, he became the proprietor of job teams, and did trucking here, and drove stage for some time on several routes leading out of Concord. He also engaged in the livery stable business, with which he was connected most of the time until he was compelled to

give up business by reason of failing health. He was landlord of the Columbian and Eagle hotels, and widely known to the travelling public. His business career in this city covers a period of more than half a century, and no man has a more enviable record for square dealing with his fellow-men and for sterling integrity of character. In the early part of the Rebellion, he was employed by the state to purchase horses for the cavalry, a work for which he was eminently fitted by his knowledge of horses. Mr. Norton was a simple and unpretending man in his habits and tastes, and possessed great good sense and kindness of heart. His advice was sought by many in trouble, and was freely given. He attached friends to him by his sincerity and kindness of manner, and he will be sincerely mourned by a wide circle of acquaintances. He never sought political honors, but was chosen one of the representatives from Concord in the legislature of 1849 and 1850, being the last survivor of the five men who represented the town in 1849, viz., Luther Roby, Perley Cleaves, Cyrus Hill, Charles H. Norton, and William Page.

"Mr. Norton married Hannah B. Barton, of Pittsfield, in 1836, who survives him, as also do two sons, Charles H. and William K., the latter being the present sheriff of Merrimack county. A sister, Mrs. Amos B. Sargent, also lives in this city."

ARIEL P. OBER, the son of Benjamin Ober and Elizabeth Woodbury, was born in Hopkinton, December 4, 1800, and has always lived in this town. He is the only survivor of a family of eleven children. He is a farmer.

In January, 1822, he married Susan Colby, daughter of James Bryant Colby and Susanna Story, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Frederick Henry, born September 2, 1823, and William Augustus, born April 7, 1829. In December, 1842, Mrs. Ober died, and Mr. Ober, in April, 1844, married Caroline Emerson, daughter of Samuel Emerson and Matilda Gould, of Hopkinton. She died May 3, 1889.

SAMUEL SMITH PAGE, the son of Peter Carlton Page and Lucy Smith, was born in Dunbarton, September 30, 1822. In early life he attended Pembroke and Hopkinton academies. He is a farmer. He resided in Dunbarton till

1852, then two years in Weston, Mass., afterwards two years in Dunbarton, and since then in Hopkinton. In Dunbarton, he served as moderator of town-meeting and also as a member of the superintending school-committee. In 1864 and 1865, he was a selectman of Hopkinton.

In 1852, June 10, Mr. Page married Ellen Maria Cutter, daughter of Jonas Cutter and Elizabeth Smith, of Weston, Mass. They have one child,—Lucie Elizabeth.

JOHN PAIGE, the son of Caleb Paige, was born in Dunbarton, February 28, 1793. His mother's maiden name was Carlton. He moved to Hopkinton in 1826, residing here till his death, November 11, 1874. He was a farmer, who represented the town at the General Court in 1845 and 1847. He was generally prominent in the councils of the town.

In 1821, March 28, John Paige married Rachel Drake, daughter of Maj. James Drake and Hannah Ward, of Pittsfield. They had children,—John W., born January 10, 1822; Mary B., born July 25, 1823.

Mrs. Paige died October 15, 1877, aged 84.

JOHN W. PAIGE, the son of John Paige and Rachel Drake, was born in Dunbarton, January 10, 1822. Since 1826, he has resided in Hopkinton, being one of the most prosperous farmers of the town. In 1844, April 16, he married Elizabeth J. Berry, daughter of Joshua Berry and Abigail Drake, of Concord. They had children,—Mary Abbie, Georgia D., Frank W.

FRANK W. PAIGE, the son of John W. Paige and Elizabeth J. Berry, was born in Hopkinton, December 29, 1852. He is a farmer. In 1880, he was a selectman. In 1875, October 6, he married Katie E. Currier, daughter of George W. Currier and Hannah Flanders, of Hopkinton. They have children,—Maud Emma, Ethel May.

THOMAS W. PAIGE, the son of Thomas E. Paige and Sally F. Clarke, was born in Lowell, Mass., December 13, 1853. In 1858, he went to Stoneham, Mass., and since then has resided in Hopkinton. He is a prominent local politician, who has often been selected to represent the Democratic party in organized work.

In 1885, November 1, Mr. Paige married Minnie B.

Straw, daughter of Gilman J. Straw and Wealtha A. Hoyt, of Hopkinton.

WILLIAM PALMER, the son of William Palmer and Mehitabel Balch, was born in Bradford, Mass., September 17, 1807. He lived many years in Hopkinton, being a farmer by occupation. He was prominent in the former militia circles, being captain of the Hopkinton Light Infantry five or six years.

In 1831, December 22, William Palmer married Ann Eliza Chase, daughter of Jacob Chase and Hannah Barker, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Sarah E., Mary F., M. Ann, Maria A., Laura J., Willie O.

Captain Palmer died January 30, 1889; his wife, March 6, 1866.

JOAB PATTERSON, the son of Alexander Patterson and Polly Nelson, was born in Henniker, 1796. In early life, he learned the trade of a clothier with Emri Woods, of Deering, and, after living for a time in Hillsborough, he came to Contoocook about the year 1826, remaining till his death. In Contoocook, he established the manufacture of woollen cloth, taking into partnership his brother David N. Patterson, and together they continued until about the year 1860.

The Patterson woollen factory stood at the east end of the dam across the Contoocook river, at the old mill-yard, near the present tenement-house of W. S. Davis.

Joab Patterson was frequently in civil office. In 1833 and 1834, he was a selectman; in 1839 and 1840, a representative to the General Court; from 1841 to 1846, from 1851 to 1853, and again in 1855, the town-clerk; from 1841 to 1846, and again in 1855, the town treasurer. In 1870, he enumerated the people and property of Hopkinton for the census of the United States. From 1872 to 1877, he was post-master of Contoocook.

Joab Patterson married Mary Lovering, of Deering. She was a daughter of Captain Lovering and Sarah Hilliard. They had five children,—Mary Jane, Sarah, Joab N., George H., Samuel F.

Mrs. Patterson died May 7, 1844, and Mr. Patterson married Susan Herbert, of Contoocook, in December, 1844, by whom he had one son,—Harvey F.

Joab Patterson died March 28, 1879.

JOAB NELSON PATTERSON, the son of Joab Patterson and Mary Lovering, was born in Hopkinton, January 2, 1835. In early life he gave considerable attention to teaching. He taught successively one or more terms each in Salisbury, Falmouth, Mass., Berkley, Mass., Sherburne, Mass., and South Weare. In 1860, he graduated from Dartmouth college. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, the subject of this sketch enlisted, opened a recruiting office at Contoocook, and raised a company of men. On the 4th of June, 1861, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company H, 2d Regiment N. H. Vols., and was promoted to captain, May 23, 1862. He was wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and promoted to lieutenant-colonel, June 21, 1864. On the 10th of January, 1865, he was promoted to colonel, and was appointed brevet brigadier-general of U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865. He was mustered out as colonel, December 19, 1865. Returning to New Hampshire, Colonel Patterson was given the command of the 1st Regiment of N. H. Militia in 1866 and 1867. He was brigadier general of the 1st Brigade of New Hampshire Militia from 1868 to 1870. He was colonel of the 3d Regiment of the New Hampshire National Guard from 1878 to his appointment as brigadier-general in 1889. General Patterson has held important civil offices. In 1866, he represented the town of Hopkinton at the General Court. In 1867, he became U. S. marshal for New Hampshire, resigning his office in 1886. He is now second auditor of the United States treasury at Washington, having been appointed in 1889.

In 1867, November 12, Joab N. Patterson married Sarah Cilley Bouton, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., and Elizabeth A. Cilley, of Concord. They have had children,—Louis Marston, Julia Nelson, Allan Bouton.

Till 1868, the subject of this sketch resided in Hopkinton; since 1868, he has resided in Concord.

DAVID N. PATTERSON, the son of Alexander Patterson and Polly Nelson, was born in Henniker, June 1, 1800. The subject of this sketch lived at home till sixteen years of age, and then went to Weare, where he lived four years with John Chase, a brother-in-law. He afterwards went to Deering, and learned the trade of a clothier with his brother, Joab, and later worked as a journeyman with Squire Gove

at South Weare. In 1829, he came to Contoocook, where he was about thirty years associated in woollen manufacturing with his brother, Joab, and where he now resides. David N. Patterson has frequently been entrusted with official position. In 1842 and 1843, he was a selectman of Hopkinton; in 1845 and 1846, a representative to the General Court; four years a lieutenant of militia; twenty-four years a deacon of the Freewill Baptist church; sixteen years a superintendent of the Freewill Baptist Sunday-school.

In 1830, March 17, David N. Patterson married Maria Woods, the daughter of William L. Woods and Betsey Dutton, of Henniker. They had four children,—Susan M., William A., Jeanette W., and Annette N. The two last were twins. Mrs. Patterson died in 1873, May 19, and Deacon Patterson married a second wife, Mrs. Sarah W. Bachelder, of Hopkinton, June 15, 1875. She was a daughter of Samuel Philbrick and Mary Gove, of Andover, and the widow of Moses Bachelder.

SECTION XXI.

PERKINS—PUTNEY.

BIMSLEY PERKINS, the most noted tavern-keeper of Hopkinton, was born in Middleton, Mass., February 16, 1789, being a son of Timothy Perkins and Hannah Trowbridge. When about twenty years of age, he came to Contoocook and conducted the lumber-mill and other works on the south side of the river, living in a house near the present old mill-yard. About 1813 or 1814, he moved to Hopkinton village and occupied the former Babson tavern, owned by his brother, Roger E. Perkins. In October, 1816, he went to Andover, to conduct a public house, remaining till January, 1818, when he returned to Hopkinton and reoccupied the Babson tavern, which he purchased of his brother in 1826. Bimsley Perkins resided in Hopkinton village till his death, in the progress of time adding to the lands connected with the public house of which he was a long time landlord. Many facts relating to the Perkins tavern are

described in Chapter LX, of Part I, of this work. Bimsley Perkins exhibited the traits essential to a successful landlord. In consequence of assuming the command of the militia Troop, or cavalry, he became universally known as Captain Perkins.

In 1805, December 6, Bimsley Perkins married Susan Ladd, daughter of William Ladd and Hannah Ayer, who was the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Ayer. One daughter, Louisa Ayer, was the offspring of this marriage. Mrs. Perkins, who was in eminent repute as a landlady, died March 18, 1847. Captain Perkins survived her till February 26, 1856. A granite monument, the first erected in town, in the old village cemetery, marks the resting-place of Capt. Bimsley Perkins and family.

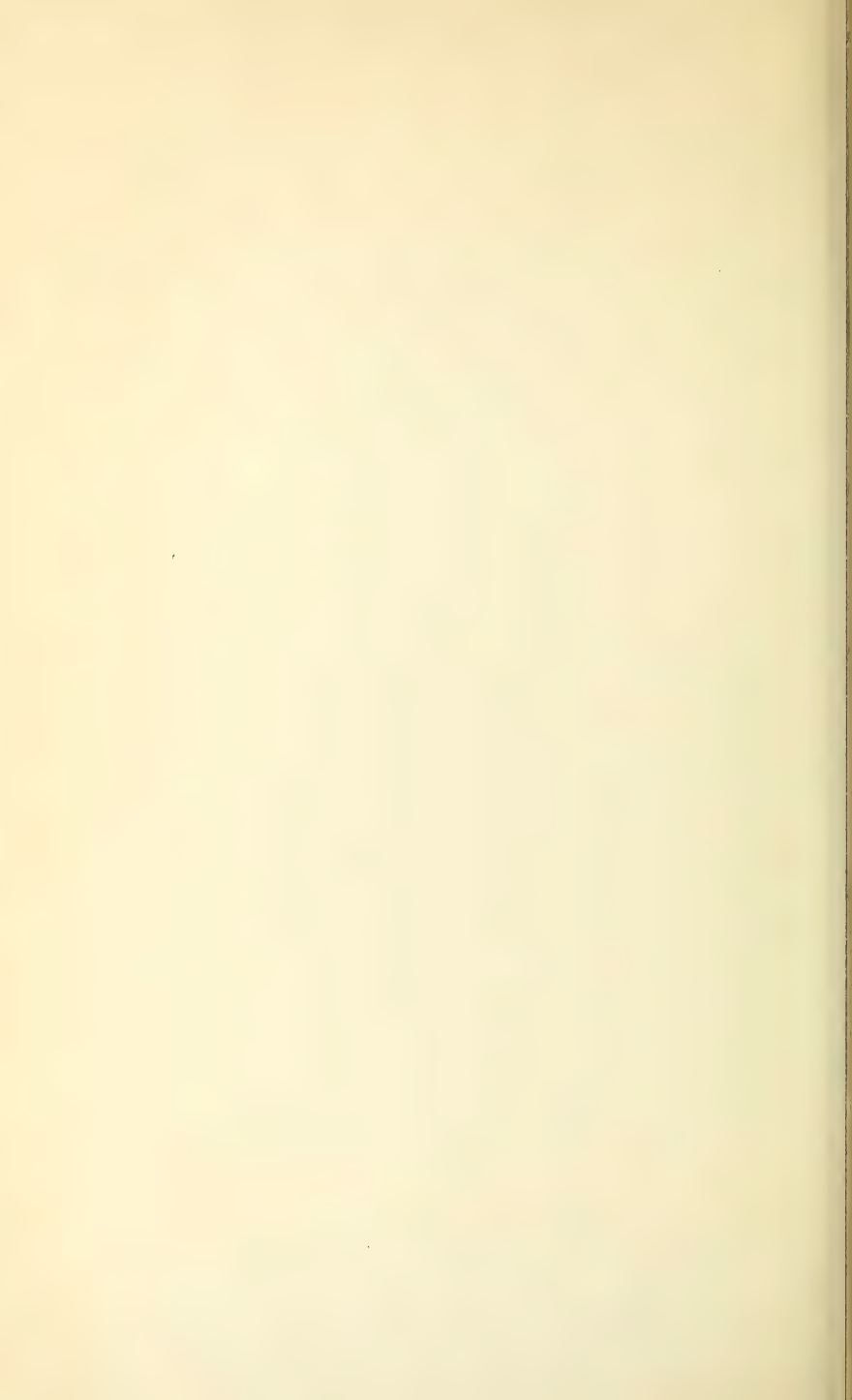
HAMILTON ELIOT PERKINS, the son of Roger Eliot Perkins and Esther Blanchard, was born in Hopkinton, November 23, 1807. In early life he attended school at Exeter, Norwich (Vt.) Military Academy, and Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. He resided in Hopkinton and Contoocook till 1846; in Cambridge and Boston, Mass., till 1848; in Contoocook till 1856; in Concord till his death January 6, 1886. While in Contoocook he at one time gave considerable attention to lumbering, building one or more mills on the water-power there. He was post-master of Contoocook from 1849 to 1853. He was judge of probate of Merrimack county from 1855 to 1871.

In 1832, May 14, Mr. Perkins married Clara Bartlett George, daughter of John George and Ruth Bradley, of Concord. They had children,—Harriet Morton, George Hamilton, Susan George, Roger Eliot, Hamilton, Frank, and two sons that died in infancy.

GEORGE H. PERKINS, an eminent naval soldier, was born in Hopkinton, October 20, 1836, being a son of Hamilton E. Perkins and Clara B. George. The birth-place of the subject of this sketch was in Contoocook, where his father resided till the son was ten years old, and then moved to Boston, Mass., returning in about two years. George H. Perkins was educated at Hopkinton and Gilman-ton academies, till at length Gen. Charles H. Peaslee, then a member of congress, secured him the place of an acting midshipman in the naval academy, Annapolis, Md., after



HON. HAMILTON E. PERKINS.



his preparatory studies under a private tutor at Concord. At the beginning of the naval academic year, October, 1851, young Perkins was installed in his new position at Annapolis, where he soon became a favorite. During his academic course, young Perkins showed remarkable adaptation for the calling of a naval soldier, and soon after graduating, in 1856, he was ordered to join the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Captain Robb, to sail in November for Aspinwall, to protect American citizens, mails, and freights on their way to California by the Isthmus of Panama. Subsequently, the *Cyane* sailed to Central America, to bring back the deluded followers of the notorious fillibuster, General Walker, for passage to New York.

In July, 1857, a trip was taken to Newfoundland, for the protection of the United States fishing interests, and, in the fall, one to the West Indies, calling at Cape Haytien, the old capital of Hayti, to inquire into the imprisonment of an American merchant-captain. In January, 1858, Midshipman Perkins was detached from the *Cyane*, and in a short time joined the store-ship *Release*, which, after a three months cruise in the Mediterranean, returned to New York to receive provisions for the Paraguay expedition, having for its object the chastisement of Dictator Lopez, for certain dastardly acts against our flag on the river Parana. In August, 1858, Midshipman Perkins was transferred to the frigate *Sabine*, for passage home to his examination for the grade of passed midshipman. His successful examination having occurred, in a few months he was ordered to the steamer *Sumter*, as acting master, the destination of the vessel being the west coast of Africa, in the interest of the suppression of the slave-trade. While cruising along the coast, Master Perkins improved frequent opportunities to visit the land and indulge in various experiences in the native wilds. On one of these exploits, seeking to find the mouth of the Settee river, his boat was capsized in the surf, and he had a narrow escape from drowning. He also suffered severely from the African climate. In July, 1861, the *Sumter* received orders to return to New York, Master Perkins thus securing an opportunity to return home and recruit his health. He was soon ordered to the gunboat *Cayuga*, as executive officer, under Lieutenant Commanding N. B. Harrison. The vessel was ordered to join Farragut's fleet in the gulf, but did not leave New York till March, Officer

Perkins having in the meantime been promoted to a lieutenancy. In the following April, the *Cayuga*, with the divisional flag of Captain Bailey on board, led the advance in the attack on New Orleans, and when Captain Bailey was ordered on shore to demand the unconditional surrender of the city, he asked Lieutenant Perkins to accompany him upon the dangerous mission. After other fiery service on the *Cayuga*, Lieutenant Perkins was transferred to the *Pensacola*. This was in November, 1862, and in June, 1863, he was ordered, in command of the *New London*, to the aid of General Banks, the service being powder transportation and convoy, occasioning the run of the batteries and sharpshooters along the river below Port Hudson. Running this gauntlet the sixth time, the *New London* was disabled, but the fertile expedients of Lieutenant Perkins secured communication with Farragut's fleet, and his vessel was saved. Lieutenant Perkins was subsequently transferred to the command of the gunboat *Sciota*, assigned to the duty of blockading the coast of Texas. In May, 1864, he was relieved from command, with leave to go home, but, arriving at New Orleans, he found preparations for a contest at Mobile, and could not resist the temptation to engage in it, volunteering his services to Farragut and being assigned to the monitor *Chickasaw*, a command above his rank. The *Chickasaw* was not yet completed, but Lieutenant Perkins promptly fitted her, and on the 28th of July sailed to join the fleet off Mobile, where he arrived on the 1st of August. On the following 5th of the month, the *Chickasaw* earned the memorable fame of disabling the steering apparatus of the rebel ram *Tennessee*, inducing the Confederate Captain Johnson to say,—“She did us more damage than all the rest of the Federal fleet.” The *Chickasaw* continued to operate with the fleet till the surrender of Mobile, on the 23d of August, and until the 12th of the next April, when the Union forces were in full possession of the city and surroundings. In July, Lieutenant Perkins was relieved from command, and returned home. The following winter, he was stationed at New Orleans, in charge of iron-clads, and in May, 1866, was ordered, as executive officer of the *Lackawanna*, for a cruise of three years in the North Pacific. Returning from the Pacific in the spring of 1869, he was ordered to the Boston navy-yard, on ordnance duty, and in March, 1871, received his commission as commander. Two months

later, he was selected to command the store-ship *Relief*, to carry provisions to the suffering French of the Franco-Prussian War. On his return, he soon resumed his duties at the Boston yard until appointed light-house inspector of the Boston district, which position he held till January, 1876. From March, 1877, until May, 1889, he was in command of the U. S. steamer *Ashuelot*, on the Asiatic station, having for a time the pleasure of General Grant's company on board. In March, 1882, Lieutenant Perkins was promoted to a post captaincy, as the grade of captain in the navy was styled in the olden time, which grade corresponds with that of colonel in the army.

In 1870, September 12, the subject of this sketch married Anna Minot Weld, daughter of William F. Weld and Mary Bryant, of Boston, Mass. They have one daughter,—Isabel Weld.

Captain Perkins resides in Boston, but conducts a farm in Webster, where he gives special attention to the cultivation of an improved breed of horses.

(The foregoing is mainly condensed from a sketch by Capt. George E. Belknap, U. S. N., published in the *Granite Monthly*.)

T. AUGUSTUS PERKINS, the son of Roger E. Perkins and Esther Blanchard, was born in Hopkinton in 1809. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and Pittsfield (Mass.) Medical College, in the meantime reading medicine with Dr. Chadbourne, of Concord. He practised in Richmond, Province of Quebec, Tremont and Chicago, Ill. During the late war, he was brigade-surgeon six months on Gen. J. L. Coxe's staff. He was six months post-surgeon at Cape Girardeau.

In 1832, Dr. Perkins married Mary Lovejoy, daughter of Andrew Lovejoy and Mary Taylor. She was a native of Sanbornton. They had children,—M. Lottie, Myra, James T., Clara H.

Dr. Perkins died September 27, 1881.

WILLIAM PETERS, the first deacon of the Congregational church in Hopkinton, is said to have been the first settler on that part of Dimond's hill which is in this town. William Peters's eventual log cabin was on the lot opposite the present residence of Walter F. Hoyt. The name of William

Peters appears in the colonial military records of New Hampshire during the French War. William Peters was one of the Masonian grantees of Hopkinton, and a resident upon disputed territory during the Bow controversy. He was made deacon of the Congregational church in Hopkinton in 1759. In personal bearing he is said to have been tall and brawny, a perfect type of the early New England pioneer.

There were children of William and Hannah Peters as follows: Ruth, born July 9, 1758; Sarah, born July 30, 1760; Abigail, born January 1, 1763; William, born August 27, 1765.

MARTIN PUTNAM, the son of Rufus Putnam and Polly Felton, was born in Hopkinton, December 5, 1801. He was a farmer and blacksmith, and always resided in Hopkinton. He was a captain of militia, and, in 1840, a selectman.

In 1831, November 24, Martin Putnam married Margaret Butler, daughter of Bela L. Butler and Sarah Colby, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Margaret E., born January 23, 1834; James M., born February 9, 1836; Amos, born January 19, 1838; Charles, born March 8, 1840; Eliza J., born July 20, 1842.

Captain Putnam died May 6, 1845; his wife, June, 1851.

Rufus Putnam, father of Martin, came to this town from Danvers, Mass., and settled where his son, Rufus Putnam, now lives, on the road leading from Contoocook to Warner. Rufus Putnam, the elder, was the son of a cousin of Gen. Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame.

CHARLES PUTNAM, the son of Martin Putnam and Margaret Butler, was born in Hopkinton, March 8, 1840. In early life, he attended Contoocook academy. He is a farmer and teacher, and has always lived in Hopkinton, excepting one year in Webster. With his son, he has done much in cultivating a strain of pure Devon cattle.

In 1862, March 19, he married Almira Eastman, daughter of Jonathan G. Eastman and Charlotte (Kimball) Jackman, of Hopkinton. They have children,—George M., Grace E.

HERRICK PUTNAM, the son of Rufus Putnam and Polly Felton, was born in Hopkinton, September 11, 1803. Ex-

cepting three years in Hillsborough, he always resided in Hopkinton, being a merchant and tavern-keeper in Contoocook many years. He was selectman of Hopkinton from 1850 to 1852.

In 1827, September 27, Mr. Putnam married Rachel Kezar, daughter of Jonathan Kezar and Mehitable Clough of Sutton. They had children,—George G., born October 20, 1828; Amanda M., born July 8, 1831; Augustus, born July 28, 1835.

Mr. Putnam died July 14, 1861.

RUFUS PUTNAM, the son of Rufus Putnam and Polly Felton, was born in Hopkinton, September 27, 1813, and has always resided in this town, being a farmer.

In 1835, November 17, he married Apphia Clarke, daughter of Stephen B. Clarke and Susan Gould, of Warner, by whom he had one child, Proctor P., born October 16, 1836. Mrs. Putnam died January 12, 1837, and, in 1840, June 3, Mr. Putnam married Harriet Bailey, daughter of Webster Bailey and Hannah Ring, of Warner, by whom he had three children,—Helen M., born July 21, 1842; Joseph E., born October 2, 1843; William F., born May 11, 1845. His second wife dying October 11, 1848, Mr. Putnam married Lydia C. Goss, daughter of Luther Goss and Sally Colby, of Henniker, by whom he had one son,—Charles R.

JOSEPH PUTNEY, the son of Joseph Putney, the noted tavern-keeper, was born in Hopkinton, September 27, 1785. When thirteen years old, he went to Sutton, to learn the trade of a clothier with Jonathan Nelson. He subsequently worked as a dresser and fuller of cloth, with Dea. Eldad Tenney, of Hopkinton. In 1814, he entered the United States service as a substitute for a Sutton man, and was stationed at Portsmouth, in Capt. Silas Call's company, in Lieut. Col. Jonathan Steel's regiment. In after years, Mr. Putney said of the troops at Portsmouth, "We used to watch the British vessels from the highlands near the town, and their sails looked like clouds against the sky. They did n't come in to attack us, but we used to wish they would." In the year 1816, being in poor health, Mr. Putney took a contract to carry the United States mail between Concord, N. H., and Windsor, Vt., also carrying passengers along the route. His experience as mail-carrier was a brief

one, and the same autumn he was at work at his trade in Shrewsbury, Vt. Most of Mr. Putney's life was spent in Hopkinton, his home for many years being on Putney's hill, on the farm now owned by Reuben E. Gerry. His uniform genial good-nature made him "Uncle Joe" to all his neighbors. He was one of the earliest anti-slavery and temperance reformers in Hopkinton.

Joseph Putney was twice married. His first wife was Eunice Chellis, of Sutton; his second, Sarah D., daughter of Samuel Simpson, of Hopkinton. Mr. Putney died October 11, 1880; his second wife, September 14, 1887.

Joseph Putney was a descendant of Samuel Putney, who is said to have come to this country from England and who eventually became an early resident of Hopkinton, having previously resided in the vicinity of Amesbury, Mass. Putney's hill and Putney's garrison are in close historical relation to Samuel Putney and John Putney, the name of the latter being repeatedly mentioned in the early chapters of this work. John Putney appears to have been the father of Samuel, captured by the Indians in 1753.

IRA ALLEN PUTNEY, the son of Enoch Putney and Martha Rowell, was born August 11, 1804, in Hopkinton, where he always resided, being of the original Putney stock that gave the name to Putney's hill. Enoch Putney was a farmer. When the son, Ira Allen, began to do business for himself, he for six years followed the vocation of a teamster, conveying goods for merchants, between Hopkinton and the lower country, and between Vermont and Boston. This occupation was laborious and exciting, since travel was incurred both by night and by day, and the incidents and accidents of the experience would make an interesting story. During the earlier years of his manhood, Ira A. Putney had more or less of the care of the farm where he was born. In 1834, he settled upon it permanently and became one of the best known and most prosperous farmers of the town. Mr. Putney's home was upon the farm now owned by his son, True J. Putney, on Putney's hill. In addition to his career as a farmer, Ira A. Putney was many years a popular auctioneer. Ira A. Putney was frequently in civil office. In 1841, he was a selectman of Hopkinton. From 1851 to 1855, and from 1857 to 1861, he was moderator of town-meeting. From 1850 to 1852, in 1854, and

from 1856 to 1860, he was a collector of taxes. In 1860 and 1864, he was a representative to the General Court.

In 1834, April 17, Ira A. Putney married Hannah Muzzey, daughter of Joseph Muzzey and Jane Bartlett, of Canterbury. They had four children,—Martha Jane, Judith Morse, Ellen Hannah, True Josiah.

Ira A. Putney died February 17, 1887; Mrs. Putney, September 20, 1882. They were buried in the old cemetery on Putney's hill. Mr. Putney appears to have been a descendant of Samuel Putney, previously mentioned as having come to Hopkinton from the vicinity of Amesbury, Mass.

SECTION XXII.

QUIMBY—RUNNELS.

NICHOLAS QUIMBY, the son of Elisha Quimby and Hannah Badger, was born in Hawke (now Danbury), May, 1796. He was a mechanic, farmer, and teacher. He resided in Hawke till 1837; in Hopkinton till 1851; in Manchester till 1853; in Concord till 1872; in 1873, August 11, he died in Hyde Park, Mass. He was a school-teacher for twenty-one successive years. He was a captain of militia. In 1831 and 1833, he was a representative to the General Court. In 1841, 1843, and 1844, he was a selectman of Hopkinton.

In 1817, Nicholas Quimby married Sarah Stevens, daughter of Peter Stevens and Hannah Williams, of Hawke. They had children,—Joseph B., born 1817; George W., born 1818; Nelson F., born 1820; Almira P., born 1825; Elihu T., born 1826; Elvira S., born 1828; Almira P., born 1831; Serena C., born 1833.

Mrs. Quimby died in Concord, August 6, 1872.

ELIHU T. QUIMBY, the son of Nicholas Quimby and Sarah Stevens, was born in Hawke (now Danbury), July 17, 1826. He was educated at Hopkinton academy and Dartmouth college. Coming to Hopkinton when ten years of age, he resided here till 1851; then in New Ipswich till 1864; then in Hanover till the present time. He was principal of New Ipswich academy from 1851 to 1864;

professor of mathematics and civil engineering from 1864 to 1876 at Dartmouth; since 1871, acting assistant of the United States Geodetic Survey. In 1886 and 1887, he made the survey of the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, on the part of New Hampshire. He has published a collegiate algebra, and several small pamphlets and mathematical formulas. He has been largely interested in educational work in New Hampshire, having been a frequent instructor since when sixteen years of age. The work of Professor Quimby will always be prominently identified in the history of the state.

In 1851, August 16, Elihu T. Quimby married Nancy Aldana Cutler, daughter of Perley Cutler and Elizabeth Clarke, of Gaysville, Vt. They have children,—Charles Elihu, William Perry.

DANIEL I. QUINT, the son of Isaac Quint and Elizabeth Bickford, was born in Eaton, April 11, 1836. In early life, he attended school at New London, and eventually became a clergyman. He has filled various pulpits in New Hampshire. He was pastor of the Freewill Baptist church in Contoocook from April, 1883, to April, 1885. He has had two years' experience as a town selectman, and more years' experience as a town school officer. In 1884, he was a member of the superintending school-committee of Hopkinton.

In 1863, August 11, he married Rosie E. Alford, daughter of James Alford and Phœbe Colby, of Madison. They have had children,—Isaac, Lizzie P., Nixie I.

The Rev. Mr. Quint went from Contoocook to Loudon.

CHARLES D. RAND, the son of Jonathan Rand and Elizabeth Davis, was born in Hopkinton, July 15, 1812, on his father's homestead, where he has always resided, being a farmer. In 1843, October 15, he married Harriet N. Davis, daughter of Paine Davis and Mary Dow, of Warner. They have children,—Emma W., Edson L., Warren S., Willis C.

WARREN S. RAND, the son of Charles D. Rand and Harriet N. Davis, was born in Hopkinton, September 1, 1849. He has for years been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Contoocook. In 1873, December 16, he married Helen R.

Kempton, daughter of Edward B. Kempton and Mary Harris, of Hopkinton. Mr. Rand is now of the firm of Curtice, Rand & Co.

JOHN C. RAY, the son of Aaron Ray and Nancy Chase, was born in Hopkinton, January 3, 1826. In early life, he attended the noted select-school of Master John O. Ballard, and also received instruction in the schools of Dunbarton and Manchester. In 1834, his home was changed to Dunbarton; but in 1855 he moved to Chicopee, Mass., where he remained three years, and then returned to Dunbarton. In 1874, he became a resident of Manchester, where he is the superintendent of the State Industrial School. From 1845 to 1847, he was a commissioned officer of militia. In 1850 and 1851, and again in 1872 and 1873, he was a selectman of Dunbarton. In 1852 and 1853, he represented Dunbarton in the state legislature. In 1871 and 1872, he was a school-superintendent of Dunbarton, and in 1872 and 1873, a trustee of the State Normal School. In 1881, he represented Ward 2, of Manchester, in the state legislature.

In 1857, in December, Mr. Ray married Sarah A. Humphreys, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Humphreys, of Chicopee. They have children,—Henry P., Mamie E.

Mr. Ray is a large owner of real estate, being interested in such property in Manchester, Goffstown, Bow, Nashua, Hooksett, Dunbarton, Weare, Deering, Hillsborough, etc.

FRANCIS REED, the son of Samuel Reed and Anna Sayles, was born in Grafton, July 21, 1820. He was educated at Derwent and Whitestone seminaries and the theological seminary of Bates college. He was the pastor of the Freewill Baptist church at Contoocook from May 20, 1851, till March, 1859. He is now residing and preaching at South Strafford, Vt. He has filled many pulpits in New England and in the West, including those of more noted places, like Portsmouth, Bath, Me., Lawrence, Mass., and Mendota, Ill. During the late war, he was nearly a year chaplain of the 12th Regiment N. H. Vols. He has been member of the Freewill Baptist Conference of the United States three years, trustee of New Hampton Institution four years, clerk of quarterly conference ten years, town commissioner of common schools many years, etc. While

in Contoocook, he was aggressively active in the anti-slavery and temperance causes. He is the grandson of Mr. Reed, of Woburn Mass., who is said to have secreted the Harvard College library when it was exposed to the ravages of war in Revolutionary times.

In 1849, July 5, the Rev. Mr. Reed married Apphia Goodwin, daughter of James Goodwin and Apphia Segar, of Lowell, Mass., by whom he had children,—Ellen T., Burton J. Mrs. Reed died June 22, 1886, and, in 1887, August 25, Mr. Reed married her sister, Arvilla C. Goodwin, of Lawrence, Mass.

WILLIAM RESTIEAUX, the son of Robert and Catherine Restieaux, was born in Boston, Mass., June 10, 1802. He became a merchant-tailor. He resided in Boston, Concord, Plymouth, and Hopkinton. His place of business at one time was in the building where Charles French now trades, and upon the second floor. Mr. Restieaux lived many years in the house now occupied by George W. Carrier.

In 1826, May 28, William Restieaux married Elizabeth Lincoln, daughter of Jedediah Lincoln, of Hingham, Mass. She died January 3, 1828. They had one child,—William H. His second wife was Betsey F. Chase, daughter of Daniel Chase and Sarah F. Ferren, of Hopkinton, whom he married September 14, 1830. They had children,—William H., Sarah E., Daniel, Robert, Ellen C.

Mr. Restieaux died at West Concord, January 28, 1886; his second wife, at Columbus, O., September 15, 1879.

JAMES RICHARDSON, the son of Joseph Richardson and Joanna Gage, was born in Hopkinton, July 14, 1817. He resided in Hopkinton twenty-one years; in Lowell, Mass., seven years; in Pittsburgh, Pa., twelve years; since leaving Pittsburgh, in St. Louis, Mo. He is a wholesale druggist, and founder of the firm of Richardson & Co., St. Louis, which does the largest business of any drug-house in the United States excepting New York. Mr. Richardson has been, or is, president of the St. Louis Board of Education, same of the Public School Library Association, director of the Valley and Commercial banks, senior elder of the Presbyterian church, trustee of Drury and Lindenwood colleges, etc.

In 1843, in November, Mr. Richardson married Laura

Clifford, daughter of Gilman Clifford and Deborah Sanborn, of Pelham. They had children,—James H., Mary D., Joseph C., Frank A., James, Laura.

Mrs. Richardson died November 9, 1876, and, in 1879, Mr. Richardson married Mary C. Clifford, her sister.

ALEXANDER ROGERS, many years a physician in Hopkinton, was born in Exeter, April, 1815, being the son of Robert Rogers and Margery Sullivan. When the subject of this sketch was about ten years of age, his father moved to Hopkinton, where Alexander obtained the fundamental principles of an education at Master John O. Ballard's school, and at Hopkinton academy. As he developed toward manhood, he determined to become a physician, and at length entered the office of Dr. James A. D. W. Gregg. He attended the required course of medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and began practice without a diploma, neglecting for years any attempt to procure one, till at length he went to Hanover, was examined, and became a doctor of medicine in scholastic law as well as in fact. Dr. Rogers began practice in Manchester. His practice at first was to keep a memorandum of each case, but, like many others, he realized how hard it is to keep daily annotations of professional business, and gave up. After about two years at Manchester, he came to Hopkinton and assumed the practice of his preceptor, Dr. Gregg, remaining in Hopkinton till his death, deriving a large degree of patronage from this and contiguous towns.

In 1860, Alexander Rogers married Sophia T. Goodrich, daughter of George K. Goodrich, of Hopkinton. They had two children,—Margery S. and Georgia A.

Dr. Rogers died October 4, 1886.

BENJAMIN ROLLINS, the son of David Rollins and Judith Leach, was born in Salem, March 26, 1784. When about sixteen years of age, he went to Marblehead, Mass., to learn the trade of a carpenter. He afterwards worked in a cabinet shop in his native town. In the course of his life, he resided at Tyngsborough, Mass., Antrim, Lowell, Mass., and Hopkinton. He was concerned in building five bridges across the Merrimack river, the first one at Haverhill, Mass., and the last between Lowell and Dracut, in the same state. At Antrim, he conducted a grist-mill and a lumber manu-

factory. In Lowell, Mass., he was a merchant. He also engaged in farming in different places. He at one time owned considerable farming land in Deering and Bennington. He was a deacon of the Presbyterian church, and prominently engaged in the construction of a house of worship at Antrim. Deacon Rollins died in Hopkinton, December 2, 1881, aged 97 years, 7 months, and 6 days, being at the time of his death the oldest man in town.

Benjamin Rollins married Martha Nevins, of Salem, a successful school-teacher of prolonged experience. She died in 1853. They had six children,—Martha M., born December 3, 1811; Benjamin B., born April 10, 1814; Lucia A. D., born April 20, 1816; Margaret B., born June 8, 1818; Alfred A., born April 18, 1820; Nancy W., born May 6, 1822.

ALFRED A. ROLLINS, the son of Benjamin Rollins and Martha Nevins, was born in Antrim, April 18, 1820. In early life, he attended Pinkerton academy. He resided in Antrim till 1832; in Lowell, Mass., till 1835; in Boston, Mass., till 1837; in Hopkinton, till 1849; in Berlin, Vt., till 1854; he then returned to Hopkinton. He is a farmer. During the late war, he served in the First Regiment, U. S. Sharpshooters, being mustered in August 30, 1862. In 1863, May 3, he was severely wounded at Chancellorsville. In 1864, October 17, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was mustered out June 29, 1865.

In 1849, March 28, Mr. Rollins married Mary E. Colby, daughter of Moses Colby and Elsie Abbott, of Hopkinton. They have had children,—John, Nanna M., Benjamin, Charles A., William H., George T.

Miss Nanna M. Rollins, now Mrs. Butterfield, was at one time the first soprano singer at the New England Conservatory of Music, and a successful teacher of vocal and instrumental music.

JAMES C. ROWE, the son of Calvin Rowe and Lucinda Phelps, was born in Boscawen, January 12, 1842. In the course of his life, he has resided in Andover, Salisbury, Danbury, Concord, and Hopkinton. During the late war, he served in the 16th Regiment N. H. Vols. He is a farmer.

In 1869, January 1, Mr. Rowe married Lydia E. Davis, daughter of James Davis and Lydia Glines, of Andover.

They had children,—Cora B., Charles L., Nellie L., Willie C., Frank E.

In 1884, August 9, he married Mary R. (Rand) Weeks, daughter of John Rand and Mary Reed, of Hopkinton. His second wife died July 18, 1889.

MOSES ROWELL, the son of Nathaniel Rowell and Judith Morse, was born in South Hampton, Mass., in January, 1767. He came to Hopkinton in 1780, and eventually became the owner of the parsonage built for the Rev. James Scales, the first minister of the town, on Putney's hill. The parsonage and farm are now owned by the descendants of Moses Rowell, who was a farmer and carpenter, who died April 11, 1850.

Moses Rowell married Mary Pettengill, daughter of Benjamin Pettengill, of Hopkinton. Her mother's maiden name was Brown. The children of Moses Rowell were Trueworthy, born April 8, 1802; John Pettengill, born 1804; Manley Amsden, born May 28, 1807; Benjamin Franklin, born August, 1808; Lydia Gould, born March 3, 1810; Joseph, born March, 1813; Enoch Putney, born 1816.

The location of the Rowell family on the southern brow of Putney's hill has sometimes designated the place as Rowell's hill.

ISAAC ROWELL, the son of Moses Rowell and Tamison Eastman, was born in Hopkinton, April 19, 1813, being of the family of Abram Rowell, who gave the name of Rowell's Bridge to West Hopkinton, where Isaac Rowell resided, being a farmer and carpenter. Isaac Rowell was also post-master of West Hopkinton from 1867 to 1874.

In 1840, February 20, Isaac Rowell married Harriet Adams, daughter of James Adams and Lydia Johnson, of Henniker. They had children,—James H., born October 28, 1842; Harriet Ella, born June 1, 1844; Harriet Ella, born December 16, 1846; Mary Etta, born March 21, 1850; Charles Sherman, born June 26, 1857.

Isaac Rowell died April 15, 1887.

CHARLES S. ROWELL, the son of Isaac Rowell and Harriet Adams, was born in Hopkinton, June 26, 1857. He has always resided at West Hopkinton, attending Contoo-

cook academy in youth, and being a farmer. Since 1879, he has been the post-master of West Hopkinton. The farm he occupies has been in the Rowell name over 100 years. His great grandfather, Abram Rowell, came there from Weare in the winter of 1786, his son, Moses, ten years of age, walking on the snow with bare feet. The present house was partly finished at that time. The first Rowell is frequently called Abraham in the records of this town.

In 1882, December 25, Mr. Rowell married Florence S. Goodwin, daughter of Benjamin Goodwin and Lucy A. Mixer, of Greenville.

FARNUM RUNNELS, noted for being a nonagenarian resident of Hopkinton, was born in Concord, January 25, 1795, being a son of Joseph Runnels and Joanna Farnum. In early manhood, he spent eight or ten years in rafting lumber from Franklin to Lowell and Boston. He lived thirty years in Boscawen, and then came to Hopkinton, where he has since resided. He has followed the vocation of a farmer the main portion of his life. Mr. Runnels is naturally tall, straight, and robust. Though now ninety-four years of age, he can do a very good day's work. He has always been a man of great integrity and respectability.

In 1823, March 27, Mr. Runnels married Jerusha Webber, daughter of Jeremiah Webber and Lydia Flanders, of Boscawen. They had six children,—Jeremiah Farnum, Mary Ann, Jerusha Augusta, Osborn Eaton, Helen Carroll, and Edward Gilman. Mrs. Runnels died July 4, 1848, and on the 11th of June, 1850, Mr. Runnels married Gracia Trussel, of Hopkinton, a daughter of John Trussel and Jemima Colby. She died March 18, 1881. Mr. Runnels now resides with his son, Edward Gilman, on his Hopkinton homestead, about a mile and a half from Hopkinton village on the road to Concord.

On Monday, the 26th of January, 1885, Farnum Runnels celebrated his ninetieth birthday with a large company of relatives, neighbors, and friends, receiving many testimonials of affection and esteem.

EDWARD G. RUNNELS, the son of Farnum Runnels and Jerusha Webber, was born in Boscawen, December 6, 1843, and has lived in Hopkinton since 1850. He is a farmer, who has made a specialty of improved poultry. He was

chosen supervisor of Hopkinton in 1882, 1884, 1886, and 1888. During the late war he served in Company D, 16th Regiment N. H. Vols., being mustered in October 24, 1862, and mustered out August 20, 1863.

In 1868, December 31, Mr. Runnels married M. Jennie (Boynton) Mills, daughter of Lyman D. Boynton and Roxanna Webster, and adopted daughter of Charles and Mary Mills, of Hopkinton. They have children,—Albert Farum Runnels, and Fannie F. Russell (adopted).

SECTION XXIII.

SANBORN—SMITH.

DYER HOOK SANBORN, a teacher of forty or more years, was born in Gilmanton, July 29, 1799, being a son of Daniel E. Sanborn and Hannah Hook. He was educated at Guilford academy and Waterville (Me.) college, his studies at the latter institution being suspended on account of illness. He resided in Gilmanton till 1828; in Lynn and Marblehead, Mass., till 1833; in Sanbornton till 1848; in Andover till 1849; in Washington till 1853; in Hopkinton till his death, January 14, 1871. Among the most important schools taught by Professor Sanborn were the Lodge school in Marblehead, Mass.; the Franklin Hall school, Salem, Mass.; New London academy; Woodman Sanbornton academy, Sanbornton Square; Andover, Washington (Tubbs Union), Hopkinton, and Pittsfield academies. He was three years professor of mathematics, natural sciences, and English literature at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. In 1834, he received the degree of Master of Arts from Waterville college, and the same from Dartmouth college in 1841. In the course of his life, Professor Sanborn held various important offices of authority and trust. He was commissioned captain of the 7th company of the 10th Regiment of N. H. Militia in 1828. He was nearly forty years a justice of the peace and quorum. He was commissioner of schools for Sullivan county from 1850 to 1851. He represented the town of Sanbornton in the New Hampshire legislature in 1845 and 1846, being chap-

lain of the house the latter year. In 1850, he represented Washington, both in the legislature and in the constitutional convention of that year. While in Hopkinton, he superintended schools in 1854, 1858, and 1859, and from 1866 to 1870. He was at one time a clerk in the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C., under the administration of President Pierce. He was post-master at Hopkinton village from 1858 till his death. During his educational career, Professor Sanborn published a number of works. In 1836, he published an Analytical Grammar, which passed through seven editions in ten years; in 1846, a Normal School Grammar, that passed through eight editions in five years. In 1856, he published a Geographical Manual; in 1858, a pamphlet called "School Mottoes." Professor Sanborn was many years a local preacher of the M. E. church. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and chaplain of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire from 1849 to 1856.

In 1826, May 31, Dyer H. Sanborn married Harriet W. Tucker, of Deerfield. In 1847, November 28, he married Abigail (Newman) Glidden, of Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton. She was a daughter of Benjamin and Sally Newman. She died July 12, 1882. By his first wife, Professor Sanborn had one child,—Frank Dyer.

FREDERICK GLIDDEN SANBORN, the son of Eliphalet Glidden and Abigail Newman, was born at Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton, January 22, 1836. He was educated at the Northfield Conference Seminary, at Tubbs Union Academy at Washington, and at Hopkinton academy. In 1853, he came to Hopkinton with his step-father, Prof. Dyer H. Sanborn. He became a commercial clerk and agent. He was one year clerk in the store where Kimball & Co. now trade; one year book-keeper and agent of a real estate office in Chicago, Ill.; nearly four years clerk in a store at Sherbrook, P. Q.; for a time agent for a commission house in Portland, Me.; also the incumbent of other business situations. Upon the outbreak of the Rebellion, the subject of this sketch entered the United States army. In April, 1861, he enlisted into the 5th Maine Volunteer Regiment and in course of the war was promoted through all the grades of non-commissioned and commissioned offices to captain. During the last year of the war, he was detailed and served as brigadier-inspector and adjutant-general of the 2d Brig-

ade, 1st Division of the 6th Corps. In the fall of 1864, Captain Sanborn had charge of eighty men in Tennessee, getting timber on the Cumberland river for Sherman's bridges. In the latter part of 1864 and early part of 1865, he was in the 1st Battalion of Massachusetts Frontier Cavalry, and until transferred, by order of the secretary of war, to the U. S. Regular Army and detailed as clerk in the surgeon-general's office at Washington, D. C. Captain Sanborn was with the 5th Maine Regiment in all the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded at Gaines Hill and Cold Harbor. After the war, he lived many years in Hopkinton till his death July 29, 1888.

In 1880, November 21, Captain Sanborn married Sophia W. (Goodrich) Rogers, daughter of George K. Goodrich and Frances A. Whitman, of Hopkinton.

STEPHEN BRADBURY SARGENT, the son of Stephen Sargent and Sarah Allen, was born in Hopkinton in 1806. In early life, he attended Master John O. Ballard's school. In earlier manhood, he was a farmer; in later, a merchant. He kept a store many years in the part of his residence where now lives E. Eugene Dunbar. A short time before his death he resided at Concord.

Mr. Sargent married Betsey Page Eaton, daughter of Benjamin Eaton and Phoebe Chandler, of Hopkinton.

Mr. Sargent died July 14, 1864; his wife, who married John Brockway, for a second husband, died September 27, 1883.

ABNER C. SARGENT, the son of Thomas Sargent and Betsey Ray, was born in Henniker, January 13, 1815. Since 1838, he has lived in Hopkinton. He is a farmer and cooper. He was five years the agent of the Hopkinton pauper farm, and a short time the same of the Pembroke farm.

In 1842, April 28, Mr. Sargent married Emeline A. Rogers, daughter of John Rogers and Hannah C. Farnum, of Salisbury. They have children,—Ellen A., John H.

JOHN H. SARGENT, the son of Abner C. Sargent and Emeline A. Rogers, was born in Hopkinton, February 13, 1855, and has always lived in this town. In early life, he attended Hopkinton and Contoocook academies. His pres-

ent home is in Contoocook. He is a carpenter and miller. He has for a number of years conducted the grist-mill in Contoocook. He is a selectman of Hopkinton the present year of 1889.

In 1881, December 20, he married Carrie J. Dow, daughter of Daniel L. Dow and Betsey Blackstone, of Hopkinton. They have children,—Lena May, Daniel Dow.

JOHN B. SARGENT, the son of John Sargent and Betsey Ring, was born in Loudon, February 4, 1827. In the course of his life, he has resided in Pittsfield and Concord. In 1865, he came to Hopkinton. He is a farmer and painter. He has been a deacon of the Congregational church and a superintendent of its Sunday-school.

In 1858, Mr. Sargent married Harriet M. Nutter, daughter of William Nutter and Eliza Dame. They had one child,—Cora Frances.

CHARLES A. SAVORY, a former physician of Contoocook, was born in Beverly, Mass., December 25, 1813, being a son of Charles Savory and Nancy Vickey. The subject of this sketch, when about a year old, was taken to Boston, Mass., where he resided till 1826, when he came to Hopkinton, residing till 1844, and then moving to Warner, where he resided four years, being since a resident of Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Savory graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1835; became a member of the N. H. Medical Society in 1838; medical censor, to examine medical students at Dartmouth, in 1846; chosen delegate to the American Medical Association from the New Hampshire Society, in 1848; appointed professor of obstetrics in Philadelphia Medical College, in 1848; member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, in 1849; made Master of Arts by Dartmouth college, in 1852; chosen president of Middlesex, Mass., North District Medical Society, in 1860; made delegate to American Medical Society several times, and filled various offices in district and state societies.

In 1838, May 9, Dr. Savory married Mary Stark, daughter of Dr. James Stark and Susan Walker, of Hopkinton.

DANIEL SAWYER, the son of Edmund Sawyer and Mehitable Morrill, was born in Warner, March 16, 1797.

He attended a grammar school at Warner, and entered the Gilmanton Theological School, where he was prepared for the Congregational ministry. In the course of his life, he resided in Augusta and Portland, Me., Boston, Medford, and Quincy, Mass., Brookfield and Cornwall, N. J., Lempster, Merrimack, and Hopkinton, and perhaps other places. His old age was spent in Hopkinton, where he died August 24, 1888.

In his capable life, Rev. Mr. Sawyer was a successful teacher of vocal music. He was at one time an agent of the American Peace Society.

In 1832, May 21, Daniel Sawyer married Nancy Johnson, daughter of William Johnson and Rhoda Spaulding, of Warner. They had one child,—Cornelia Maria.

JAMES SCALES, the first minister settled over the church in Hopkinton, was a native of Boxford, Mass. He graduated at Harvard college in the class of 1733. In 1737, by a recommendation of the church at Boxford, dated July 3, he was received into the church at Concord. On the 17th of the same month Mr. Scales received a permit from the town of Concord to build a pew in the meeting-house. His wife was also a member of Mr. Walker's church, of Concord.

Some time after the above date, Mr. Scales became a resident of Canterbury, was town-clerk, and on the town records was known as "Esquire," and on the state records, about that date, he was called "Justice Scales." He was licensed to preach in 1743, and the records show that the town of Canterbury paid him £20 for preaching.

February 21, 1744, Governor Wentworth sent a letter to the house assembly, from Mr. James Scales, with a petition from the Indians relative to establishing a "truck-house" at Canterbury for trade with the Indians.

October 1, 1745, the assembly voted to allow Mr. James Scales thirty shillings in full for medicine, application, and time.

July 1, 1746, the house voted to allow "Doc. James Scales, Esqr." six shillings and three pence for physic administered to Samuel Ladd while in Canterbury.

After the Indians captured the occupants of Woodwell's fort, Mr. Scales enlisted in a company under command of Capt. Jeremiah Clough, of Canterbury, to go in pursuit of

the savages. The date of his enlistment was May 14, 1746, and he was in service one month and twenty-three days, receiving two pounds and fifteen shillings for his time; but there is no record that he ever received any compensation for an Indian scalp or captive.

It appears that Mr. Scales was still living in Canterbury as late as 1754, and signed a petition with others to Governor Wentworth for the purpose of having the province tax of Canterbury remitted for that year. It is presumed that he moved to Hopkinton some time prior to his being settled as pastor in 1757, for the records say "James Scales, of Hopkinton."

Mr. Scales erected the first building in Henniker in 1760. After he was dismissed from the ministry in 1770, it seems he threw off his clerical robes and acted in the profession of barrister; and doubtless he was the first practical lawyer who ever lived in Hopkinton. Mr. Scales died July 31, 1776, and Mr. Fletcher, in recording his death, called him "James Scales, Esquire," and when his wife died, July 8, 1780, the death was recorded as "Susan, wife of the late James Scales, Esquire."

In 1771, "Esqr. Scales" was also a selectman of Hopkinton.

In earlier chapters of this work, we have given an account of the ordination of the Rev. James Scales in 1757. We have also given a description of the house he occupied on Putney's hill.

The following were children of James and Susanna Scales,—the dates of birth are Old Style: John, born in Rumford, October 4, 1737; died in Canterbury, October 13, 1752; Joseph, born in Rumford, April 15, 1740; died July 10, 1740; Stephen, born in Rumford, October 16, 1741; Susanna, born in Canterbury, October 26, 1744.

In the above sketch we have drawn considerably upon the notes of Alonzo J. Fogg.

STEPHEN SIBLEY was born in Hopkinton, December 29, 1780. The Sibley homestead was in Hatfield, where now lives Alexander Page. Stephen Sibley spent his early life on the farm. Later, he lived a short time in Maine. Returning to Hopkinton, he lived in the village a year, being occupied in the office of Dr. Ebenezer Larned, possibly as a student of medicine. Subsequently, he went in

trade in partnership with Dr. Lerner. He was afterwards in trade with one or more individuals, and still later alone. Finally, he purchased the farm now owned by his son-in-law, Dr. C. P. Gage, of Concord, on Brier hill, remaining on it till advanced life, when he moved to Concord, where he died in 1867. As a citizen of Hopkinton, Mr. Sibley was prominent in many ways. He was a selectman from 1826 to 1828, and in 1835 and 1836. He was a representative to the General Court in 1848 and 1849. As a farmer, he paid much attention to improved products and stock, and was at one time a large sheep-owner.

Mr. Sibley married Sarah Brown, daughter of Abraham Brown and Sarah French, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Abram Brown, born February 22, 1811; Nancy George, born April 25, 1813; John, born July 10, 1816; Jacob, born January 13, 1819; Philip Brown, born March 31, 1822. Mrs. Sibley died in 1857.

JAMES BUSWELL SILVER, the son of Samuel Silver and Abigail Buswell, was born in Bow, August 3, 1792. He came to Hopkinton when young. He died in Merrimack, Me., where he lived a short time. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, enlisting March 23, 1814, for the war. In the military records of New Hampshire, he is known simply as Buswell Silver. He died December 25, 1835. He married Elvira Wallingford Hildreth, daughter of Levi Hildreth and Sarah Darling, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Frederick Augustus, born February 24, 1824; Elizabeth Darling, born October 19, 1827; James Buswell, born August 2, 1830; Ellen Hildreth, born May 8, 1833; Henry Hildreth, born October 15, 1834.

ABIEL SILVER, a clergyman of the New Jerusalem or Swedenborgian church, was born in Hopkinton, April 3, 1797, being a son of John and Mary Silver. In early life, he pursued the trade of a mason, but eventually losing his left arm, his calling became unprofitable. He was naturally a thoughtful and devout man. He joined the Protestant Episcopal church, and at length studied for its ministry. After two years, conceiving an attachment for the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg, he turned his attention to the ministry of the church of the New Jerusalem. In 1849, June 16, he was ordained at Philadelphia, Pa., by the

Rev. Thomas Worcester, presiding minister of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church. From 1849 to 1853, the Rev. Mr. Silver was a missionary in Michigan; in 1853, he preached in Contoocook; in 1858, in Wilmington, Del.; in 1860, in New York city; in 1866, in Salem, Mass.; in 1868, in Roxbury, Mass., where he resided till his death.

The Rev. Mr. Silver published a number of religious and theological works, prominent among them being the "Symbolic Character of the Sacred Scriptures," 1862; "The Holy Word in Its Own Defence," being a reply to Bishop Colenso, 1863; "Rationality of the Christian Religion," 1872.

In 1825, May 16, Abiel Silver married Ednah Hastings, daughter of Moses Hastings, of Hopkinton. They had one daughter,—Ednah.

The Rev. Mr. Silver died March 27, 1881, by drowning in the Charles river near Boston.

SAMUEL SIMPSON, the son of Joseph and Mary Simpson, was born in Pembroke, January 2, 1777. He came to Hopkinton about 1817. He was a school-teacher of the olden time, and also a farmer. His first wife was Rebecca Dickerman, daughter of Enoch Dickerman and Sarah Wales, of Canton, Mass.; his second, Mrs. Anna Jackman, of Boscawen. Samuel Simpson had children,—Moses Wales, born May 16, 1808; Sarah Dickerman, born May 3, 1810; Rebecca Bent, born May 10, 1813; Lydia Tucker, born April 24, 1816; Samuel Tolman, born July 22, 1818; Asa Hood, born August 17, 1820; John Harvey, born October 2, 1823. Samuel Simpson died May 10, 1857; Rebecca Dickerman, his wife, January 21, 1829.

Joseph Simpson, father of Samuel, was a Revolutionary soldier, who retained his wounded horse and military equipments long after peace ensued. From this fact, we assume he may have been an officer.

NEHEMIAH D. SLEEPER, the son of Thomas Sleeper, was born in Andover, July 3, 1793. Till about thirty years of age, he followed farming. In February, 1810, he became a religious convert, and, in 1815, began to exhort in public. Subsequently he was ordained as a minister of the Christian denomination, and preached in Andover fifteen years.

He next preached in Boscawen (now Webster) seven years. Leaving Boscawen in 1846, he lived in Concord a part of a year, and then came to Hopkinton, residing in Contoocook nearly twenty-five years previously to his death, October 8, 1881. After leaving Boscawen, he had no regular settlement, but preached almost constantly, often in school-houses. In the earlier days of his ministry, he made many converts. He solemnized many marriages in Andover, as the town records attest. He was popularly known as Elder Sleeper.

In 1822, January 18, Elder Sleeper married Charlotte Taylor, of Sutton, who died December 1, 1839. She bore him a son and a daughter. In 1841, July 15, he married Maria D. (Hildreth) Jackman, who died November 3, 1878. Elder Sleeper's son, Joseph D., resides in Concord; his daughter, Mrs. Caroline Jackman, in Maine.

DURRILL SMART, the son of Benning Smart and Abigail Hutchins, was born in Hopkinton, September 15, 1807. When eight years of age, the subject of this sketch went to Concord with his father, and resided there about ten years. He subsequently lived less than a year in Claremont, then again about a year in Concord, the balance of his life being spent in Hopkinton. Durrill Smart is a farmer. In former militia days, he was four years a lieutenant of light infantry, and one year a captain. He was two years a Methodist exhorter, and about thirty-two years an active local preacher, receiving his appointment in 1843.

At the early age of about eighteen, Mr. Smart married Ariann Stanförd Brown, daughter of Lemuel Brown and Phoebe Sanborn, of Hopkinton. They had children,—William R., Edwin D., Anna N., Elizabeth E. (two), George N., Mary Ella., Sophronia P., Frank B. For a second wife, Mr. Smart married Lydia L. (Kimball) Crowell, widow of Albert Crowell, and daughter of Daniel Kimball, of Hopkinton.

JAMES SMITH, whose name is perpetuated in Smith's pond, is supposed to have come from Newbury, Mass., to Hopkinton about the time this town was incorporated in 1765. He settled near the pond now called after him, and became a citizen prominent in the counsels of the town. He was a selectman of Hopkinton in 1776. On the 16th

day of April, 1788, he was found dead in his field, where he had been ploughing. It was surmised by some that he had been struck by lightning, as a slight shower had passed; but the prevailing opinion seems to have been that he died from a sudden illness. On the day of Mr. Smith's funeral, Moses Chandler set out the elm that now stands in front of the empty house lately occupied by Miss Lydia Story. James Smith had a wife, Elizabeth, who died December 30, 1801. There were at least five children of James and Elizabeth Smith. They were,—Katie, born November 24, 1758; Richard, born June 29, 1760; Betty, born November 2, 1763; James, born August 17, 1767; Nanny, born January 21, 1769. The first three named are supposed to have been born in Newbury.

ETHAN SMITH, an early minister of Hopkinton, was born in Belchertown, Mass., December 19, 1762. A soldier of the Revolution, he was at West Point when Arnold sold that fortress to the British. He graduated at Dartmouth college in 1790. The same year, he was settled as a Congregational minister in Haverhill, where he resided nine years. He was installed in Hopkinton, March 12, 1800, and dismissed December 16, 1817. He subsequently preached in Hebron, N. Y., about four years; in Poultney, Vt., about five years; in Hanover, Mass., a number of years. He published many major and minor works, prominent among them being "A Dissertation on the Prophecies," "A View of the Trinity," "A View of the Hebrews," "Lectures on the Subjects and Mode of Baptism," "A Key to the Figurative Language of the Bible." Several of his works passed through a number of editions each. While a resident of Hopkinton, the Rev. Mr. Smith was secretary of the New Hampshire Missionary Society. His home in Hopkinton was the place nearly opposite the house of Joseph L. Hagar on the Concord road.

Rev. Ethan Smith was somewhat inclined to controversy. During his ministry in Hopkinton, the Episcopal church was established here. A sermon which he preached against Episcopalianism brought forth a lengthy reply from Nathaniel Adams, of Portsmouth, in June, 1817.

About 1791, Rev. Mr. Smith married Bathsheba Sanford, daughter of the Rev. David Sanford, of Medway, Mass.

There were children of this marriage,—Myron, born January 10, 1794; Stephen Sanford, born April 14, 1797; Carlos, born July 17, 1801; Gratia Fletcher, born May 23, 1803; Lyndon, born November 11, 1805.

CARLOS SMITH is thus mentioned in the researches of the Rev. N. F. Carter:

Carlos Smith, D. D., Presbyterian, son of Rev. Ethan and Bethsheba (Sanford) Smith, was born July 17, 1801. Graduated at Union college in 1822. Teacher in Petersburg, Va., and Thetford, Vt., 1822-'26; at Catskill, N. Y., 1826-'32. Ordained an evangelist by the Oneida Presbytery at Utica, N. Y., February 7, 1832. Acting pastor at Manlius, N. Y., 1832-'36; at Painsville, O., 1836-'44; at Massillon, O., 1844-'47; at Tallmadge, O., from July, 1848, to January, 1862; at Akron, O., 1862-'73. Without charge at Akron, O., 1873 till his death there April 22, 1877. Received his D. D. from Buchtel college, Akron, O., in 1876. He married Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Weston) Saxton, of Hanover, February 20, 1827. Publications—(1) Progress and Patience, a missionary sermon, 1847; (2) God's Voice Misunderstood, a Thanksgiving sermon, 1847; (3) The Pulpit Theme, an ordination sermon, 1854; (4) Eyes and No Eyes, sermon on Isaiah 42:20, 1854; (5) Spiritualism, or the Bible a Sufficient Witness, 1854; (6) God's Call to the Nation, 1861; (7) The Memory of our Noble Dead, 1864; (8) Christ in the Bible, a dissertation, 1870; (9) The Selling of Intoxicating Drinks Immoral; (10) Roman and Grecian Civilization, a lecture, 1872; (11) To Young Men, an Address on the Death of Horace Greeley, 1872; (12) Farewell Sermon, Akron, March 30, 1873; (13) A Funeral Address: The Value of a Good Man, 1873; (14) Historical Discourse, Semi-Centennial, Tallmadge, O., September 8, 1875; (15) An Adventure at Sea, an address at Canton, O.

ISAAC SMITH was born in Rowley, Mass., June 25, 1766. In the course of his life he resided in Ipswich, Mass., Canterbury, Concord, Loudon, and Hopkinton. He was a school-teacher about twenty years. He was post-master of Ipswich, a captain of militia, and a deacon of the Baptist church.

In 1789, December 6, he married Abigail Cogswell, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Cogswell. They had thirteen children, as follows: Elizabeth, born September 2, 1790; Nabby, born May 24, 1792; Charles, born March 11, 1794; John, born March 19, 1795; Abigail C., born October 21, 1796; Sarah, born June 30, 1798; Isaac, born March 14, 1800;

Hannah C., born September 10, 1801; D. Francis, born March 15, 1803; Nathaniel C., born March 4, 1806; Louisa C., born August 4, 1808; Nathaniel C., born March 26, 1809; E. Emery, born February 9, 1811. Deacon Smith's second wife was Sarah Sargent, widowed, of Hopkinton.

Deacon Smith died December 23, 1857; Abigail C., his wife, January 7, 1838.

ANDREW S. SMITH, the son of Aaron Smith and Eliza Ann Sherburne, was born in Hopkinton, March 17, 1825. Since 1851, he has lived in Concord. He is a farmer. He has been two years clerk of ward 7, Concord; common councilman, two years; member of the board of aldermen, two years; assessor, six years; member of the state legislature in 1877 and 1878; etc.

In 1852, he married Mary F. Kelly, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Kelly and Mary Ann Sherburne, of Lawrence, Mass. They have children,—Ella M., Fred K.

AARON SMITH, the son of Aaron Smith and Eliza Ann Sherburne, was born in Hopkinton, August 17, 1827, and has always resided in this town. He is a carpenter and farmer. He was a lieutenant of militia in former days, and is a deacon of the Congregational church.

In 1856, September, Aaron Smith married Philena P. Hawthorne, daughter of Calvin Hawthorne and Rachel Jackman, of Hopkinton.

SECTION XXIV.

SPENCER—SYMONDS.

ELIJAH SPENCER, the son of Abner and Lois Torrey Spencer, was born in Wilmington, Vt., March 29, 1814. He resided in Wilmington and Brattleborough, Vt., till 1872; since 1872, he has lived in Hopkinton. He is a farmer.

In 1857, October 4, he married Susan A. Fitch, daughter of Erastus Fitch and Armina Johnson, of Wilmington, Vt. Their children are,—Manda F., Silas M., Elizabeth E., Mary L., Sumner E.





HON. CLINTON W. STANLEY.

SEBASTIAN SPOFFORD was born in Hawke (now Danbury) about 1795. In the course of his life, he resided in Chester about eighteen years. He came to Hopkinton in 1833. He was a farmer and a captain of militia.

About 1818, he married Sally Hook, daughter of Samuel Hook and Judith Williams, of Chester. They had children,—Samuel, born 1818; James, born 1824; Frederick, born 1825.

Captain Spofford died July 31, 1846, aged 49.

HORACE C. STANLEY, the son of Jonathan Stanley and Rebecca Clough, was born in Hopkinton, June 14, 1806, and always resided in Hopkinton. For many years he lived where his son, Edward W. Stanley, now lives in Contoocook. Horace C. Stanley was a carpenter and farmer, who was prominent in various local interests. He was a direct descendant of the 4th generation from Matthew Stanley, an early resident of Hopkinton. In 1850 and 1852, the subject of this sketch represented Hopkinton at the General Court.

In 1827, April 22, Horace C. Stanley married Mary Ann Kimball, daughter of John Kimball and Lydia Clough, of Hopkinton. She died August 26, 1853. In 1859, April 26, Mr. Stanley married Pluma F. Savory, daughter of Daniel Savory and Mary Straw, of Warner. By his first wife, Mr. Stanley had children,—Clinton W., Helen I., Benton M., Edward W.

Mr. Stanley died March 18, 1888. He was a descendant of the Matthew Stanley frequently mentioned in the earlier chapters of this work, and who is said to have come to Hopkinton from Rumford (now Concord).

CLINTON W. STANLEY, the son of Horace C. Stanley and Mary A. Kimball, was born in Hopkinton, December 5, 1830. He was educated at Hopkinton academy and at Dartmouth college. He read law with Hamilton E. Perkins, at Contoocook. He resided in Contoocook till 1853, and subsequently in Manchester. Clinton W. Stanley was United States commissioner from 1858 to 1876; associate justice of the circuit court from 1874 to 1876; associate justice of the supreme court from 1876 to his death. He was thirteen years president of the Manchester City National Bank. He was also a trustee of Dartmouth college.

In 1857, December 24, Clinton W. Stanley married Lydia A. Woodbury, daughter of William Woodbury and Philinda H. Blanchard, of Weare.

Judge Stanley died December 1, 1884.

JOSEPH STANWOOD, the son of William Stanwood and Susan Williams, was born in West Newbury, Mass., in 1806. He resided successively in West Newbury and Boston, Mass., and Hopkinton. He was many years a merchant in Hopkinton village, being also for years the post-master. He was a selectman of Hopkinton from 1850 to 1852; town-clerk from 1857 to 1859; representative to the General Court, in 1858 and 1859.

In 1829, November 11, Joseph Stanwood married Louisa A. Perkins, daughter of Bimsley Perkins and Susan Ladd, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Helen Hamilton, Henry Perkins, Frederick Williams, Susan Ladd, Louisa Perkins.

Mr. Stanwood died October 11, 1859.

HENRY P. STANWOOD, the son of Joseph Stanwood and Louisa A. Perkins, was born in Hopkinton, July 13, 1832. In early life, he attended Hopkinton academy, and eventually became an office clerk, being three years in Augusta, Me. Turning his attention to railroad affairs, he became superintendent of the Madison Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, holding this position in 1866 and 1867. The next two years he was assistant superintendent of the Iowa Division of the same railway system. Then, till 1873, he was general freight and passenger agent of the same railway system; then till 1877, general western agent of the same at San Francisco, Cal. Subsequently he was general agent of the California Fast Freight line till 1883, when he left California to become general agent of the same line at New York, where he remained a year or two. After this he was out of business till about 1886, when he returned to San Francisco, to resume former business relations, dying there July 11, 1888.

In 1859, December 24, Mr. Stanwood married Caroline H. Wildes, daughter of Asa Wildes, of Newburyport, Mass. They had one child,—Carrie.

FREDERICK W. STANWOOD, the son of Joseph Stanwood and Louisa A. Perkins, was born in Hopkinton, December

13, 1836. He was educated at Hopkinton academy and Harvard college. He was town-clerk of Hopkinton in 1860 and for a number of years ticket-agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at Chicago, Ill. Being in ill health, he was obliged to return to Hopkinton, where he died January 24, 1877.

JAMES STARK, many years a physician of Hopkinton, was a native of Dunbarton. He lived in Hopkinton on the spot where now lives Charles J. Conner.

He married Susan Walker, of Manchester. They had children,—Solon, Bridgett, Mary, Patrick H., Gilbert.

Dr. Stark died December 20, 1827, aged 47; his wife, September 25, 1869, aged 83.

GILMON A. STEVENS, the son of John Stevens and Susan Tarbox, was born in Goffstown, July 11, 1826. He was educated at the Manchester high school. In early manhood, he learned the trade of a belt-maker and manufacturer of roller covering. He resided in Goffstown and Bedford till 1843, in Manchester till 1859, and since then in Contoocook. He was selectman of Hopkinton from 1877 to 1882, and in 1887 and 1888.

In 1850, October 13, Mr. Stevens married Lovica Clark, daughter of John Clark and Lydia Putney, of Hopkinton. They had one child,—Edgar W. Mrs. Stevens died July 21, 1881. In 1882, December 21, Mr. Stevens married Mary Ann (Perkins) Cooper, of Concord. She is a daughter of True Perkins and Mary Ann Chapman.

EDGAR W. STEVENS, the son of Gilmon A. Stevens and Lovica Clark, was born in Manchester, November 12, 1851. He graduated from the New Hampton Institute in 1871. He became a merchant of Contoocook, in the firm of Curtice & Stevens. From 1877 to 1885, he was post-master of Contoocook. He is now a merchant of Haverhill, Mass.

In 1873, September 30, Mr. Stevens married Georgia G. Putnam, daughter of George Putnam and Betsey Blackstone, of Bradford, Mass. They have had one child,—Lena Viola.

CLARENDON A. STONE, the son of Alexander Stone and Selina S. Gould, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., January

21, 1837. He was educated at Knox college in Illinois, and became a lawyer. He subsequently pursued a course of study at Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary, and became a clergyman. During the late war he was a lieutenant and captain, and at one time a military prisoner. He was pastor of the Congregational church in Hopkinton from December 29, 1874, to September 1, 1881. He was a member of the superintending school-committee of Hopkinton from 1878 to 1880. The Rev. Mr. Stone filled various pulpits in the East and West, and died suddenly in California a few years ago.

In 1861, August 28, he married Lizzie R. Gilbert, daughter of Nezhiah Gilbert and Mary Gifford, of Galesburg, Ill. They had children,—Charles H., Jennie M., Lena A.

ISAAC STORY, the son of Jeremiah Story and Judith Farnum, was born in Hopkinton, December 8, 1808. In early life, he improved the advantages for intellectual culture that the state of society afforded in Hopkinton, and at length became a teacher of district schools. For many years, he taught some portion of the winter in Hopkinton, besides at one time teaching for a longer or shorter period in Concord. He also paid special attention to music, and for many years was a teacher of singing-schools in this and other towns in the vicinity. He was also a martial musician in old militia days, and later a clarinet player in the Hopkinton Cornet Band. He was one year adjutant of the 40th Regiment of New Hampshire Militia with the rank of captain. From 1834 to 1840, he resided in Concord, where he followed the business of a house-painter. The rest of his life he has been a resident in Hopkinton, where he has mainly devoted himself to farming. Captain Story's home is now about a mile east from Hopkinton village on the Concord road. In 1850, 1851, 1853, 1856, and 1857, Isaac Story was a member of the superintending school-committee; from 1860 to 1863, a selectman.

In 1835, December 15, Isaac Story married Lydia Poor Kimball, of Hopkinton, a daughter of Moses Kimball and Jane Moore.

Isaac Story is a descendant of Jeremiah Story, who came from Essex, Mass., to Hopkinton before the Revolution. He had sons,—Jeremiah, Zachariah, Nathan, Thomas, Joseph. Jeremiah Story settled on Story hill, to which the

so called Tenny road leads from its junction with the South road at George E. Foss's. Jeremiah, his son, settled where now lives Edmund R. Guild; Nathan, on the South road; Thomas, on the Tenny road; Joseph, at Sugar hill.

JEREMIAH S. STORY, the son of Jeremiah Story and Judith Farnum, was born in Hopkinton, August 30, 1815. In early life, he attended Master John O. Ballard's school and Hopkinton academy. He was a farmer who lived on the Story homestead, where now lives Edmund R. Guild. Mr. Story was an ensign of the Hopkinton Cold Water Phalanx, a bugler of militia, and once paymaster of the 40th Regiment. He represented Hopkinton at the General Court in 1871.

Mr. Story married Sophronia S. Smart, daughter of Caleb Smart and Harriet Chandler, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Helen Josephine, Clara J.

Mr. Story died October 15, 1876.

JAMES K. STORY, the son of William K. Story and Lydia Knowlton, was born in Hopkinton, August 17, 1814. In early life, he attended Hopkinton academy. From 1835 to 1862, he was a wholesale travelling salesman; since 1862, he has been a farmer. In 1856 and 1857, he represented Hopkinton at the General Court.

In 1835, Mr. Story married Sarah Story, daughter of Moses Story and Sally Chandler, of Hopkinton. They have had children,—David B., George M., Sarah Annette.

DAVID B. STORY, the son of James K. and Sarah Story, was born in Hopkinton, January 19, 1836. In early life, he attended Hopkinton academy. From 1854 to 1864, he pursued the calling of a butcher, at one time keeping a meat-market in Concord. In 1864, he adopted the business of hotel-keeping, opening the Perkins House in Hopkinton village, this house being burned in 1872. Mr. Story then went to Lake Village and kept the Mt. Belknap House till 1876. He next kept the Laconia House at Laconia, till 1879, when he became proprietor of the Hotel Weirs, continuing till 1889, when he assumed the conduct of Story's Hotel Weirs. In 1882, he kept the Elmwood House, Laconia. Mr. Story has been frequently the incumbent of civil office. He was deputy sheriff of Merrimack county in

1871 and 1873; the same of Belknap county, from 1874 to 1877; selectman of Laconia, in 1881 and 1882; sheriff of Belknap county, from 1883 to 1886. As sheriff of Belknap county, he executed Thomas Samon, the only man ever convicted and executed in the county. Mr. Story has held many minor offices in different towns. He is widely known as a martial and orchestral musician, being a performer on different instruments.

In 1857, February 6, David B. Story married Sarah J. French, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza French, of Hopkinton. They have had children,—James Henry, Ada Stevens, Fred Williams, Charles Franklin, Benjamin French.

SAMUEL B. STRAW is thus mentioned in the Newburgh (N. Y.) *Journal* of August 5, 1884:

Dr. Samuel B. Straw, the well known dentist of this city, died last evening, aged 83 years. He was born in Hopkinton, N. H., and came to Newburgh about seventeen or eighteen years ago, to join his son, Dr. L. S. Straw, who at that time had been a resident for about ten years. In his early years Dr. Straw, Sr., studied medicine, and practised the profession for twelve years before practising dentistry. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he joined a Maine regiment in the capacity of surgeon, and served with it until it was discharged. He then offered his services to the governor of New York, and was appointed a surgeon at the hospital at Lansingburgh, and afterward at Elmira. While a resident of Maine he was for a time the grand-master of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows. During his residence in this city he was engaged in the profession of dentistry with his son. Dr. Straw was twice married. His first wife was Miss Malinda Colby, of Hopkinton, N. H., by whom he had three children, only one of whom, Dr. L. S. Straw, is now living. His second wife was Miss Hawkins, of Lansingburgh, who survives him. The cause of death, aside from the infirmities of old age, was bronchial consumption. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, from St. Paul's church; interment in St. George's cemetery.

WILLIAM S. STRAW, the son of William Straw and Hannah Huse, was born in Hopkinton, June 1, 1817. With the exception of about two years in Methuen, Mass., he has always lived in Hopkinton. He is a farmer. In militia days, he was a lieutenant of rifles.

In 1842, June, he married Mary Ann Flanders, the daughter of James Flanders and Mary Peaslee, of Hopkinton.

They have living children,—Hannah Marion, Luella Eda, Abbie Frances, James Otis, Charles Herbert.

William S. Straw is the grandson of Jacob Straw, who came to Hopkinton in very early times. He was one of the Masonian grantees in 1750, owning one lot in the township. He was a carpenter and joiner, who bought a lot and built a house where John Roach now lives. The lot included fifty acres of land, cost \$25, and was paid for in five years by instalments, Mr. Straw making a journey to Newburyport each year for the purpose. He afterwards sold, and moved to Sugar hill, where he purchased 200 acres of that part of the hill where Seth Straw and Henry Eaton now live on the Weare side of the line between Hopkinton and Weare. Mr. Straw sold again, and purchased 300 acres in the territory of Hopkinton now occupied by Sullivan Flanders, Horace Straw, Frank P. Colby, Charles Chandler, and perhaps others. Jacob Straw had twelve children,—six sons and six daughters,—whose ages averaged over 77 years when they died.

EDMUND S. STRAW, the son of William Straw and Charlotte Abbott, was born in Hopkinton, December 6, 1819, and has always lived in this town, being a farmer. He was an ensign of militia one year and a captain two years. In 1878, he was representative to the General Court.

In 1853, September 29, Mr. Straw married Emeline Kelley, daughter of Stephen Kelley and Hannah Bartlett. They have children,—Nyra Abbott, Maria Gertrude, Henry Herbert.

JOHN S. STRAW, the son of Levi Straw and Harriet Carlton, was born in Hopkinton, June 19, 1838, and has always lived in this town. He is a farmer of prosperous habits. He has frequently served as auditor of the town's accounts, and has been a member of the town district school-board since 1886.

In 1860, September 6, Mr. Straw married Mary A. Holmes, daughter of Gardiner Holmes and Betsey Melvin, of Amherst. They have children,—L. Della, Flora M., M. Edith.

WILLIAM M. SWEAT, the son of Isaac T. Sweat and Mary Davis, was born in Boscawen (now Webster), Feb-

ruary 20, 1812. In 1865, he moved to Hopkinton, where he has since resided. He is a farmer and miller. He was two years a representative to the General Court from Webster.

In 1835, January 27, he married Sarah Dervine, daughter of Samuel Dervine and Sarah Moody, of Boscawen. They had children,—Rowenna, Herman (1), Herman (2), Ann E., Sarah M., William B. Mrs. Sweat died October 22, 1850, and in 1852, February 18, Mr. Sweat married Lydia M. Abbott, daughter of Halton Abbott and Polly Farrington, of Lowell, Mass. They had one daughter, Sarah D. Mrs. Sweat died October 11, 1884.

TILTON SYMONDS, the son of Eliphalet Symonds and Tamison Tilton, was born in Hillsborough in 1819. In 1857, he moved to Hopkinton, where he has since resided, being a farmer. He was a superintending school-committee of Hillsborough, and has been a deacon of the Congregational church in Hopkinton.

In 1836, Tilton Symonds married Catharine B. Dutton, daughter of Jeremiah Dutton and Betsey Baker, of Hillsborough. They had children,—Edward, Emily Hatch, Benjamin Dutton, Ephraim Baker, Samuel Tilton.

Mrs. Symonds died May 20, 1885.

SECTION XXV.

TAGGART—WEEKS.

JOHN L. TAGGART, the son of James Taggart and Hannah Reed, was born in Dunbarton, November 29, 1810. In early life he attended Pembroke academy. He lived in Dunbarton (now Hooksett) till 1856; in Goffstown, till 1870; since 1870, in Contoocook. For a few years he was a manufacturer of mackerel kits in Contoocook, in the firm of Taggart & McClure. Mr. Taggart was collector of taxes in Hopkinton in 1881 and 1882.

In 1834, April 20, Mr. Taggart married Betsey Upton, daughter of Elijah Upton and Betsey Bancroft, of Bow. She died June 20, 1865. They had children,—Elizabeth B. and James G. In 1870, April 20, Mr. Taggart married

Adeline W. (Loveren) Carroll, daughter of Timothy Loveren and Julia Wadleigh, of Sutton.

JOHN C. TEBBETS, the son of Bradbury Tebbets and Polly Clough, was born in Northfield, January 19, 1805. He was educated in his native town and Sanbornton Bridge (now Tilton). In early manhood, he entered the law office of Lyman B. Walker, of Meredith Bridge (now Laconia), but was compelled by ill health to relinquish his studies, and eventually he became a merchant. In the course of his life, Mr. Tebbets resided in Boston, Mass., Hopkinton, and New York. While in Hopkinton, he lived in the house now occupied by Robert R. Kimball. While in this town, Mr. Tebbets gave considerable attention to the cultivation of an improved breed of horses. Under the administration of Governor Badger, he was appointed a deputy sheriff.

In 1828, August 11, Mr. Tebbets married Sophia (Williams) Whitman, of Boston, Mass. She died November 18, 1862; Mr. Tebbets, August 25, 1881.

JOSEPH TEWKSBURY, the son of John Tewksbury and Sarah Kendall, was born in Hopkinton in 1797, and always resided in this town. He was a farmer. He was more than twenty years a deacon of the Baptist church. He was at one time the only "abolitionist" in the town. His was a remarkably large head, and his intelligence was proportional.

His wife was Eliza Butler, of Essex, Mass. Deacon Tewksbury died November 12, 1866; his wife, June 12, 1874. They had children,—Henry, John, Mary, Albert, Robert H., Eliza A., Susan.

ROBERT H. TEWKSBURY, the son of Joseph Tewksbury and Eliza Butler, was born in Hopkinton, April 11, 1833. In 1852, he went to Lawrence, Mass., where he has remained since, excepting about six months spent in Boston, Mass. In Lawrence, he has been assessor of taxes, city treasurer, mayor, member of the water-board, etc. He is a cashier.

In 1859, November 24, he married Angelia C. Hawthorne, daughter of Calvin Hawthorne and Rachel Jackman, of Hopkinton. They have children,—Willie H., Robert L.

HERBERT E. THAYER, present pastor of the Baptist church, was born in Farmingdale, Me., October 3, 1860,

being a son of George A. Thayer and Louisa Seavey. He graduated from Brown university in 1882, at which time his home was in Foxboro', Mass. He lived in Conway, Mass., till 1884, in Newton Centre, Mass., till 1887, when he graduated from the Newton Theological Seminary; in 1887, he became pastor of the church in Hopkinton. Mr. Thayer was a census enumerator in 1880; principal of Conway (Mass.) high school from 1882 to 1884; secretary of the New Hampshire Conference of Baptist Ministers in 1888; secretary of the Kearsarge Bible Society in 1889, being the same year clerk of the Salisbury Baptist Association.

In 1888, August 2, Rev. Mr. Thayer married Mary Eliza Barney, daughter of Giles W. Barney and Frances Packard, of South Hadley Falls, Mass.

JOSEPH S. THOMPSON, the son of William G. Thompson and Susan E. Stanwood, was born in Hopkinton, December 20, 1842. He resided in Hopkinton till 1865; in Burlington, Ia., till 1868; since 1868, in Weare and in Goffstown, his present residence being in Goffstown. He is a mechanic. During the late war he served in Company F, 2d Regiment of U. S. sharpshooters, being mustered in November 26, 1861; promoted to corporal; reënlisted, December 21, 1863; wounded, June 6, 1864; transferred to Company K, 5th Regiment N. H. Vols., January 30, 1865; transferred to Company F; mustered out, July 8, 1865.

In 1873, December 16, Joseph S. Thompson married Maria Farnham, daughter of Joseph Farnham, of Phillipsville, Ontario, Ont., by whom he had one child,—Joseph F. Mrs. Thompson died October 14, 1874, and Mr. Thompson, October 1, 1877, married Sarah Young, daughter of Henry Young and Sarah Thompson, of Goffstown. They have children,—Suraa E., Josie A., Howard S., Maria E., Gordon H.

JOSEPH TOWNE, an early merchant of Hopkinton, appears to have come to this town before 1800. He had previously lived in New Boston, where three of his children were born. In Hopkinton, Mr. Towne became the most prominent merchant of the town. He is also said to have done the most business of any merchant of this section of

the state. He eventually built the store building now occupied by Charles French. He erected the house now owned by Robert R. Kimball. He appears also to have been interested in business in Contoocook, where he is said to have built the house now owned by Mrs. Caroline L. George. Mr. Towne was prominent in various public matters of the town. He was the first president of the former Concord Bank. Though an enterprising merchant, he became insolvent and died penniless, his body being attached by his creditors after his decease.

The following were children of Joseph and Sarah Towne: Polly, born November 25, 1785; Joseph Boutwell, born February 9, 1787; Thomas, born December 3, 1788; Sally, born July 22, 1792; Rebecca, born June 12, 1796; Rodney, born June 25, 1800; Charlotte, born August 4, 1802.

DAVID TUCKER, the son of Ezra Tucker and Hannah Hardy, was born in Henniker, August 2, 1814. He resided in Henniker till 1850; since 1850, his home has been in Hopkinton. He is a farmer. He was agent of the Hopkinton town farm from 1850 to 1852, and from 1867 to 1869. He was chosen deacon of the Freewill Baptist church in Contoocook in 1855.

In 1843, March 7, David Tucker married Mary Elizabeth Straw, daughter of Levi Straw and Harriet Carlton, of Hopkinton. They have children,—Harriet N., David C., Helen M.

JAMES TUTTLE, the son of Jedediah Tuttle and Lucia Smith, was born in Winchendon, Mass. In comparatively early life he came to Hopkinton, and eventually located on the spot where now lives James S. Tuttle, his grandson. James Tuttle was a farmer and a manufacturer of boxes and measures. By dint of industry, he saved enough to purchase a farm of respectable proportions on Putney's hill. He used to convey his goods to the lower country and sell them, sometimes receiving barter in exchange, which he in turn sold to his neighbors, in all things being somewhat conspicuous for business activity.

James Tuttle married Elizabeth Tuttle, daughter of Charles Tuttle, of Hamilton, Mass. Her mother's maiden name was Dodge. James and Elizabeth Tuttle had chil-

dren,—Seth, born December 17, 1803; Charles, born March 14, 1805; Lucy, born April 14, 1807; James, born October 7, 1809; Seth, born June 27, 1814; Louisa, born December 31, 1823.

Mr. Tuttle died April 23, 1859, aged 78; his wife, April 15, 1872, aged 92.

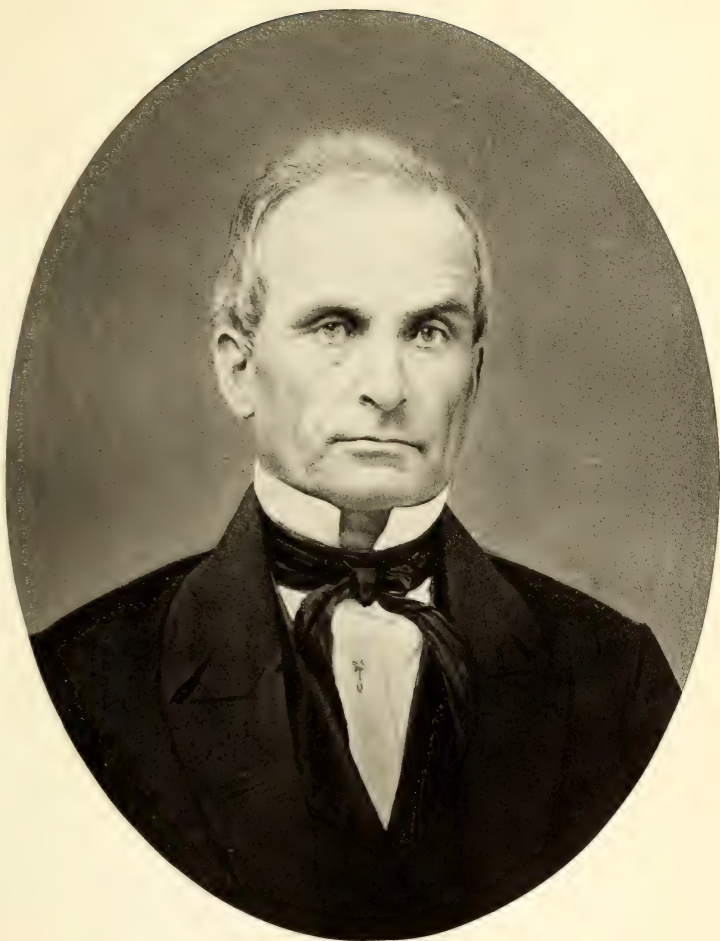
JOHN W. E. TUTTLE, the son of Simon Tuttle and Sally D. Sargent, was born in Franconia, December 28, 1816. When about four years of age, he moved with his father to Lincoln, where his father conducted a public house, which was afterwards kept by the son and known as the "Farmer's House," or the "Tuttle Stand." Here John W. E. Tuttle lived till 1887, when he moved to Contoocook in Hopkinton. During his residence in Lincoln, the subject of this sketch was a farmer, guide to the mountains, agent for the outlay of state funds raised for highways, and town officer. He was never out of office after 22 years of age, holding nearly or quite every office in the gift of the town, and serving twice in the state house of representatives. He was also a lieutenant and captain of militia, and for a time justice of the peace.

In 1839, Mr. Tuttle married Hannah Elkins, daughter of Jasper Elkins, of Thornton. Mrs. Tuttle had been a teacher of twenty terms' experience.

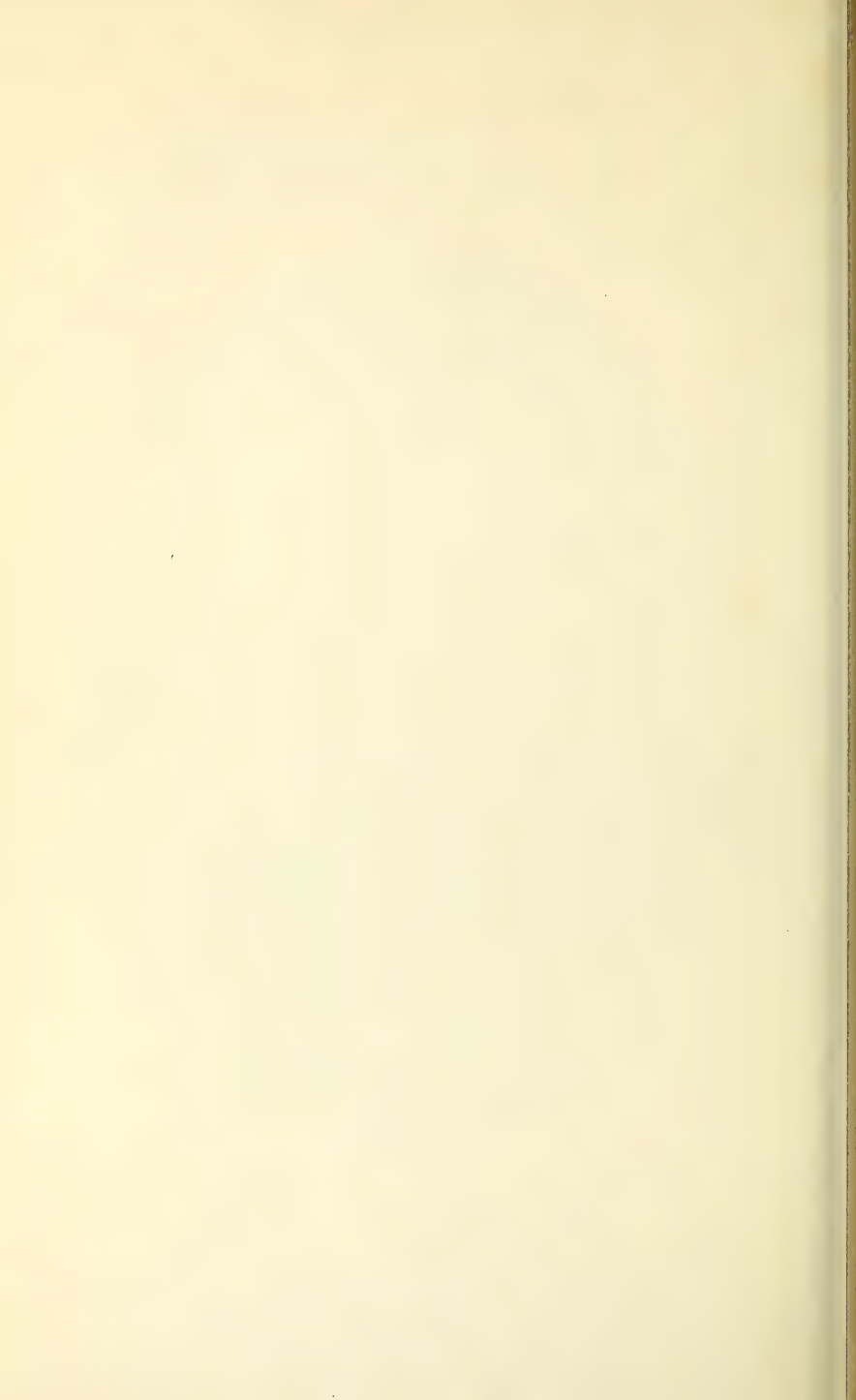
CHARLES N. TUTTLE, the son of Simon Tuttle and Sally D. Sargent, was born in Franconia, September 8, 1818. In the course of his life he has resided in Lincoln, Lisbon, Manchester, and Hopkinton. His present home is in Contoocook. He is a farmer and wood-machinist. He was town-clerk of Lisbon three or four years, and assistant post-master two or three. He was two years an ensign of militia in Lincoln.

In 1841, he married Mary J. Barnard, daughter of Joseph Barnard and Miriam J. Eastman, of Hopkinton. They have one son,—Jacob S.

CYRIL C. TYLER, many years a popular physician in Hopkinton, was born in Thetford, Vt., December 31, 1803, being a son of Jeremiah Tyler and Irene Heaton. Jeremiah Tyler was a farmer, and the subject of this sketch, having obtained a competent education, decided upon the



DR. CYRIL C. TYLER.



profession of medicine and entered the office of Dr. Muzzey. His first and only professional location was in Hopkinton, where he came about the year 1823, always residing in the village. In 1849, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Dartmouth college.

In 1831, May 29, Dr. Tyler married Sarah Putnam, daughter of Dr. Aaron Putnam, of Boston, Mass. They had two daughters,—Isabel Putnam and Sarah Hall. Dr. Tyler died May 27, 1865; Mrs. Tyler, April 15, 1880.

LUCIUS H. TYLER, the son of Simeon Tyler and Hannah Rowell, was born in Hopkinton, November 19, 1817, and has always lived in this town. He is a farmer.

In 1852, May 10, he married Sarah (Hall) Amesden, of Hopkinton, by whom he had children,—Mary J., Clara A., Bertha S. In 1883, June 26, he married Frances Eaton, of Warner.

Lucius H. Tyler is a grandson of Adonijah Tyler, the ancestor of numerous Tylers, of Hopkinton, and who came to this town from Henniker and settled in the present Tyler district about 1772. He had nine children, among whom were the names James, Jeremiah, Simeon, Moses, Phineas, Rachel, Miriam, Sarah.

AUGUSTUS B. WADSWORTH, the son of Burton Wadsworth and Sophia Gove, was born in Hopkinton, July 22, 1834. In early life, he attended Henniker and Andover academies. In the course of his life, he resided in Henniker, Lowell, Mass., Toronto, Can., Concord, Pittsfield, and Warner, returning to Contoocook in 1876. He was a machinist by trade, and after his return to this town was in business in Contoocook, a part of the time in company with Isaiah S. Livingston. Mr. Wadsworth was representative of Hopkinton in 1883.

In 1869, May 13, Mr. Wadsworth married Mary E. Davis, daughter of Nathaniel A. Davis, and Mary Clough, of Warner. They had one child,—Nathaniel B.

Mr. Wadsworth died March 25, 1886.

WILLARD E. WATERBURY, the son of Isaac H. Waterbury and Elizabeth M. Miller, was born in Hastings, Oswego county, N. Y., March 7, 1858. He was educated at Syracuse, Elbridge, and Rochester, all in his native state.

He resided in Hastings, N. Y., till 1882; in Concord, till 1884; in Hopkinton, till 1887; since 1887, he has resided in Springfield, Mass. He is a clergyman. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist church, Hopkinton, February 27, 1884, and dismissed May 1, 1887. During his Hopkinton pastorate, important improvements were made upon the church edifice.

In 1881, November 23, Willard E. Waterbury married Nellie G. Sprague, daughter of George W. Sprague and Nellie Wilkinson, of Rochester, N. Y. They have children,—Clair Morrill, Etta Grace, Mabel.

WILLIAM WAY, the son of Samuel H. Ordway and Mary Peters, was born in Hopkinton, March 25, 1794. In maturer life, he applied to the state legislature and secured the change of his surname from Ordway to Way. He was a farmer and lived nearly or all of his life at Contoocook. In 1860, he was a selectman.

In 1820, July 12, he married Martha Piper, daughter of Nathan Piper and Hannah Stockbridge, of Hopkinton. They had children,—Timothy E., born May 16, 1821; Martha L., born February 22, 1825. Mr. Way married for a second wife Betsey Stockbridge, daughter of John Stockbridge and Sarah Lear, of Hopkinton, on December 19, 1825. They had children,—Mary N., born May 18, 1827; Celia P., born April 27, 1836; Sarah E., born September 29, 1841.

Mr. Way died October 18, 1865.

ISAIAH WEBBER, the son of Richard Webber, was born in Hopkinton, September 26, 1789, and always resided here. His home was where Albert Danforth now lives, in the valley between Beech hill and Putney's hill. Mr. Webber was a farmer and lumberman who showed a special aptitude for the cultivation of music. When about fourteen years old, he attended a singing-school. The teacher was Dea. Isaac Long. Subsequently, Isaiah attended a singing-school taught by his uncle, Jerry W. Webber, on Beech hill. Probably enjoying other musical instruction, Isaiah Webber began teaching vocal music. This was about 1820. His first school was on Sargent road, now known as South road. He subsequently taught in various districts and localities in Hopkinton, and once taught in West Con-

cord. He had various calls from other towns, but a farm and a saw-mill at home engrossed too much attention to allow responses. About 1824, Mr. Webber was chosen chorister of the Congregational church. The choir was large and talented, but the poverty of tunes suited to the varieties of hymns was a great obstruction to musical progress. Mr. Webber was sometimes obliged to rise in meeting and inform the minister that there was no tune suitable to the selected hymn. To overcome the difficulties of the situation, Mr. Webber began the practice of composing original tunes. His first tune was in short metre, for the hymn beginning, "O, when shall Zion rise?" The tune was commended by good judges, and at length Mr. Webber's musical compositions found a place in the "New Hampshire Collections" of church music. Mr. Webber's taste was not wholly confined to church music. Venturing into the realm of martial music, he composed "Governor Harvey's March," in honor of the supreme executive of the state in 1830. This march was played to a considerable extent by military bands of this vicinity. Mr. Webber continued to compose church tunes and anthems, military marches, etc., nearly as long as he lived, his latest efforts being upon strips of wood, failing eyesight forbidding the common materials. He was a performer upon the violoncello, bassoon, flute, and clarinet in his meridian days.

In 1814, Mr. Webber married Hannah Davis, a native of Newbury, Mass. She died in February, 1878. Mr. Webber died August 24, 1881. Isaiah J. Webber and Mrs. John Patch are children of Isaiah and Hannah Webber.

SETH WEBBER, the son of Seth Webber and Mary Thorndike, was born in Beverly, Mass., January 22, 1810. He has lived in Hopkinton seventy-seven years, being a carpenter by trade since manhood and many years an undertaker. Mr. Webber has provided for the interment of thousands of persons in this town and vicinity.

In 1834, September 12, Mr. Webber married Rebecca S. Webber, daughter of William Webber and Rachel P. Bailey, of Hopkinton. They have one daughter,—Ann T.

In early life, the subject of this sketch was a militia drummer, and also a performer upon orchestral instruments. He was at one time performer upon the base viol and violoncello at church.

JEREMIAH S. WEBBER, the son of Jeremiah Webber and Lydia Flanders, was born in Boscawen, March 28, 1819. Since 1864, he has lived in Hopkinton. His present residence is in Contoocook. He is a farmer. He was commissioned ensign of Boscawen Light Infantry in 1842; he was afterwards two years a captain. In 1859, he was a selectman. Webster having been organized as a township, being originally a part of Boscawen, Mr. Webber was made a selectman of the new town in 1860 and 1861. In 1862 and 1863, he represented Webster at the General Court.

In 1838, December 29, Mr. Webber married Roxana D. Towne, daughter of Rodney Towne and Hannah Ordway. They have one son,—Cyril T.

CYRIL T. WEBBER, the son of Jeremiah S. Webber and Roxana D. Towne, was born in Boscawen (now Webster), April 12, 1841. When about twenty-two years old, he came to Hopkinton, where he has resided since, with the exception of two years in Henniker. His present home is in Contoocook. Mr. Webber is a master of a railroad section, and prominent in local musical circles. He has been many years leader of the Contoocook Cornet Band.

In 1863, April 14, Cyril T. Webber married Jennette N. Jeffers, daughter of Jacob K. Jeffers and Katharine Kempton, of Hopkinton. They have children,—Lerman S., Gilbert D., Florence.

WILLIAM WEEKS, the son of William and Eleanor Weeks, was born in Greenland, April 23, 1755. He was educated at Harvard college, and resided at Greenland till about 1792, when he moved to Hopkinton, building while in Hopkinton the house at Farrington's Corner now occupied by Mrs. Fitz. He was a soldier of the Revolution, who entered the service as a quartermaster, and left it a major. During a portion of his service he was an aid-de-camp to General Washington. In civil life, Major Weeks was a merchant and farmer.

In 1780, October 5, William Weeks married Abigail Rogers. His second wife was Sarah Cotta Cotton, daughter of Dr. Ichabod Weeks, of Greenland.

There were thirteen children of Major William Weeks,—William, born August 21, 1781; George, born November 1, 1782; Charles, born, October 26, 1790; Abigail Rogers,

born July 15, 1792 ; Mary, born November 1, 1794 ; Jacob, born November 9, 1796 ; Washington, born February 14, 1799 ; Thomas Jefferson, born May 31, 1801 ; Sarah Ann, born July 14, 1803 ; Susan, born July 23, 1807 ; Hannah, born July 19, 1810 ; Emily, born September 2, 1815 ; John, born March 26, 1819.

Major Weeks died January 14, 1843. His second wife died July 3, 1863, aged 91 years, 9 months, and 21 days.

THOMAS JEFFERSON WEEKS, the son of William and Sarah Cotta Cotton Weeks, was born in Hopkinton, May 31, 1801, and has always resided in this town, being by occupation a farmer. He has been many years a deacon of the First Baptist church in Hopkinton.

Thomas J. Weeks married Hannah Cogswell Smith, daughter of Isaac Smith and Abigail Cogswell. They had children,—Isaac Smith, Harriet Walker, Mary Ann, Louisa Cogswell, Lavina Patterson, Nathaniel Cogswell.

Mrs. Weeks died March 2, 1882.

N. COGSWELL WEEKS, the son of Thomas J. Weeks and Hannah C. Smith, was born in Hopkinton, July 26, 1838. In early life, he attended Hopkinton academy. He is a mechanic and farmer. During the late war, he served in the 16th Regiment N. H. Vols., in Company D, being mustered in October 24, 1862, and mustered out August 20, 1863.

In 1864, May 17, Mr. Weeks married H. Jane Hubbard, daughter of Dudley C. Hubbard and Hannah T. Simpson, of Webster. They have children,—Lida M., Carrie E.

SECTION XXVI.

WELLS—YOUNG.

THOMAS GOODWIN WELLS, many years a well known physician of Hopkinton, was born in Lebanon, November 17, 1779, being a son of Thomas Goodwin Wells and Elizabeth Goodwin. The elder Wells was a farmer and weaver, like a number of his neighbors who came from Connecticut. When a young man, the subject of this sketch quitted

the farm and read medicine with Dr. Phineas Parkhurst, of Lebanon, and subsequently attended medical and surgical lectures at Hanover. His first practice was in Sutton. In 1807, he came to Hopkinton, locating on the place now occupied by Dea. David Tucker, in the west part of the town. Subsequently he moved to Boscawen, where he practised for a time, and then he returned and lived in various places in West Hopkinton, one of them being the Lazaro Currier spot, where he built the present house. Afterwards he spent a number of years in Contoocook, and finally moved to Hopkinton village, occupying the house that stood many years on the site of the present summer cottage of Horace G. Chase. Dr. Wells was considered a superior surgeon for his time. He sometimes received students of medicine into his office. One of his professional pupils was Dr. Moses Long, who practised in Concord, Goffstown, Enfield, Warner, and Rochester, N. Y. Another was Dr. Henry Lyman, who practised in Warner. While residing in Boscawen, Dr. Wells, being an intimate acquaintance of Daniel Webster, sometimes joined him in pleasure excursions. One day they went out hunting squirrels with a man named Clark, who wore a gray suit of clothes. Clark climbed a tree, and Mr. Webster, mistaking a portion of his gray clothing for the squirrel, fired, wounding him. The accident caused Mr. Webster much distress. His generosity caused him to make Clark a number of presents; and although Dr. Wells probably charged nothing for attending professionally to the wound, the cause of it gave him a keg of oysters, a rare treat for those times.

In 1802, Thomas G. Wells married Lucinda Lyman, of Lebanon, daughter of Elias Lyman and Ruth Griswold. They had eight children,—Thomas Goodwin, born 1804, in Sutton; Lucinda Lyman, born 1806, in Sutton; Phineas Parkhurst, 1808; Marcia Emeline, 1810; Edwin Ruthwin, 1814; Ruth Lyman, 1816; Elias Lyman, 1818; Rodwell Emerson, 1820,—all born in Hopkinton.

Dr. Wells died May 2, 1849; Mrs. Wells, April 7, 1860.

EDWIN R. WELLS, the son of Dr. Thomas G. Wells and Lucinda Lyman, was born in Hopkinton, October 27, 1814. In early life, he attended Hopkinton academy. He was many years a merchant, residing in Illinois from 1835

to 1840; in Pittsburgh, Pa., from 1840 to 1850; in California, from 1850 to 1851; in Walpole, from 1851 to 1859; in Dalton, Ga., from 1864 to 1881. In 1881, he returned to Hopkinton and pursued farming, building the house now occupied by Charles J. Conner.

Mr. Wells died March 20, 1882.

THOMAS WHITE, the son of Henry White and Sarah Dewey, was born in Gilsum, April 19, 1785. He resided in Gilsum till 1787; in Tunbridge, Vt., till 1805; in Livona, N. Y., till 1807; in Hopkinton till his death, March 17, 1868. He was a cooper. He was one of the original members of the Freewill Baptist church, of Contoocook, being chosen deacon in 1826. He was the first church clerk. He was many years a teacher of vocal music, and obtained some local celebrity as a maker of musical instruments.

In 1810, August 26, Mr. White married Sally Eaton, daughter of Maj. Nathaniel Eaton and Elizabeth Boen, of Hopkinton. She died in 1837, and, in 1838. Deacon White married Susan Cilley, of Andover, who died in 1865. There were four children of Thomas White,—Nathaniel, born January 9, 1813; Henry Dewey, born February 8, 1815; Thomas Eaton, born June 15, 1817; Anson, born April 28, 1828.

HENRY DEWEY WHITE, the son of Thomas White and Sally Eaton, was born in Hopkinton, February 8, 1815. In youth, he attended Hopkinton academy. Since 1846, he has resided in Concord. He is a dentist.

In 1841, December 5, Dr. White married Elizabeth Copps, daughter of Moses Copps and Mary George, of Hopkinton. They have had children,—Sarah Elizabeth, Helen Mary, Aurelia Frances, Julia Louisa.

JACOB WHITTIER, the son of James Whittier and Hepsibah Hunt, was born in Hawke (now Danbury), August 30, 1819. After 1848, with the exception of one year in Concord, he lived in Hopkinton. He was a shoemaker and farmer. During the late war, he was a musician of Company D, 16th Regiment N. H. Vols., being mustered in October 24, 1862, and mustered out August 18, 1863. He died August 18, 1863, in consequence of sickness incurred

in the army. In militia days he was a captain of infantry two years.

Jacob Whittier married Harriet Sanborn, daughter of Peter Sanborn and Lucinda Collins, of Danville. They had children,—Nahum M., Aurebia A., Charles E., Emma A., Leon D.

BENJAMIN WIGGIN, the most noted of the early taverners in Hopkinton, was a native of Stratham, who came to this town as early as 1774. Becoming a landlord, his old-fashioned swing sign bore the date of 1786. Mr. Wiggin was landlord, justice, merchant, and general public servant. He was a selectman of Hopkinton in 1776 and 1790, and moderator of town-meeting in 1802. He was liberally disposed. He gave the site of the Hopkinton court-house, where the town-house now stands. In times of scarcity, being possessed of corn, he sold cheaply to his poorer neighbors and townsmen. Benjamin Wiggin lived in the house now standing between the Episcopal church and the post-office in Hopkinton village.

In the event of the Revolution, Mr. Wiggin sustained some odium on account of his supposed disinclination to the American cause. The result of this condition of things affected him after the war was over. In 1785, November 2, a remonstrance against his appointment as justice of the peace was signed by Peter How and 27 others. In 1786, January 24, a petition for his appointment was signed by William Morrison and 47 others; a second, of the same date, was signed by John Tewksbury and 43 others; a third, of the 14th of June, the same year, was signed by James Emerson and 32 others. These facts would seem to indicate that a majority of the people of Hopkinton believed in Mr. Wiggin's public loyalty and integrity.

Benjamin Wiggin was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Clement. She died May 24, 1782, aged 31. She resided in Hopkinton at the time of her marriage. Mr. Wiggin's second wife was Mrs. Sarah Holt, of Milford. She died October 31, 1824, aged 65. Benjamin Wiggin died October 31, 1822, aged 80. His children were,—Timothy, Benjamin, Mary, Ellen, Joseph, Elizabeth. The last two were twins, born in 1782.

JEREMIAH W. WILSON, many years a popular physician of Contoocook, was born in Salisbury, January 11, 1816,

being a son of Dr. Job Wilson and Nancy Farnum. The subject of this sketch spent his earlier years in farming, but eventually attended school at the academy in Franklin. When about twenty years of age, he began the study of medicine under the tuition of his father. He attended medical lectures at Hanover, and finally graduated at Castleton, Vt., where he received his degree. Previously to graduating, he practised to a considerable extent with his father and brother, Dr. Ephraim Wilson. In January, 1847, he came to Contoocook, where he has since resided, his practice extending to nearly every town in the immediate vicinity.

In 1845, Dr. Wilson was appointed surgeon of the 21st Regiment N. H. Militia.

In 1847, March 31, Dr. Wilson married Elizabeth Gerrish, daughter of Dea. Thomas Gerrish and Betsey Gerrish. Three sons were the offspring of this marriage. Their names are,—Edwin C., Harlan P., and George H.

Mrs. Wilson died November 8, 1882.

MARY WOODWELL, whose capture by the Indians in this town is narrated in Chapter X, Part I, of this work, was born in Hopkinton, Mass., April 30, 1730. In 1755, February 6, she married Jesse Corbett, of Uxbridge, Mass., by whom she had two sons, Josiah and Jesse, who were both born in this town. Jesse Corbett, her husband, was drowned, while attempting to swim the mouth of the Warner river, in 1759. His body floated down the Contoocook and Merimack rivers to Dunstable, Mass., before it was recovered. In 1761, Mary Woodwell Corbett married Jeremiah Fowler, by whom she had five children, and who died not far from the year 1802. Mary Woodwell Corbett was at one time a member of the Congregational church in Hopkinton, the date of her admission being November 4, 1759. In later years, her mind experienced a change of religious views, and, after the death of her second husband, she joined the Shaker Community at Canterbury, where she died October 3, 1829, in the one hundredth year of her age. Her son Josiah, with his family, joined the Shaker society at Enfield in 1792, and his son Thomas became a noted Shaker physician, the originator of the famous Shaker Sarsaparilla, which bears his name.

EBENEZER WYMAN, the son of Ebenezer Wyman, was born in Hillsborough, January 4, 1806. At the age of 9, he moved with his father to Deering. His early life was spent upon the farm, but he finally adopted trade, moving to Contoocook in 1831, doing business there about 40 years. Much of the time in Contoocook, he conducted one or more branches of business accessorially to trade,—coopering, lumbering, shoemaking, manufacturing kits, etc., being in his line of industry. For many years his store stood on the corner now occupied by Bailey's block. Mr. Wyman was in trade a short time in Boston, Mass. At the time of his death, he owned several farms.

Mr. Wyman was thrice married. His first wife was Mary Sterns, of Amoskeag; his second, Mrs. Hannah Courser, of Hopkinton; his third, ———, of Henniker.

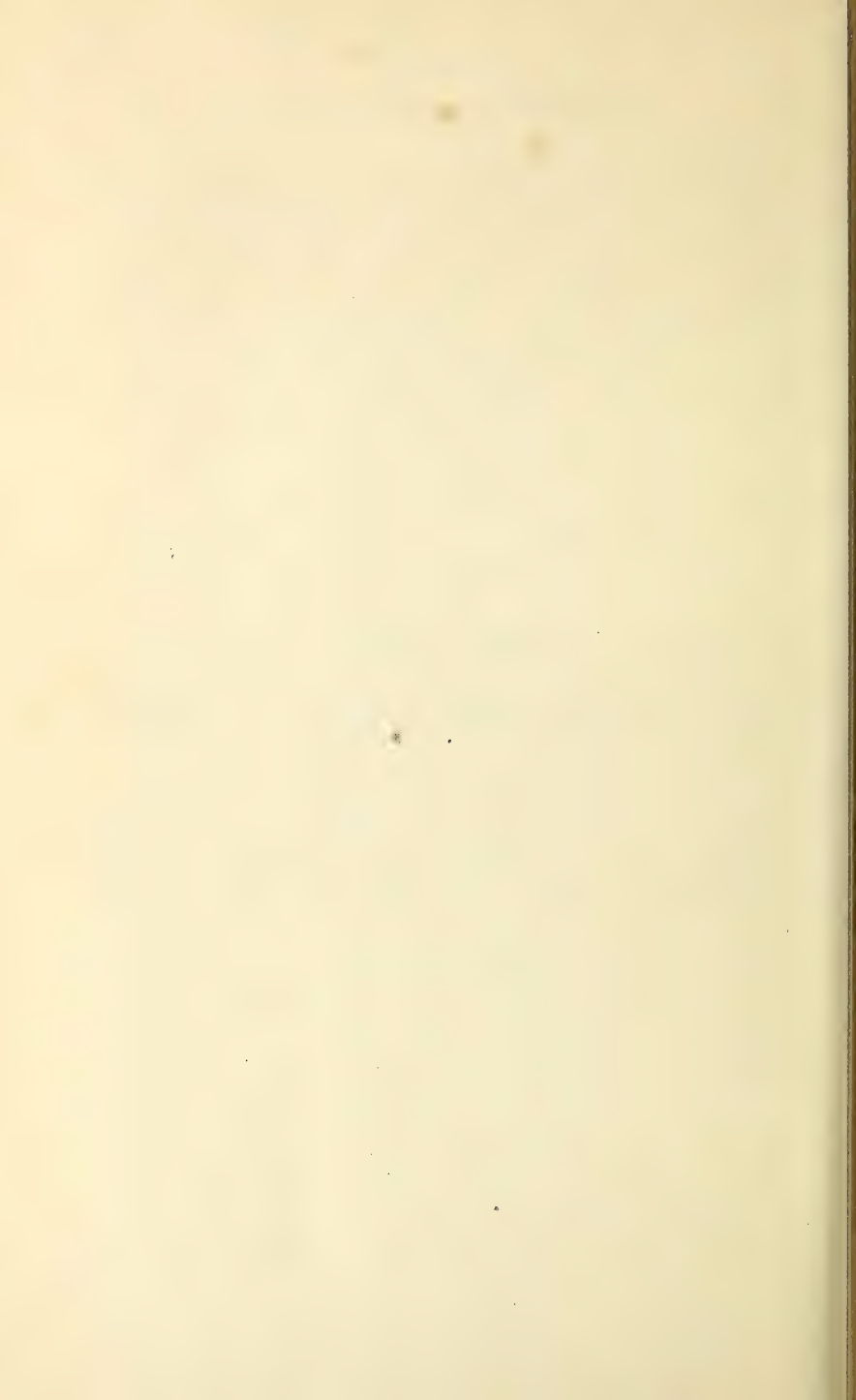
Mr. Wyman died in Henniker, August 1, 1889, and his remains were interred in Contoocook.

JOHN KIMBALL YOUNG, A. M., D. D., Congregationalist, son of Nathaniel Young and Betsey Kimball, was born in Dover, March 22, 1802. Preparatory studies at the Dover high school; graduated at Dartmouth college in 1821; teacher in Dover academy and in Charleston, S. C., 1821-'27; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1829; ordained an evangelist by the Londonderry Presbytery at Boston, Mass., September 24, 1829; agent of the American Education Society, 1829-'31; installed over the Congregational church at Laconia, November 29, 1831; dismissed February 12, 1867; acting pastor at Hopkinton, from June, 1867 to November, 1874. Died at Laconia, January 28, 1875. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1842-'75; trustee of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, 1848-'57, and 1861-'73; trustee of Gilmanton academy and Theological Seminary; corresponding secretary of the New Hampshire General Association, 1851-'56; moderator of the New Hampshire General Association, at Dover, 1866; member of New Hampshire Historical Society, 1849-'75. Received his D. D. from Dartmouth college, 1859.

He married Mary Willard, daughter of Ebenezer Smith, of Durham, March 19, 1833. Five children were born of this union, only one living to maturity. Mrs. Young died September 3, 1887.

PART III.

STATISTICAL AND DOCUMENTARY.



STATISTICAL AND DOCUMENTARY.

LEADING STATE OFFICERS RESIDENT IN HOPKINTON.

Governor.

1830 Matthew Harvey.

Councillors.

1875 Edward D. Burnham.

1883 Grovenor A. Curtice.

Senators.

1787 Joshua Bailey.

1832 Nathaniel Knowlton.

1823 Thomas W. Colby.

1839 Abram Brown.

1825 Matthew Harvey.

1840 " "

1826 " "

1843 Ebenezer Symmes.

1827 " "

1861 John Burnham.

1828 Bodwell Emerson.

1862 " "

1829 " "

1881 Grovenor A. Curtice.

1831 Nathaniel Knowlton.

1885 Walter S. Davis.

Representatives.

1784 Aaron Greeley.

1805 Benjamin B. Darling.

1785 Benjamin B. Darling.

1806 " "

1786 Aaron Greeley.

1807 " "

1787 Joshua Bailey.

1808 " "

1788 Benjamin B. Darling.

1809 " "

1789 James Buswell.

1810 " "

1790 No election.

1811 " "

1791 Benjamin B. Darling.

1812 Bodwell Emerson.

1792 " "

1813 " "

1793 " "

1814 " "

1794 Thomas Bailey.

Matthew Harvey.

1795 " "

1815 Bodwell Emerson.

1796 " "

Matthew Harvey.

1797 Timothy Darling.

1816 " "

1798 Thomas Bailey.

Bodwell Emerson.

1799 Timothy Darling.

1817 Matthew Harvey.

1800 Philip Greeley.

Abram Brown.

1801 " "

1818 Matthew Harvey.

1802 Thomas Bailey.

Abram Brown.

1803 Benjamin B. Darling.

1819 Matthew Harvey.

1804 Philip Greeley.

Thomas W. Colby.

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|
| 1820 | Matthew Harvey.
Thomas W. Colby. | 1847 | John Burnham.
John Page. |
| 1821 | " "
Nathaniel Knowlton. | 1848 | Benjamin Loveren.
Stephen Sibley. |
| 1822 | Thomas W. Colby.
Abram Brown | 1849 | Benjamin Loveren.
Stephen Sibley. |
| 1823 | Thomas W. Colby.
Abram Brown. | 1850 | Horace C. Stanley.
Francis P. Knowlton. |
| 1824 | Charles Chase.
Nathaniel Knowlton. | 1851 | Joseph Dow.
Jacob K. Clarke. |
| 1825 | Charles Chase.
Nathaniel Knowlton. | 1852 | Horace C. Stanley.
Francis P. Knowlton. |
| 1826 | Bodwell Emerson.
Abram Brown. | 1853 | Jacob K. Clarke.
Joseph Dow. |
| 1827 | Stephen Darling.
Nathaniel Knowlton. | 1854 | Isaac D. Merrill. |
| 1828 | " "
Stephen Darling. | 1855 | Timothy Colby.
Paul R. George. |
| 1829 | Horace Chase.
Phineas Clough. | 1856 | James K. Story.
Isaac D. Merrill. |
| 1830 | " "
Nathaniel Curtis. | 1857 | James K. Story.
Samuel L. F. Simpson. |
| 1831 | " "
Samuel Straw. | 1858 | " " "
Joseph Stanwood. |
| 1832 | Nathaniel Curtis.
Samuel Straw. | 1859 | " "
James M. Burnham. |
| 1833 | James Huse.
Stephen Darling. | 1860 | Ira A. Putney.
John M. Bailey. |
| 1834 | James Huse.
Abram Brown. | 1861 | No election. |
| 1835 | " "
Daniel Chase. | 1862 | Rufus P. Copps.
Enoch J. Chase. |
| 1836 | " "
Nathaniel Curtis. | 1863 | Rufus P. Copps.
Enoch J. Chase. |
| 1837 | " "
Thomas Bailey. | 1864 | Ira A. Putney.
John M. Bailey. |
| 1838 | " "
Abraham Burnham. | 1865 | Horace Chase.
James M. Burnham. |
| 1839 | Joseph Barnard.
Joab Patterson. | 1866 | John S. Kimball.
Joab N. Patterson. |
| 1840 | Joseph Barnard.
Joab Patterson. | 1867 | John S. Kimball.
George Brown. |
| 1841 | Robert Wilson.
Josiah S. Knowlton. | 1868 | " "
Thomas B. Jones. |
| 1842 | Robert Wilson.
Josiah S. Knowlton. | 1869 | " "
Reuben E. French. |
| 1843 | No election. | 1870 | " "
Joseph Barnard. |
| 1844 | Samuel Colby.
Moses Colby. | 1871 | " "
Jeremiah S. Story. |
| 1845 | David N. Patterson.
John Page. | 1872 | Jonathan M. Morrill.
Alfred N. Chandler. |
| 1846 | John Burnham.
David N. Patterson. | 1873 | Jonathan M. Morrill.
Alfred N. Chandler. |
| | | 1874 | Edwin C. Bailey. |

1874 John F. Currier.	1879 Eli A. Boutwell.
1875 " " Grovenor A. Curtice.	1881 Herman W. Greene. William Montgomery.
1876 William H. Hardy.	1883 Augustus B. Wadsworth. John Stevens Kimball.
1877 " " Henry H. Crowell.	1885 Frank W. Morgan. Henry D. Dustin.
1878 Governor A. Curtice.	1887 John G. Brockway. Herbert C. Dustin.
1878 Walter S. Davis.	1889 Herman W. Greene. Charles A. Morrill.
1879 Edmund S. Straw.	
1879 (Chosen in November previously) Harvey Chase.	

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Solicitors.

1808-1817 Baruch Chase.
 1817-1823 John Harris.
 1876-1881 Herman W. Greene.

Commissioner.

1857 Horace Edmunds.

Registers.

1871-1873 Harvey Campbell.
 1879-1881 John Stevens Kimball.

Treasurer.

1881-1883 John F. Jones.

Judges of Probate.

1812-1843 John Harris.
 1843-1855 Horace Chase.
 1855-1871 (Moving to Concord in 1856) Hamilton E. Perkins.

TOWN OFFICERS SINCE THE INCORPORATION.

Year.	Moderator.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Collector.	School Officers.	Selectmen.
1765*	Matthew Stanley.	Enoch Eastman.				Matthew Stanley. Jonathan Straw. Isaac Chandler. Matthew Stanley. Jonathan Straw. Isaac Chandler. John Putney. Enoch Eastman. Jonathan Straw. John Putney. Isaac Chandler. Joshua Bailey. Peter Howe. John Putney. Moses Hill. Moses Hill. Sergeant Chandler. Clerk Eastman.
1766	John Putney.	Joshua Bailey.				Aaron Greeley. Abel Kimball. Esq. Scales.
1767	Matthew Stanley.	Joshua Bailey.				Capt. Putney. Lieut. Chandler. Lieut. Straw.
1768	John Putney.	Enoch Eastman.				
1769	John Putney.	Joshua Bailey.				
1770	John Putney.	Joshua Bailey.				
1771	John Putney.	Joshua Bailey.				
1772	Capt. Putney.	Joshua Bailey.				

Joseph Putney.
Isaac Chandler.
John Putney.
Stephen Harriman.
Joshua Bailey.
Jonathan Straw.
Jonathan Straw.
Enoch Eastman.
Isaac Chandler.
James Smith.
John Clement.
Benjamin Wiggan.
Jonathan Chase.
Nathan Sargent.
Enoch Eastman.
Major Chandler.
Philip Greeley.
Lieut. Morse.
Enoch Long.
Stephen Harriman.
John Hale.
Isaac Chandler.
Jonathan Straw.
Enoch Eastman.
Joshua Bailey.
Benj. B. Darling.
Stephen Hoyt.
Aaron Greeley.
Isaac Chandler.
Joshua Bailey.

* First Monday in March.

TOWN OFFICERS SINCE THE INCORPORATION.—Continued.

Year.	Moderator.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Collector.	School Officers.	Selectmen.
1783	Isaac Chandler.	Joshua Bailey.				Isaac Chandler. Joshua Bailey. Aaron Greeley.
1784	Isaac Chandler.	Joshua Bailey.				Joshua Bailey. Thomas Bailey. Benj. B. Darling.
1785	Captain Harriman.	Joshua Bailey.				Joshua Bailey. Benj. B. Darling. Thomas Bailey.
1786	Joshua Morse.	Joshua Bailey.				Aaron Greeley. Joshua Morse. Stephen Hoyt.
1787	Joshua Morse.	Joshua Bailey.				Joshua Bailey. Stephen Hoyt. Jonathan Herrick.
1788	Lieut. Morse.	Joshua Bailey.				Thomas Bailey. Benj. B. Darling. Philip Greeley.
1789	Lieut. Morse.	Joshua Bailey.				Captain Bailey. Captain Darling. Captain Greeley.
1790	Lieut. Morse.	Joshua Bailey.				Joshua Bailey. Moses Jones. Benjamin Wiggin.

1791	Lieut. Morse.	Joshua Bailey.	John Currier. Benj. B. Darling. Aaron Greeley.
1792	Joshua Morse.	Aaron Greeley.	John Currier. Benj. B. Darling. Aaron Greeley.
1793	Joshua Morse.	Aaron Greeley.	Aaron Greeley. Benj. B. Darling John Currier.
1794	Joshua Morse.	Aaron Greeley.	Aaron Greeley. Joshua Morse. Timothy Darling.
1795	Benj. B. Darling.	Aaron Greeley.	Aaron Greeley. Joshua Morse. Timothy Darling.
1796	Joshua Morse.	Aaron Greeley.	Aaron Greeley. Joshua Morse. Benj. B. Darling.
1797	Thomas Bailey.	Aaron Greeley.	Aaron Greeley. Henry Blake. David Fowler.
1798	Joshua Morse.	Aaron Greeley.	Aaron Greeley. Henry Blake. David Fowler.
1799	Joshua Morse.	Aaron Greeley.	Aaron Greeley. Benj. B. Darling. Moses Hastings.
1800	Joshua Morse.	Aaron Greeley.	Aaron Greeley. Joshua Morse. Moses Long.

TOWN OFFICERS SINCE THE INCORPORATION.—Continued.

Year.	Moderator.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Collector.	School Officers.	Selectmen.
1801	Thomas Bailey.	Aaron Greeley.		Enoch Putney.		Aaron Greeley. Joshua Morse. Moses Long.
1802	Benjamin Wiggin.	Aaron Greeley.		George Addison.		Aaron Greeley. Joseph Town. Moses Long.
1803	Joshua Morse.	Aaron Greeley.		Benning Smart.		Aaron Greeley. Samuel Straw. Charles Chase.
1804*	Joshua Morse.	John O. Ballard.		Benning Smart.		Aaron Greeley. Moses Hastings. John O. Ballard.
1805	Thomas Bailey.	John O. Ballard.		Enoch Putney.		Aaron Greeley. Thomas Bailey. Moses Hastings.
1806	John Harris.	John O. Ballard.		Moses Long.		Aaron Greeley. Moses Hastings. Benj. B. Darling.
1807	John Harris.	John O. Ballard.		John Harris.		Benj. B. Darling. Moses Hastings. Nath'l Knowlton.
1808	John Harris.	John O. Ballard.		Samuel Putney.		Benj. B. Darling. Moses Hastings. Nath'l Knowlton.

*Second Tuesday in March.

1809	John Harris.	John O. Ballard.	Stephen Webster.	John O. Ballard. Ethan Smith.	Benj. B. Darling. Nath'l Knowlton.
1810	John O. Ballard.	Thomas W. Colby.	John Chase.	John Harris. Ethan Smith.	Bodwell Emerson. Nath'l Knowlton.
1811	John Harris.	Thomas W. Colby.	David Gile.	Matthew Harvey. Nath'l Knowlton. Ethan Smith.	Bodwell Emerson. Moses Hastings. Bodwell Emerson.
1812	John Harris.	Thomas W. Colby.	William Colby.	Matthew Harvey. Ebenezer Dustin.	Moses Hastings. Richard Hall. Nath'l Knowlton.
1813	John Harris.	Thomas W. Colby.	William Colby.		John Harris. Abram Brown.
1814	John Harris.	Thomas W. Colby.	William Colby.		John Harris. Nath'l Knowlton. Abram Brown.
1815	Nath'l Knowlton.	Thomas W. Colby.	William Colby.		Matthew Harvey. David Gile.
1816	Nath'l Knowlton.	Thomas W. Colby.	David Gile.		Parker Pearson. David Gile. Parker Pearson.
1817	Bodwell Emerson.	Thomas W. Colby.	David Gile.		Ebenezer Dustin. Abram Brown. Charles Chase.
1818	Charles Chase.	Thomas W. Colby.	Enoch Chase.		David Gile. Bodwell Emerson. David Greeley. Philip Brown. David Greeley. Philip Brown. Daniel Chase.

TOWN OFFICERS SINCE THE INCORPORATION.—Continued.

Year.	Moderator.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Collector.	School Officers.	Selectmen.
1819	Charles Chase.	Thomas W. Colby.		Enoch Chase.	John O. Ballard. Nath'l Knowlton.	David Greeley. Abram Brown.
1820	Charles Chase.	Thomas W. Colby.		Enoch Chase.	Roger C. Hatch. Roger C. Hatch. Abner Jones.	Daniel Chase. Nath'l Knowlton. Enoch Chase.
1821	Charles Chase.	Thomas W. Colby.	John Harris.	William Colby.	Nath'l Knowlton.	Phineas Clough. Nath'l Knowlton. Enoch Chase.
1822	Charles Chase.	Thomas W. Colby.	John Harris.	Jacob Rogers.		Phineas Clough. Nath'l Knowlton. Stephen Sibley. Enoch Chase.
1823	Charles Chase.	Thomas W. Colby.	John Harris.	Timothy Darling.	Roger C. Hatch. John O. Ballard. John Harris.	Nath'l Knowlton. Phineas Clough. Enoch Chase.
1824	Charles Chase.	Horace Chase.		Enoch Chase.		Nath'l Knowlton. Isaac Bailey, 3d. Phineas Clough.
1825	Ebenezer Dustin.	Horace Chase.	Isaac Bailey, 3d.	Thomas S. French.		Nath'l Knowlton. Phineas Clough. Phineas Clough.
1826	Matthew Harvey.	Isaac Bailey, 3d.	Horace Chase.	Andrew Leach.		Bodwell Emerson. Bodwell Emerson. Stephen Darling. Stephen Sibley.

1827	Matthew Harvey.	Isaac Bailey, 3d.	Horace Chase.	Andrew W. Ober.	Roger C. Hatch. Moses B. Chase. Michael Carleton.	Stephen Darling. Abram Brown. John Whipple. John Whipple. Stephen Sibley. Charles Chase. Nath'l Knowlton. John Whipple. Jonathan Jones. Nath'l Knowlton. Thomas Bailey. Jonathan Jones. Thomas Bailey. Charles Chase. John Whipple. Charles Chase. Thomas Bailey. Joab Patterson. Nath'l Knowlton. Thomas Bailey. Joab Patterson. Thomas Bailey. Joab Patterson. Philip Flanders. Charles Chase. Phineas Clough. Stephen Sibley. Stephen Sibley. Charles Chase. Phineas Clough.
1828	Matthew Harvey.	Horace Chase.	Horace Chase.	Hiram Chadwick.		
1829	John Whipple.	Horace Chase.	Horace Chase.	Andrew W. Ober.		
1830	John Whipple.	Horace Chase.	Horace Chase.	Hazen Kimball.		
1831	John Whipple.	Horace Chase.	Horace Chase.	Hazen Kimball.		
1832	Nath'l Knowlton.	Horace Chase.	Horace Chase.	Rufus Eaton.		
1833	Matthew Harvey.	Horace Chase.	Horace Chase.	Herrick Putnam.		
1834	Matthew Harvey.	Horace Chase.	Horace Chase.			
1835	Charles Chase.	Horace Chase.	Horace Chase.			
1836	Charles Chase.	Thomas Burnham	Thomas Burnham	Hazen Kimball.		

TOWN OFFICERS SINCE THE INCORPORATION.—*Continued.*

Year.	Moderator.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Collector.	School Officers.	Selectmen.
1837	Horace Chase.	Thomas Burnham.	Thomas Burnham.	Chase Fowler.		Abraham Davis. Joseph Barnard. Aaron Smith.
1838	Charles Chase.	Thomas Burnham.	Thomas Burnham.	Chase Fowler.		Joseph Barnard. Abraham Davis. Moses Colby.
1839	Matthew Harvey.	Thomas Burnham.	Thomas Burnham.	Leonard Noyes.		Moses Colby. Thomas Bailey. Benjamin Loveren.
1840	Matthew Harvey.	Thomas Burnham.	Thomas Burnham.	Hazen Kimball.		Moses Colby. Benjamin Loveren. Martin Putnam.
1841	Matthew Harvey.	Joab Patterson.	Joab Patterson.			Nicholas Quimby. Chase Fowler. Ira A. Putney.
1842	Horace Chase.	Joab Patterson.	Joab Patterson.			Moses Colby. Benjamin Loveren. David N. Patterson
1843	Chase Fowler.	Joab Patterson.	Joab Patterson.	Chase Fowler.		Nicholas Quimby. David N. Patterson Enoch J. Chase.
1844	Chase Fowler.	Joab Patterson.	Joab Patterson.	George B. Hardy.	George W. Benson. George W. Currier. Richard F. Morgan.	Nicholas Quimby. Chase Fowler. John Currier.

1845	Matthew Harvey.	Joab Patterson.	Joab Patterson.	Chase Fowler.	George W. Benson. George W. Currier. John Currier.
1846	Matthew Harvey.	Joab Patterson.	Joab Patterson.	John Foss.	Edmund Sargent. Thomas Bailey. Edmund Sargent.
1847	Matthew Harvey.	Francis P. Knowlton.	Nicholas Quimby.	John Currier.	George B. Hardy. George B. Hardy. Trueworthy Gilman. Cyrus Dustin.
1848	Matthew Harvey.	Francis P. Knowlton.	Isaac D. Merrill.	John Foss.	Horace Edmunds. Jacob K. Clarke. Joseph Dow.
1849	Matthew Harvey.	Francis P. Knowlton.	Isaac D. Merrill.	John Foss.	Horace Edmunds. Jacob K. Clarke. Joseph Dow.
1850	Matthew Harvey.	Francis P. Knowlton.	Isaac D. Merrill.	Ira A. Putney.	Jacob K. Clarke. Herrick Putnam. Joseph Stanwood.
1851	Ira A. Putney.	Joab Patterson.	Isaac D. Merrill.	Ira A. Putney.	Herrick Putnam. Joseph Stanwood. Herrick Putnam.
1852	Ira A. Putney.	Joab Patterson.	Isaac D. Merrill.	Ira A. Putney.	Charles C. Davis. Charles C. Davis. Joseph Stanwood.
1853	Ira A. Putney.	Joab Patterson.	Isaac D. Merrill.	George B. Hardy.	Herrick Putnam. Moses Colby. Enoch J. Chase.
1854	Ira A. Putney.	Francis P. Knowlton.	Isaac D. Merrill.	Ira A. Putney.	Richard F. Morgan. Moses Colby. Enoch J. Chase. Richard F. Morgan.

TOWN OFFICERS SINCE THE INCORPORATION — *Continued.*

Year.	Moderator.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Collector.	School Officers.	Selectmen.
1855	Ira A. Putney.	Joab Patterson.	Joab Patterson.	Ira Dimond.	Richard F. Morgan.	Moses Colby. Richard F. Morgan. George B. Hardy.
1856	Moses Colby.	Geo. L. Kimball.	Isaac D. Merrill.	Ira A. Putney.	Isaac Story. Charles Gould. S. L. F. Simpson.	Amos Frye. George W. Currier. Rufus P. Copps.
1857	Ira A. Putney.	Joseph Stanwood.	Isaac D. Merrill.	Ira A. Putney.	Isaac Story. Charles Gould. Benjamin G. How.	Amos Frye. George W. Currier. Rufus P. Copps.
1858	Ira A. Putney.	Joseph Stanwood.	Isaac D. Merrill.	Ira A. Putney.	Dyer H. Sanborn.	Rufus P. Copps. James Hoyt.
1859	Ira A. Putney.	Joseph Stanwood.	Isaac D. Merrill.	Ira A. Putney.	Dyer H. Sanborn.	Parker M. Flanders. Parker M. Flanders.
1860	Ira A. Putney.	Fred'k W. Stanwood.	Isaac D. Merrill.	Ira A. Putney.	Warren Clarke [toon Sylvester D. Hun- True J. Perry.	Jona. W. Dodge. Charles Gould.
1861	Ira A. Putney.	John F. Jones.	John F. Jones.	George B. Hardy.	William A. Clough. George H. Marston.	Isaac Story. William Way. Isaac Story. Cyrus Dustin.
1862	Warren Clarke.	John F. Jones.	John F. Jones.	John M. Bailey.	Warren Clarke.	Richard F. Morgan. Isaac Story. Amos H. Davis. George L. Kimball.

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1863	Warren Clarke.	John F. Jones.	John M. Bailey.	Theodore E. Balch. James M. Burnham.	Isaac Story. Amos H. Davis. George L. Kimball. Samuel S. Page. John F. Burnham. James M. Connor. Samuel S. Page. John F. Burnham. James M. Connor.
1864	Hernan W. Greene.	John F. Jones.	John M. Bailey.	Theodore E. Balch. Henry Chase. George W. Pierce.	George L. Kimball. Samuel S. Page. John F. Burnham. James M. Connor. Samuel S. Page.
1865	Hernan W. Greene.	Harvey Campbell.	Henry M. Fuller.	Theodore E. Balch. Thos. B. Richardson. Charles Gould.	John F. Burnham. James M. Connor. M. B. Harrington. John M. Harvey. Ebenezer Flanders. John M. Harvey. Ebenezer Flanders. Moses Colby.
1866	Thomas B. Jones.	Harvey Campbell.	Robert T. Crowell	Dyer H. Sanborn. Daniel E. Howard.	M. B. Harrington. John M. Harvey. Ebenezer Flanders. John M. Harvey. Ebenezer Flanders. Moses Colby.
1867	Thomas B. Jones.	Grovenor A. Curtice.	Robert T. Crowell	Richard F. Morgan. Dyer H. Sanborn. Daniel E. Howard.	John M. Harvey. Ebenezer Flanders. Moses Colby.
1868	Thomas B. Jones.	Grovenor A. Curtice.	Robert T. Crowell	Richard F. Morgan. Dyer H. Sanborn. C. W. Burnham.	Moses Colby. Moses Colby. Henry H. Crowell.
1869	Thomas B. Jones.	David L. Gage.	Grovenor A. Cur- [tice.	Grovenor A. Curtice. Dyer H. Sanborn.	Carlos F. Hardy. Henry H. Crowell.
1870	Thomas B. Jones.	David L. Gage.	Grovenor A. Cur- [tice.	Richard F. Morgan. John L. Sinclair. Dyer H. Sanborn.	Richard F. Morgan. George B. Hardy. Henry H. Crowell.
1871	Thomas B. Jones.	David L. Gage.	Grovenor A. Cur- [tice.	Richard F. Morgan. George C. Blaisdell. George C. Blaisdell.	Richard F. Morgan. George B. Hardy. Cyrus Dustin.
1872	John M. Harvey.	David L. Gage.	John F. Jones.	Harry M. Dearborn. George W. Knapp. Charles Hardon. Hernan W. Greene. Charles Gould.	Jacob M. Morrill. Samuel Johnson. John F. Burnham. H. F. Edmunds. T. B. Richardson.

TOWN OFFICERS SINCE THE INCORPORATION.—*Continued.*

Year.	Moderator.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Collector.	School Officers.	Selectmen.
1873	Thomas B. Jones.	John F. Jones.	Isaac D. Merrill.	William Colby.	Charles Hardon. Herman W. Greene. Charles Gould.	John F. Burnham. Horace F. Edmunds. Thos. B. Richardson. Henry H. Crowell.
1874	Herman W. Greene.	David L. Gage.	Grovenor A. Curtice.	Eli A. Boutwell.	Clarence A. Harvey. Charles Hardon. Charles C. Lord.	Ebenezer Flanders. Charles A. Morrill. Henry H. Crowell.
1875	Herman W. Greene.	David L. Gage.	Grovenor A. Curtice.	Eli A. Boutwell.	Clarence A. Harvey. Charles Hardon. Herman W. Greene.	Ebenezer Flanders. Charles A. Morrill. Charles A. Boutwell.
1876	Herman W. Greene.	David L. Gage.	Grovenor A. Curtice.	Geo. N. Watkins.	Henry D. Dustin. Lewis D. Evans. Herman W. Greene.	Charles A. Boutwell. Lewis H. Dearborn. Eli A. Boutwell.
1877	Herman W. Greene.	David L. Gage.	Grovenor A. Curtice.	Geo. N. Watkins.	Clarence A. Harvey. Henry D. Dustin. Charles C. Lord.	Lewis H. Dearborn. Eli A. Boutwell. Lewis H. Dearborn.
1878	Herman W. Greene.	David L. Gage.	Grovenor A. Curtice.	Henry H. Crowell.	Clarendon A. Stone. Henry D. Dustin. Charles C. Lord.	Gilman A. Stevens. Eli A. Boutwell. Lewis H. Dearborn.
1879	Herman W. Greene.	David L. Gage.	Isaac D. Merrill.	Henry H. Crowell.	Clarendon A. Stone. Hannah M. Edmunds. Charles C. Lord.	Gilman A. Stevens. Enoch Danforth. Edwin D. Smart.
1880	Herman W. Greene.	David L. Gage.	Isaac D. Merrill.	Henry H. Crowell.	Clarendon A. Stone. Thos. B. Richardson.	Gilman A. Stevens. Enoch Danforth. Frank W. Paige.

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1881	Herman W. Greene.	David L. Gage.	Isaac D. Merrill.	John L. Taggart.	Benjamin P. Parker. Elbridge G. Kimball.	Gilman A. Stevens. John G. Brockway.
1882	Walter S. Davis.	John A. Fuller.	Isaac D. Merrill.	John L. Taggart.	Hannah M. Edmunds. Benjamin P. Parker.	Henry D. Dustin. Gilman A. Stevens.
1883	Walter S. Davis.	John A. Fuller.	Isaac D. Merrill.	Lewis H. Dearborn.	Elbridge G. Kimball. Hannah M. Edmunds.	John G. Brockway. Henry D. Dustin.
1884	Walter S. Davis.	John A. Fuller.	Isaac D. Merrill.	Lewis H. Dearborn.	Elbridge G. Kimball. Charles Haddon.	Henry D. Dustin. Edw. S. Richardson.
1885	Herman W. Greene.	John A. Fuller.	Isaac D. Merrill.	John G. Patch.	Helen Y. Bailey. Daniel I. Quint.	Herbert C. Dustin. Edw. S. Richardson.
1886	Herman W. Greene.	John A. Fuller.	Isaac D. Merrill.	John G. Patch.	Elbridge G. Kimball. Willard E. Waterbury.	Herbert C. Dustin. Henry H. Crowell.
1887	Herman W. Greene.	John A. Fuller.	Isaac D. Merrill.	Frederick Spofford.	Charles Haddon. Henry D. Dustin.	Lewis H. Dearborn. Edw. S. Richardson.
1888	Herman W. Greene.	John A. Fuller.	Isaac D. Merrill.	Frederick Spofford.	Thos. B. Richardson. John S. Straw.	Horace L. Choat. Horace J. Chase.
1889	Herman W. Greene.	John A. Fuller.	Isaac D. Merrill.	John G. Patch.	Henry D. Dustin. Thos. B. Richardson.	Gilman A. Stevens. William F. Dodge.
					John S. Straw. Henry D. Dustin.	John G. Patch. Gilman A. Stevens.
					John S. Straw. Charles C. Lord.	William F. Dodge. John G. Patch.
					John S. Straw. Charles C. Lord.	William F. Dodge. John H. Sargent.
					Charles C. Lord. Henry D. Dustin.	John H. Sargent. Charles French.

SUPERVISORS OF THE CHECK-LIST.

[Law of 1878.]

1878 Grovenor A. Curtice, George K. Goodrich, Edward D. French.
 1880 Frank W. Morgan, William E. Mudgett, Edward D. French.
 1882 Frank I. Morrill, Eli A. Boutwell, Edward G. Runnels.
 1884 Frank I. Morrill, Eli A. Boutwell, Edward G. Runnels.
 1886 Frank I. Morrill, Eli A. Boutwell, Edward G. Runnels.
 1888 Eli A. Boutwell, Edward G. Runnels, Daniel F. Fisk.

POST-MASTERS IN HOPKINTON.

Hopkinton Village.

1811-1825 John Harris.	1858-1871 Dyer H. Sanborn.
1825-1829 George Harris.	1871-1882 David L. Gage.
1829-1850 Horace Chase.	1882- Lewis D. Evans.
1850-1858 Joseph Stanwood.	

Contoocook.

1831-1840 Thomas Burnham.	1869-1871 Grovenor A. Curtice.
1840-1844 Charles A. Savory.	1871-1872 Stillman C. Davis.
1844-1849 Frank R. Fuller.	1872-1877 Joab Patterson.
1849-1853 Hamilton E. Perkins.	1877-1885 Edgar W. Stevens.
1853-1861 Isaac D. Merrill.	1885-1889 John A. Fuller.
1861-1869 Ira Dimond.	1889- Amos H. Currier.

West Hopkinton.

1857-1859 Joseph P. Dow.	1874-1879 Henry E. Wheeler.
1859-1867 James P. Sargent.	1879- Charles S. Rowell.
1867-1874 Isaac Rowell.	

MILITIA FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

[The following residents of Hopkinton were field and staff officers of the Fortieth Regiment. The dates represent the time of their commissions.]

Colonels.

Asa Kimball,	1830. Amos J. Simpson,	1847.
William Colby,	1834. Rufus P. Copps,	1848.
David M. Eaton,	1842. Charles C. Kimball,	1853.
Hazen Kimball,	1843.	

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Asa Kimball,	1828.	Rufus P. Copps,	1847.
Tyler B. Hardy,	1837.	Charles F. Clough,	1850.
Hazen Kimball,	1872.	Charles C. Kimball,	1851.
Amos J. Simpson,	1846.	Rufus B. Straw,	1853.

Majors.

Asa Kimball,	1825.	Rufus P. Copps,	1846.
Moses T. Kimball,	1841.	Charles F. Clough,	1849.

Adjutants.

Isaac Story,	1831.	George Brown,	1847.
William W. Estabrooks,	1832.	Charles Gould,	1848.
Charles A. Farnum,	1836.	John M. Kimball,	1849.
Samuel Johnson,	1837.	Charles C. Kimball,	1850.
Rufus P. Copps,	1845.	Isaac D. Merrill,	1852.

Quartermasters.

Joseph Stanwood,	1829.	Joseph Barnard,	1839.
Robert Molineaux,	1830.	Richard F. Morgan,	1842.
William W. Estabrooks,	1831.	Isaac D. Merrill,	1844.
Charles A. Farnum,	1834.	Samuel Johnson,	1846.

Paymasters.

Horace Stanley,	1830.	Charles Gould,	1845.
Jeremiah S. Story,	1843.	James Kezar,	1850.
Phineas Clough, 2d,	1844.		

Surgeons.

James F. Sargent,	1836.	James A. D. W. Gregg,	1843.
Charles A. Savory,	1838.	Alexander Rogers,	1844.

Surgeon's Mates.

Cyril C. Tyler,	1832.	Cyrus W. Fisk,	1844.
James A. D. W. Gregg,	1842.	Samuel L. F. Simpson,	1850.
Alexander Rogers,	1843.		

Chaplains.

Michael Carlton,	1825.	D. Sidney Frost,	1842.
Arthur Caverno,	1830.	S. T. Catlin,	1849.

Members of State Constitutional Conventions.

1778 Stephen Harriman.	1876 John M. Harvey.
1781 Joshua Bailey.	John F. Jones.
1791 Aaron Greeley.	1889 Joseph Barnard.
1850 Phineas Clough.	Walter S. Davis.
John Burnham.	

The Census of Hopkinton at Different Times.

1767	473	1820	2,437
1773	943	1830	2,474
1775	1,085	1840	2,455
1783	1,488	1850	2,169
1786	1,537	1860	2,178
1790	1,715	1870	1,814
1800	2,015	1880	1,836
1810	2,216		

GOVERNOR'S VOTE IN HOPKINTON.

(Under the constitution of 1784, the chief magistrate of New Hampshire was president; under the constitution of 1792, he became governor.)

- 1784 Josiah Bartlett, 56; Timothy Walker, 2.
 1785 John Langdon, 89; Timothy Walker, 1.
 1786 John Langdon, 133.
 1787 John Langdon, 160; John Sullivan, 1.
 1788 John Langdon, 101.
 1789 John Pickering, 65; Timothy Walker, 8.
 1790 John Pickering, 63; Timothy Walker, 31.
 1791 Josiah Bartlett, 128.
 1792 Josiah Bartlett, 142.
 1793 Josiah Bartlett, 127; John Langdon, 1.
 1794 Timothy Walker, 150.
 1795 John T. Gilman, 71.
 1796 John T. Gilman, 3; Timothy Walker, 125.
 1797 John T. Gilman, 51; Oliver Peabody, 40.
 1798 John T. Gilman, 6; Timothy Walker, 132; Timothy Farrah, 2; Oliver Peabody, 2; John Goddard, 3.
 1799 John T. Gilman, 111; Timothy Walker, 14.
 1800 John T. Gilman, 92; Timothy Walker, 115.
 1801 John T. Gilman, 111; Timothy Walker, 86.
 1802 John T. Gilman, 119; John Langdon, 103.
 1803 John T. Gilman, 123; John Langdon, 188.
 1804 John T. Gilman, 137; John Langdon, 156.
 1805 John Langdon, 192; John T. Gilman, 115.
 1806 John Langdon, 178; Oliver Peabody, 1; Timothy Farrah, 62; B. Chase, 1.
 1807 John Langdon, 163; John T. Gilman, 1; Oliver Peabody, 1.
 1808 John Langdon, 129; Oliver Peabody, 1; Baruch Chase, 1.

- 1809 John Langdon, 194; Jeremiah Smith, 136.
 1810 Jeremiah Smith, 114; John Langdon, 197; Baruch Chase, 1.
 1811 John Langdon, 213; Jeremiah Smith, 102; Joshua Darling, 2; Nathaniel Bodwell, Jr., 1.
 1812 William Plumer, 192; John T. Gilman, 108.
 1813 William Plumer, 220; John T. Gilman, 152.
 1814 William Plumer, 238; John T. Gilman, 158.
 1815 William Plumer, 232; John T. Gilman, 152.
 1816 William Plumer, 252; James Sheafe, 145.
 1817 William Plumer, 238; James Sheafe, 115; Jeremiah Mason, 4.
 1818 William Plumer, 231; William Hale, 83; Jeremiah Mason, 2.
 1819 Samuel Bell, 73; William Hale, 78; Michael McClary, 81; David L. Morrill, 6; Jonathan Harvey, 6; William Plumer, 3; Arthur Livermore, 2.
 1820 Samuel Bell, 177; John Harris, 2; John Bell, 3; Aaron Buswell, 1; Jonathan Harvey, 3; Moses Bailey, 1; Jacob Rogers, 1; A. Silver, 1; David L. Morrill, 1.
 1821 Samuel Bell, 144; Jonathan Harvey, 8; Nathaniel Curtis, 1; Nathaniel Knowlton, 1; Josiah Jewett, 3; Thomas W. Colby, 1.
 1822 Samuel Bell, 117; Jonathan Harvey, 14; David L. Morrill, 10; John Harris, 1; Jeremiah Mason, 1; James Sheafe, 1; Josiah Jewett, 1; Thomas T. Burnham, 1.
 1823. Levi Woodbury, 244; Samuel Dinsmore, 115; Jeremiah Mason, 1; Timothy Darling, Jr., 1.
 1824 Levi Woodbury, 21; David L. Morrill, 148; Jeremiah Smith, 105; Jonathan Harvey, 12; Matthew Harvey, 3; John Bell, 1.
 1825 David L. Morrill, 227; John Greeley, 5; Thomas Williams, 4; Levi Woodbury, 2; Benjamin Pierce, 1; Stephen Sibley, 1.
 1826 David L. Morrill, 78; Benjamin Pierce, 208; William Little, 1; Chase Sleeper, 1.
 1827 Benjamin Pierce, 206; Matthew Harvey, 58; David L. Morrill, 2; Salma Hale, 1; Isaiah Webber, 1; Joseph Jewett, 1; Abraham Davis, 1.
 1828 Benjamin Pierce, 275; John Bell, 168.
 1829 Benjamin Pierce, 309; John Bell, 138; Moses Hoyt, 2; Matthew Harvey, 1.
 1830 Matthew Harvey, 301; Timothy Upham, 115.
 1831 Samuel Dinsmore, 255; Ichabod Bartlett, 133.
 1832 Samuel Dinsmore, 270; Ichabod Bartlett, 101; Horace Chase, 1.
 1833 Samuel Dinsmore, 285; Arthur Livermore, 49; William Webber, 1.
 1834 William Badger, 277; Jonathan Harvey, 1; Asa Kimball, 3.
 1835 William Badger, 254; Joseph Healey, 97; Arthur Livermore, 1; Samuel Folsom, 1; George W. Morse, 1; Reuben Austin, 1; Joshua T. Tufts, 1.
 1836 Isaac Hill, 243; John Gage, 1; William Straw, Jr., 2; Joseph Healey, 1; Ralph C. Ordway, 1.
 1837 Isaac Hill, 234; Joseph Healey, 7; William Perry, 1; James B. Kelley, 1; Samuel H. Train, 1; Daniel Flanders, 1; Ralph C. Ordway, 1; Seth Tuttle, 1.
 1838 Isaac Hill, 296; James Wilson, Jr., 189; George Kent, 1; Eliphalet Holmes, 1.
 1839 John Page, 312; James Wilson, 174.

- 1840 John Page, 292; Enos Stevens, 124; George Kent, 2; Stephen Sibley, 1; Ezekiel Dow, 3.
- 1841 John Page, 284; Enos Stevens, 145; Daniel Hoyt, 4; Ezekiel Dow, 1.
- 1842 Henry Hubbard, 253; John H. White, 67; Enos Stevens, 94; Daniel Hoyt, 13; Mary Knowlton, 1.
- 1843 Henry Hubbard, 224; John H. White, 74; Anthony Colby, 94; John Hoyt, 1; Franklin Pierce, 1; Daniel Hoyt, 1.
- 1844 John H. Steele, 239; John H. White, 41; Anthony Colby, 83; Daniel Hoyt, 69; Franklin Pierce, 1.
- 1845 John H. Steele, 186; Anthony Colby, 113; Daniel Hoyt, 67; John H. White, 15; John L. White, 1; Joshua Morse, 1.
- 1846 Jared W. Williams, 245; Anthony Colby, 78; Nathaniel S. Berry, 134; James Hoyt, 1; John H. White, 1.
- 1847 Jared W. Williams, 275; Anthony Colby, 116; Nathaniel S. Berry, 82.
- 1848 Jared W. Williams, 284; Nathaniel S. Berry, 156; Anthony Colby, 3; James Hoyt, 1.
- 1849 Samuel Dinsmore, 248; Levi Chamberlin, 76; Nathaniel S. Berry, 66.
- 1850 Samuel Dinsmore, 253; Levi Chamberlin, 72; Nathaniel S. Berry, 62; John Currier, 1.
- 1851 Samuel Dinsmore, 235; Thomas E. Sawyer, 95; John Atwood, 149.
- 1852 Noah Martin, 265; Thomas E. Sawyer, 105; John Atwood, 90.
- 1853 Noah Martin, 250; James Bell, 79; John H. White, 56; Joshua Morse, 4; Isaac Story, 1; Thomas Sawyer, 1; Oah Martin, 1.
- 1854 Nathaniel B. Baker, 262; James Bell, 83; Jared Perkins, 81.
- 1855 Nathaniel B. Baker, 248; James Bell, 29; Ralph Metcalf, 219; Asa Fowler, 7.
- 1856 John S. Wells, 258; Ralph Metcalf, 246; Ichabod Goodwin, 15.
- 1857 John S. Wells, 295; William Haile, 267.
- 1858 Asa P. Cate, 287; William Haile, 264.
- 1859 Asa P. Cate, 297; Ichabod Goodwin, 254.
- 1860 Asa P. Cate, 303; Ichabod Goodwin, 262.
- 1861 George Stark, 278; Nathaniel S. Berry, 241.
- 1862 George Stark, 274; Nathaniel S. Berry, 218; Paul J. Wheeler, 19.
- 1863 Ira A. Eastman, 174; Joseph A. Gilmore, 158; Walter Harriman, 53.
- 1864 Edward W. Harrington, 264; Joseph A. Gilmore, 245; Walter Harriman, 2.
- 1865 Edward W. Harrington, 241; Frederick Smyth, 219.
- 1866 John G. Sinclair, 240; Frederick Smyth, 238.
- 1867 Walter Harriman, 240; John G. Sinclair, 230.
- 1868 Walter Harriman, 260; John G. Sinclair, 242.
- 1869 John Bedel, 229; Onslow Stearns, 256.
- 1870 Onslow Stearns, 259; John Bedel, 173; Samuel Flint, 54.
- 1871 James Pike, 247; James A. Weston, 231; Lemuel M. Cooper, 3.
- 1872 Ezekiel A. Straw, 241; James A. Weston, 243; Lemuel P. Cooper, 2.
- 1873 Samuel K. Mason, 9; Ezekiel A. Straw, 202; James A. Weston, 239.

- 1874 Luther McCutchins, 230; James A. Weston, 237.
 1875 Person C. Cheney, 255; Hiram R. Roberts, 241.
 1876 Daniel Marcy, 256; Person C. Cheney, 252; Asa S. Kendell, 1;
 Asa Fowler, 1.
 1877 Daniel Marcy, 213; Benjamin F. Prescott, 261.
 1878 Frank A. McKean, 212; Benjamin F. Prescott, 250.
 1879 Natt Head, 233; Frank A. McKean, 191; Warren G. Brown, 10;
 Charles H. Bell, 2.
 1881 Charles H. Bell, 285; Frank Jones, 240.
 1883 Samuel W. Hale, 245; Martin V. B. Edgerly, 213; Josiah M.
 Fletcher, 3.
 1885 Moody Currier, 267; John M. Hill, 221; Larkin D. Mason, 12;
 George Carpenter, 2.
 1887 Charles H. Sawyer, 250; Thomas Cogswell, 213; Joseph Went-
 worth, 7.
 1889 David H. Goodell, 276; Charles H. Amsden, 219; Edgar L.
 Carr, 4.

THE ORTHODOX FAITH.

(The following is the expression of the orthodox faith, as defined by the Congregational church, organized in 1757, and which the settlers of Hopkinton were legally bound to support.)

I. We believe that there is but one God, the Creator, Preserver, and moral Governor of the universe; a being of infinite power, knowledge, wisdom, justice, goodness, and truth, the self-existent, independent, and immutable fountain of good.

II. We believe that the scriptures of the Old and New Testament were given by inspiration of God; that they are profitable for doctrine, for correction, for reproof, and for instruction in righteousness; and that they are our only rule of doctrinal belief and religious practice.

III. We believe that the mode of divine existence is such as lays a foundation for a distinction into three persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and that these three are one in essence, and equal in power and glory.

IV. We believe that God has made all things for himself; that known unto him are all his works from the beginning; and that he governs all things according to the counsel of his own will.

V. We believe that the divine law and the principles and administration of the divine government are perfectly holy, just, and good; and that all rational beings are bound to approve of them as such.

VI. We believe that God at first created man in his own image, in a state of rectitude and holiness, and that he fell from the state by transgressing the divine command in the article of forbidden fruit.

VII. We believe that in consequence of the first apostasy, the heart of man in his natural state is destitute of all holiness, and in a

state of positive disaffection with the law, character, and government of God; and that all men previous to regeneration are dead in trespasses and sins.

VIII. We believe that Christ, the Son of God, has, by his obedience, sufferings, and death, made atonement for sin; that he is the only Redeemer of sinners; and that all who are saved will be altogether indebted to the grace and mercy of God for their salvation.

IX. We believe that although the invitation of the Gospel is such that whosoever will may come and take of the water of life freely, yet the depravity of the human heart is such that no man will come to Christ except the Father, by the special and efficacious influences of his Spirit, draw him.

X. We believe that those who embrace the Gospel were chosen in Christ before the foundation of the world, that they should be holy and without blame before him in love; and that they are saved, not by works of righteousness which they have done, but according to the distinguishing mercy of God through sanctification of the spirit and belief of the truth.

XI. We believe that those who cordially embrace Christ, although they may be left to fall into sin, will never be left finally to fall away and perish, but will be kept by the mighty power of God through faith unto salvation.

XII. We believe that there will be a general resurrection of the bodies both of the just and unjust.

XIII. We believe that all mankind must one day stand before the judgment-seat of Christ, to receive a just and final sentence of retribution according to the deeds done in the body; and that, at the day of judgment, the state of all will be unalterably fixed; and that the punishment of the wicked and the happiness of the righteous will be endless.

XIV. We believe that Christ has a visible church in the world, into which none in the sight of God but real believers, and none in the sight of men but visible believers, have right of admission.

XV. We believe that the sacraments of the New Testament are Baptism and the Lord's Supper; that believers in regular church standing only can consistently partake of the Lord's Supper; and that visible believers and their households only can consistently be admitted to the ordinance of Baptism.

EARLY MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH.

(The Congregational church in Hopkinton was legally the town church till 1819.)

Members from 1757 to 1773.

James Scales, David Woodwell, Aaron Kimball, Jonathan Straw, William Peters, Joseph Eastman, jun., Peter How, Abraham Colebe,

Matthew Stanley, Enoch Eastman, Caleb Burbank, Susanna Scales, Mary Woodwell, Mary Straw, Hannah Peters, Mary Stanley, Elizabeth How, Stephen Hoyt, Lydia Ordway, Lydia Burbank, Abigail Eastman, Mehitable Ordway, Elizabeth Eastman, Abigail Hoyt, Betty Colebe, Rebecca Eastman, Susanna Kimball, Phebe Colebe, Ruth Burbank, Elizabeth Eastman, John Burbank, Rebecca Burbank, Stephen Scales, Hannah Annis, Jotham How, Mary How, John Ordway, Mary Car-bott, Jeremiah Kimball, Elizabeth Kimball, Abigail Kimball, Elizabeth Straw, Martha Straw, John Gage, Elizabeth Gage, Zebadiah Watson, Mary Watson, Eunice Watson, Thomas Wortley, Abel Kimball, Hannah Colebe, Tabitha Gould, Pelatiah Watson, Sarah Watson, Jeremiah Fowler, Timothy Kimball, Mary Kimball, Moses Gould, Anna Gould, Peter Sargent, Ruth Sargent, Moses Straw, Richard Merrill, Joanna Merrill, Abraham Kimball, Phebe Kimball, Greene French, Elizabeth French, Judith Pressy, Nathan Gould, Ruth Stanley, Samuel Hoit, Joanna Hoit, Sargent Currier, Sarah Currier, Ezra Hoyt, Judith Hoyt, George Page, Nathan Sargent, Jemima Sargent, Josiah Ward, Martha Smith, Dorothy Smith, Deborah Duty, Moses Hills, Hannah Hills, James Smith, John Jewett, jun., Abner Gourdon, Elizabeth Gourdon, Eliphalet Colby, Mary Colby.

Members from 1773 to 1789.

Elijah Fletcher, Timothy Clement, Hannah Clement, Abigail Fel-lows, Joseph Hovey, Abigail Hovey, Elizabeth Bachelder, Abigail Harris, Abigail Kimball, Elizabeth Sargent, Mary Colebe,¹ Aaron Kimball, Susanna Conner, John Darling, Hannah Darling, Mary Tyler, Adonijah Tyler, Judith Silver, Benjamin Jewett, Mrs. Jewett, Rachel Webber, Jemima Smith, Benjamin Holmes, Mary Holmes, Lydia Holmes, Judith Eastman, Enoch Long, Abigail Long, Mary Bailey, Humphrey Bailey, Hannah Bailey, Jemima Currier, John Currier, Lydia Davis, Nabby Sargent, Mary Hammond, Rebecca Morse, John Morse, Rebecca Fletcher, Abigail Cross, Elizabeth Straw, Sarah Story, Abigail Straw, Jonathan Allen, Sarah Allen.

Members from 1789 to 1791.

Jacob Cram, Anna Nichols, John Boynton, Sarah Colby, Samuel Farrington, Marion Farrington, Enoch Long, jun., Mary Flanders, Jonathan Herrick, Rachel Herrick, Ruth Gage, Juda Kimball, Thomas Story, Ephraim Colby, Mary Colby, Caesar Webber, David Long, Mary Long, Hannah Long, Dille Clement, Abigail French, Hannah Hoit, Lois Howe, Tamison Eastman, Sarah Fisk, Ezekiel Dimond, Micah Flanders, Lucy Eastman, Jemima Jewett, Abigail Colby, Caty Jewett, Isaac Cheeney, Abiah Cheeney.

Members from 1792 to 1799.

Jeremiah Story, John Hoyt, jr., Betty Hoyt, Hannah Colby, Susanna Cheeney, Daniel Allen, Elisha Allen, Benjamin Sleeper, Hannah Sleeper, Hannah Sleeper, Reuben French, Enoch Hoyt, Stephen Sargent, James Clement, Daniel Hale, jr., Daniel Young, Moses Hoyt, Moses Sargent, Moses Tenney, Nathaniel Colby, Caleb Gordon, Isaac Bailey, jr., Ben-

¹At this point occurs a name which is irrecoverable.

jamin Swain, Sarah Swain, Isaac Bailey, Samuel Straw, 3d, Nathaniel Howe, Samuel Kimball, Stephen M. Bailey, James Davis, Joshua Currier, Jotham Howe, jr., Alice Hoyt, Rachel Story, Joanna Tenney, Susanna Story, Betty Story, Hannah Stocker, Gertrude Gould, Anna Collins, Rhoda Howe, Lydia Burbank, Hannah Holmes, Lydia Holmes, Molly Bailey, Betty Straw, Abigail Bailey, Moses Smith, Sarah Smith, Francis Mitchell, Margaret Mitchell, John Dimond, Dorothy Runnels, Abigail Stickney, Abigail Dimond, Sarah Story.

Members from 1800 to 1818.

Bathsheba Smith, Sally French, Dolly Greeley, Polly Gage, Mrs. Flanders, Betty Tyler, Jonathan French, Sally French, Nathan Greeley, Sally Greeley, Rachel Bailey, John Webber, John Bailey, Peggy Bailey, Moses Story, Lydia Kimball, Andrew Sherburne, Elizabeth Sherburne, Priscilla Kimball, Esther Bailey, Mrs. Gage, Jemima Trussel, Anthony Colby, Elizabeth Ober, Lydia Allen, Hannah Gage, Eleanor Allen, Priscilla Allen, Sally Towne, Mary Ladd, Patty Lee, Ephraim Fisk, Sarah Hall, Nathan Story, Mrs. Story, Nabby Colby, Joshua Bailey, David Merrill, Thomas Webber, Thirza Webber, Timothy Colby, Mary Colby, Sarah Sawyer, Richard Hall, jun., Nathan Kelley, Stephen Farrington, Polly Farrington, Benjamin Farrington, Mary Farrington, Olive Barnard, James B. Colby, John Gage, Mrs. Gage, Richard Kelley, Thomas Farwell, Eliza Eastman, Charlotte Straw, Betsey Proctor, Elizabeth Carr, Andrew W. Ober, Polly Ober, Asa Herrick, Anna Clement, Anna Proctor, Sally Herrick, Nancy Brown, Eleanor Howe, James Tuttle, Elizabeth Colby, Anstis Whiting, Rebecca Merrill, Elizabeth Hoyt, Hannah Colby, Betsey Herrick, Lucy Proctor, Jane Morse, Sally Ingalls, Sally Colby, Philip Greely, Dolly Greely, Moses Carr, Abigail Carr, Eliphalet Holmes, Nancy Holmes, Samuel Cilley, Molly Clement, Phebe Morse, Judith Story, Eunice Kelley, Martha Greeley, Hannah Story, Caleb Chase, Timothy Ladd, Martha Ladd, Samuel Bickford, Ruth Bickford, Ichabod Gould, Mehitable Gould, Grover Dodge, Lydia Hall, Phebe Eaton, Abiah Tenney, Sarah Burbank, Martha Greeley, Mary Crowell, Jemima Sargent, Tamar Woodward, Rhoda Tenney, Eleanor Story, Lydia Story, Jeremiah Webber, Richard Colby, John Allen, Sarah Farwell, Sarah Herrick, Betsey Patch, Sarah Eastman, Mary Herrick, Hannah Colby, Hannah Colby, Mary Carlton, Sarah Brown, Phebe Story, Susanna Merrill, Asenath Herrick, Joshua Clement, Enoch Howe, Lucy Long, Elizabeth Kelley, Hannah Chase, Mary Tenney, Lydia French, Enoch Long, 3d, Thomas Bailey, jun., Isaac Merrill, Lydia Webber, Catharine Bailey, Sarah Bailey, Isaiah Webber, Andrew Lydstone, Anna Hoyt, Anna Tenney, Philip Farrington, Mrs. Tuttle, Bethiah Jewett, Olive Lydstone, Sally Darling, Lydia Greeley, Joseph Towne, Margaret Towne, Hannah Chase, John Sleeper, Sarah Sleeper, Nancy Emerson, Anna Darling, Mary Webber, Daniel Allen, Nancy Allen, Isaac Long, Hannah Tyler, Sally Robinson, Dudley Trow, Maria Trow, Alvin Hastings, Daniel Morrill, Lydia Morrill, Martha Trow, Sarah G. Smith, Moses Sargent, jun., John S. Knowlton, Sally Williams, Abigail Bailey, Lettice Elliot, Hannah Smart, Betsey Smart, Anna Darling, Mary Knowlton, Sally S. Knowlton, Sally S. Trow, Luther J. Fitch, Thomas S. French, Sally Howe, Almira Silsby, Sally Danforth, Daniel J. Perley, Abigail Tilcomb, Lucy Patch, Lydia Morse, Isaac Proctor, Harriet T. Towne, Abigail Long, Edward Russel, Hannah Sargent.

Deacons of the Town Church.

William Peters,	1759.	Nathan Sargent,	1784.
David Woodwell,	1760.	Isaac Bailey,	1794.
Matthew Stanley,	1773.	Jotham Howe,	1794.
Abel Kimball,	1773.	Thomas Farwell,	1812.

A SUMMARY

of the inventory of Hopkinton, and of industrial items, as compiled by the selectmen in 1889.

Inventory.

Polls, 429,	\$42,900
Land and buildings,	694,446
Horses, 399,	28,794
Oxen 187,	8,736
Cows, 1,083,	26,868
Neat stock, 509,	7,734
Sheep, 450,	1,124
Hogs, 34,	344
Carriages, 24,	2,104
Public funds,	14,880
Invested in state corporations,	13,300
Invested in other corporations,	2,200
Money at interest,	53,952
Stock in trade,	14,900
Mills,	12,540
Total,	<hr/> \$924,822

Industrial Items.

Butter,	82,633 lbs.
Cheese,	4,730 lbs.
Milk, sold,	51,500 gals.
Fertilizers, bought,	44 tons.
Wool,	2,965 lbs.
Ensilage,	355 tons.
Summer boarders, received of,	\$9,800

COPY OF EBENEZER BLASDEL'S INDENTURE.

This Indenture made the Sixteenth Day of March one thousand Seven hundred & Sixty Nine Between William Parker, Esq Joseph Eastman & David Tilton Yeomen Selectmen of the East parish in Kingston in the Province of New Hampshire of the one Part and Joseph Barnard of Amesbury in the County of Essex & Province of the Massachusetts Bay Yeoman. of the other Part Witnessed that the said Selectmen by & with the assent of two of his Majesty's justices of the Peace for the Province of New Hampshire aforesaid whose names are hereunto written Have put out & Bound Ebenezer Blaisdell a poor child of the said East parish to

the said Joseph Barnard for & during the term of Thirteen Years from the Date hereof fully to be Compleat & Ended during which time the said Apprentice his said master faithfully shall serve. his Secrets keep his lawful Commands everywhere gladly do & in all things behave himself as a faithful Servant ought to do, at Cards & dice & other unlawful games he shall not play Taverns he shall not haunt, Fornication he shall not Commit nor Matrimony contract not absent himself from the Service of his said Master without his said Master's leave—And the said Joseph Barnard doth hereby covenant & engage for himself his Executors and administrators to & with the said Selectmen & their Successors that he will teach & instruct the said apprentice the art or Science of a husbandman which he now uses with all things belonging thereunto or cause him to be well & Sufficiently taught & instructed therein after the best way & manner he can—& will also learn him the said apprentice to read & write & cypher as far as is sufficient to keep such a tradesman's book of accounts and that he will also find & allow unto the said apprentice meat drink washing lodging & apparel & all other necessities in Sickness & health & convenient for such an apprentice during the term aforesaid—and at the expiration of said Term shall & will give the Said apprentice one entire new Suit of apparel from head to foot inclusively (over & above his then clothing) as is suitable for such an apprentice. In Witness whereof the Said Parties have hereunto set their hands & Seals interchangeably the Day & year above written—

Signed Sealed & Delivered

In presence of us

William Parsons

Nathl. Bachellor

Wm. Parker, Jr. (L. S.)

Joseph Eastman (L. S.)

David Tilton (L. S.)

Province of } We the Subscribers two of his Majesty's Justices of
New Hamp } the Peace for said Province hereby attest our as-
sent to the within.

Jeremy Webster }
Josiah Bartlett } Jus. Peace.

THE WILL OF JOHN JONES.

(Copy contributed by A. H. Fitch, Esq., of Hopkinton, Mass.)

In the name of God, Amen, this twenty ninth day of October, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred seventy two, and in the thirteenth year of his Majesties Reign, &c.—

I John Jones of Hopkinton, in the county of Middlesex & Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Esquire—being sound in my understanding and memory (praised be God

therefor) and calling to mind my frailty and mortality, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner following, that is to say first of all I recommend my soul into the hands of God who gave it, and my body I commit to the earth to be buried in decent manner at the discretion of my Executor hereinafter named hoping thro the merits of Christ my dear saviour to obtain the pardon of all my sins & a glorious resurrection to eternal life. And touching such worldly Goods & Estate as it hath pleased God to bless me withal in this life, I give, demise, & dispose thereof in manner following—viz.

Impr. I give & bequeath unto my well beloved wife Mary twenty six pounds, thirteen shillings & four pence, the one half part of said sum to be paid within six months & the other half part thereof to be paid within twelve months next after my decease, & also the sum six pounds thirteen shillings & four pence to be paid immediately after my decease and if not paid to be from that time on Interest. And also all the household goods she brought with her, agreeable to an Inventory with the settlement before marriage, and also a privilege in my dwelling house together with my Executor at the Cost of the Estate for Subsistence, and the use of my Horse and Chaise if she chooses to accept & improve it during her pleasure—

Item I give & bequeath to my loving son Simpson Jones over and above what I have settled on him by Deed, my Negro Man named James, also one third part of my Oxen, Horses, & Steers, and Utensils for Husbandry; also the Book called the Morning Exercise, and Law Book. And in case my said son Simpson survives his present wife, the above articles are bequeathed to him, his heirs & assigns forever, but in case his present wife survives they are bequeathed duly to him during his natural life & after his decease to the heirs of his body and to their heirs & assigns forever. I have bequeathed to my said son Simpson no part in my Will because I have lately paid him the sum of forty pounds lawful money—

Item. I give and bequeath to my loving son John Jones and to his heirs & assigns forever over and above what I have settled on him by Deed one half part of my Grist Mill, & Saw-Mill with one half of the Pond, Stream & Damm & Utensils for each Mill, and one half of about three quarters of an acre of land including the Gravel-Pit and one half the old end of the dwelling house. Also my Negro Man named Tom. Also one third part of my Horses, Oxen, and Steers & utensils for Husbandry, and the whole of my Cyder Mill and Press. Also my silver hilted sword, & cane and surveying instruments, my silver Tankard Bible with annotations and the Law Book which he now has, also all my books of Record containing the conveyances of Hopkinton and Upton Lease Lands, or Common Lands drawn in consequence of

them, also the Proprietors Book of Records, and all the plans relating to said Lands.

Item. I give and bequeath to my loving son Anthony Jones & his heirs & assigns forever (over and above what I have settled on him by Deed one half part of my Grist-Mill & Saw-Mill, and one half part of the pond, stream, and damm & utensils for each mill, and one half of about three quarters of an acre of land including the Gravel Pit and the old end of the dwelling house, also one third part of my horses, oxen & steers & utensils for husbandry, also my Negro Boy Bacchus, also all my wearing apparel, my spout cup, looking glass, great chair and cane chairs in the West Room, also one great Bible & Mr. Willards Body of Divinity.

Item. I give & bequeath to my grandson, Nathaniel Alden Jones all my lands in a place called New Hopkinton in the Province of New Hampshire to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

Item. I give & bequeath to Grandsons John Jones & Isaac Jones in equal shares two thirds parts of the seventy five acre Lot lying between my own Land and the Lot that Hugh Black liv'd on, to them, their heirs & assigns forever. Also I give my Gun to my said Grandson John Jones—

Item. I give & bequeath to my daughter, Anne Saltmarsh her heirs & assigns forever thirteen acres of land adjoining to the Land whereon she now lives to be valued as part of her portion at thirteen pounds, six shillings, and eight pence.—

Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Hannah Homes her heirs & assigns forever fifty acres of land situate near the Land she with her husband now lives on, to be valued as part of her portion at thirty pounds.—

Item I give & bequeath unto John, Isaac & Elizabeth Smith, the children of my daughter Abigail Cuzzens by her first husband Smith, & to their heirs and assigns thirty pounds to be equally divided among them, which thirty pounds thus given to said three children of my daughter Cuzzens is to be deemed and reckoned part of the portion and deducted therefrom.

Item. I give & bequeath to my six daughters or their representatives, viz: to the heirs of Mary Robinson dec'd to the heirs of Elizabeth Learned dec'd & to Sarah Chapman, Anne Saltmarsh, Hannah Homes and Abigail Cuzzens, to each of them the sum of fifty pounds, to them, their heirs & assigns, to be paid by my Executor as soon as it can be raised out of the money due to me for the Lands which I have sold which were formerly Chapmans & Hawding's, which fifty pounds is to be over and above what I advanc'd to each of them—furniture &c—at marriage, but what they or their husbands otherwise owe me is to be esteem'd a part of said bequest & deducted therefrom.

Item. It is my will & pleasure that all my Books, Plate, and

Negroes also my Stock of Cattle, and household Furniture not otherwise disposed of in this my last will be equally divided among my six daughters or their legal representatives in equal shares viz—Sarah Chapman, Anne Saltmarsh, Hannah Homes, & Abigail Cuzzens and the heirs of Elizabeth Learned, dec'd & to Mary Robinson dec'd them their heirs & assigns. But so that the Lands which I have herein given to my daughters Anne Saltmarsh, Hannah Homes and the children of Abigail Cuzzens by her first husband be accounted as part of the equal portion of my said daughters Sarah, Anne, Hannah, and Abigail & sums herein set down & also provided heirs of my daughters Robinson and Learned will my estate of a Legacy given to my said daughters by their Grandfather Simpson & which I have paid but have lost or mislaid the Receipts otherwise to be excluded . . . the benefit of this Bequest.

Item. It is my will and pleasure that all the remainder of my estate both real & personal, not disposed of in this . . . and testament, after paying my just debts & legal charges (and excepting my rights in Cedar Swamp which are hereby given to my three sons in equal shares) be and hereby is given & bequeathed to my nine children or their legal representatives in nine equal shares or divisions viz: Simpson, John and Anthony, Mary and Elizabeth dec'd, Sarah, Anne, Hannah and Abigail, to them their heirs & assigns—Provided nevertheless and it is my express will and pleasure that if any of my heirs Legatees herein named shall be *dissatisfied* with my last Will, and shall bring any action or actions to put my Executor to Trouble or Expense that then, and in such case He or She shall be excluded from any benefit of what may be herein bequeathed to him or her.

Item. Whereas, I have disposed of my Negro Slaves to and among my Children & Legatees as is before express'd in this my last will, and testament, it is my express Will & Pleasure that those to whom said Negroes are given shall maintain them in case of their being sick, unprofitable or burthensome otherwise my Executor hereafter named is directed and impowered to deduct so much out of the Legacies and Bequests herein given to such refusing and neglecting Legatees as shall be sufficient to secure to such infirm slaves a sufficient maintenance.

Ult^a I name, ordain, constitute & appoint my beloved & trusty son John Jones sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking and making null and void all former Wills and Testaments by me at any time heretofore made—In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day & date herein before written—

Memorand^m It is my Will and Pleasure that whereas I have disposed of the greater part of my Lands to and amongst my three sons by Deeds of Gift by which they are to come into possession

immediately after my decease, & whereas it may so happen that I may decease at a time when there is a crop on the Ground I therefore or if it should so happen that said crops in the Barn, shall go & belong to those who occupied said Lands the preceding season by give & bequeath to my son John Jones of an acre of land in said Hopkinton lying on . . . Brook between the land of s'd John Jones and the . . . Clark Jun^r. as the same is now bounded and fence'd.
John Jones.

Signed, seal'd, published and declared as his last will and Testament in presence of us who have subscribed our names in the Testators presence

Jno Wilson. Jesse Rice. Ezra Gleason.

A true copy of the Original

Attest

Wm. Kneeland, Reg^r.

COPY OF DEED OF NEGRO SLAVE.

Know all men by These Presents that I Ruth Currier Reliet of John Currier late of Kingston in the state of New Hamp in New England Deceased for and in Consideration of the Sum of Twenty Seven pounds L M To me in hand before ye Delivery hereof Well and truly paid by Joseph Barnard of Hopkinton in the State of New Hampshire aforesaid The receipt whereof I do acknowledge Have Given granted Bargained and Sold and by these Presents Do give grant Bargain Sell Convey and Confirm unto the Said Joseph Barnard his heirs and assigns forever a Certain Negro man Named Seco aged about thirty six years of age Said Negro was given to me in the last Will & Testament of my late husband John Currier Late of Kingston deceased.

To Have and to Hold the Said Negro to him the said Joseph Barnard his heirs and assigns to his & their only proper use Benefit forever and I the Said Ruth Currier for myself my heirs Executors & Administrators do hereby Covenant Grant and agree to and with the said Joseph Barnard his heirs & assigns that until the Delivery hereof I am the lawful owner of the said Negro and am lawfully Seized and possessed of him in my own Right in Fee Simple and have full power and Lawful Authority to Grant & Convey him in manner aforesaid and yt I and my heirs Executors & Administrators shall and will warrant to said Negro to the said Barnard his heirs & assigns agt the lawful Claims & demands of any Person or Persons Whomsoever I Witness whereof I have

hereunto set my hand & Seal this twenty ninth Day of March
 Annoque Domini 1777.

Signed Sealed ad Delivered

her
 Ruth X Currier.
 mark
 (L. S.)

in presence of us
 Elijah Clough
 Phebe Currier

THE PETITION OF ABEL ROWELL.

(Confined in Amherst jail, 1792.)

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Hopkinton: The petition of Abel Rowell, a prisoner in the great stone jail at Amherst: Gentlemen: Being confined in a gloomy prison, oppressed with prospects still more gloomy and dismal, and covered with shame and confusion for my crimes, the sole cause of my present suffering, I should be driven to a state of desperation, had I not some ground of hope in your benevolence and generosity. My offense is known to all, but my miseries and sufferings are past description; they can only be realized by the wretch like myself. In my last imprisonment, cold, hunger, wants, sickness and remorse were added to the insupportable burden of my chains. I am now deprived of the light of the sun, except the scanty ray which passes the grates of my melancholy apartment. A stone is my pillow and straw both my bed and covering. Being naked and friendless, I must fall a sacrifice to the inclemency of the season ensuing, unless your humanity send me release;—which if you should do, your wisdom will point out the most proper way; and on my part nothing shall be omitted to testify to you my thanks for such an unmerited kindness. If any good could arise from my suffering to you or any of my fellow creatures, it might be a comfort to me and plea for you. But since nothing but an increase of suffering can possibly be the result, I, in the most humble and sincere manner, beg and implore relief, which, if you refuse, this horrid mansion must be my home for life—a life of necessity shortened by the unhealthy dampness from those walls with which I am surrounded. I wait for your answer with impatience and subscribe myself the sufferer,

Abel Rowell.

AN INTERESTING EDUCATIONAL DOCUMENT.

(Contributed by Mrs. F. P. Knowlton.)

To The Inhabitants of The School District No. 1.

Gentlemen:

As the Town have thought proper to appoint us, a Committee, to visit and inspect their schools, it is our determination to execute the duties of that appointment with attention and fidelity, and in such manner as, in our apprehension, shall best promote the interest and welfare of the rising generation.

The importance of education is too well understood to require arguments in its support. A general diffusion of knowledge and literature is recognized by our constitution as essential to the preservation of a free government. The encouragement of it is made the duty of our Legislators. In discharge of that duty, they have from time to time enacted laws for effecting that object. The late act of the General Court, for the regulation of schools, appears better calculated to answer the purpose than any system which has been heretofore adopted. It must, however, owe much of its success and advantage to the individual attention and exertions of the Inhabitants, and particularly to the care and vigilance of the Committees of the various School Districts. Every citizen in the Community has, in this respect, an interest to secure and a duty to perform.

Impressed with these sentiments, Gentlemen, we have deemed it highly proper to address you upon the subject at this early period. We claim no authority or right of control. Nor do we expect or wish our opinion to have any influence upon your conduct farther than you find it to be correct. We take the liberty candidly to point out what we apprehend to be common errors, and to recommend the adoption of measures which, we believe, will prove essentially beneficial.

Although our sentiments upon this subject may not perfectly coincide with yours, yet we flatter ourselves that the following hints will be received with the same candor with which they are written.

1. It is expedient that the District should choose their best men for a school committee, as that committee is usually intrusted to employ teachers. It requires skill and judgment to select suitable instructors. Ignorant pretenders are not so likely to attempt to impose themselves upon men of understanding as upon persons of a different character.

2. Particular attention should be paid to the choice of instructors. It too often happens that young men who are totally unqualified for the task, seek and find employment. It is seriously to be regretted that more regard is apt to be paid to the price than to the

qualifications of masters. Economy is highly commendable, but it is sometimes mistaken and its intended object defeated.

3. It will be found advisable to lay out the school money together as much as possible. It requires some time for children to accustom themselves to study and application. Several of the first weeks may be said to be merely preparatory to improvement. Pupils generally make greater proficiency and learn more in the third than in both the preceding months. Observation will convince any person of the truth of this position. It therefore appears to be a misapplication and loss of the money, when the sum is small, to divide it as is frequently done.

4. The Committee of the District ought to visit and inspect their school frequently, to give seasonable advice and instructions as to the studies, order and government of the school. This will tend to encourage and animate the master, and stimulate the scholars, and to prevent that neglect and those irregularities which too often disgrace our common seminaries of learning and destroy their usefulness. There is just reason to believe that, in many schools, the large scholars are suffered to pass their time in indolence and mischief without correction from the master. In this way, they not only lose their own time but disturb others and contaminate the smaller children by their pernicious example.

5. It is necessary that the scholars be furnished with proper books suited to their studies and standing. Those who attend to writing should be provided with copperplate copies, and those who are learning to cypher, with arithmetics. In this way much time of the master which is often lost in setting copies and sums may be saved and usefully improved. Besides, the scholars will make greater proficiency and become much more perfect in those branches of education. The expense to parents will be trifling compared with the advantages.

6. Every member of the school should be required to read and spell at least once in every day. For this purpose it is recommended that all who can read tolerably well should be formed into a class and be taught to read some portion of the Holy Scriptures at the opening of the school every morning. The Psalms are peculiarly calculated for such an exercise. As they are a very devotional part of the Bible, the reading of them will naturally tend to solemnize the mind and prepare it for reflection. The antient custom of using the Bible as the only school book was carrying the principle to an extreme. Other books were necessary and might be more useful. The modern practice of excluding it altogether is, in the opinion of good judges, equally improper.

7. The strictest attention ought to be paid to the morals and manners of the scholar, that those literary institutions, which are designed to be seminaries of good breeding, virtue & piety may not be converted into nurseries of vice and corruption.

Gentlemen :

We presume these hints will have such weight as they merit. It is our intention to visit your school twice during the year, that is, about the beginning and close of the school. You will have the goodness to give us seasonable information of the time of its commencement. We confidently rely on your concurrent aid and assistance in effecting the important object of our appointment and hope to discharge our duty in a manner which shall be beneficial to the town and acceptable to you.

We have the honor to be, with due consideration and respect,
Your obedient servants,

John Osgood Ballard.
Ethan Smith.
John Harris.

Hopkinton, March, 1809.

No. 1.

Subscriptions.

For the purchase of a Bell,
to be erected on the Eastwardly Meeting house
in Hopkinton.

The Committee chosen April 24th, 1809,
to complete the subscriptions,
is composed of the following Gentlemen. Viz. :

Mes'rs Jonathan Chase.	Francis Proctor.
Joseph Towne.	Richard Hall.
Parker Pearson.	Mark Jewett.
Timothy Darling.	Thomas Story, Jr.
Nathaniel Colby.	John Kimball, Jr.

Adjourned

to thursday, May 4th, five o'clock, P. M.
then to meet at the town house.

Capt. Jonathan Chase.

A correct copy of Subscriptions made prior to the meeting of
April 24th, 1809.

	Dol.	Moses Hoyt,	2.50	Eliphalet Homes,	2
Jonathan Chase,	40	Ezekiel Knowlton,	5	Ezra Eastman,	3
Joseph Towne,	40	Moody Smith,	5	Simeon Eastman,	1
Ebenezer Lerner,	25	William Weeks,	20	Mark Jewett,	20
Joseph Chandler, Jr.,	20	Isaac Long,	10	Enoch Gould,	2
Theophiles Stanley,	17	Sam'l Farrington,	8	Johnson Eastman,	1
Nathl Knowlton,	5	Philip Farrington,	1	Simeon Eastman, Jr.,	1
Joseph Estabrook,	10	Benning Smart,	8	Samuel Bickford,	2
Moody M. Currier,	50	Ephriam Colby,	4	Joseph Bickford,	2
Joseph B. Towne,	5	Eph'm Colby, Junr.,	4	Leonard Fales,	1
Isaac Bailey, 3 ^d ,	3	Francis Proctor	20	Samuel Herrick,	2
Joshua Bailey,	3	Richard Colby,	2	Phinehas Clough,	2
Gardiner Greene,	2	Dan'l Knowlton,	1	John Rowell,	1
Caleb Sawyer,	7	Enoch Long, Junr.,	2	Phinehas Clement,	2
Daniel Marsh,	4	Samuel Long,	2	John Kimball, Jr.,	5
Moses Bailey,	1	Nath'l Proctor,	3	Parker Pearson,	8
John Bailey,	10	Jonathan Proctor,	2	Moses Gould, Jr.,	4
Th. W. Colby,	8	Isaac Proctor,	3		
Stephen Sargent,	5	David S. Story,	3		
Nathan Sargent,	5	Cesar Webber,	1		
Timothy Darling,	20	Timothy Colby,	5		
Tho. Williams,	10	William D. Colby,	5		
Isaac Bailey, Jr.,	5	Levi Hildrith,	1		
James Currier,	3	Andrew W. Ober,	1		
Thomas Farwell,	2	Elizabeth Ober,	3		
Jacob Kimball,	4	Israel Ober,	1		
John Chase,	5	Elisha Parker,	5		
John Chadwick,	1	Benja. Johnson,	4		
Stephen Currier,	10	Charles Chase,	4		
Samuel Clarke,	3	J. Stark,	2		
Moses Chandler,	15	Thomas Foster,	2		
Reuben French,	20	Samuel Stocker,	2		
Sam'l Burbank,	1	Thomas Story, Junr.,	2		
Roger Elitt Perkins,	45	Joshua Clement,	2		
Samuel G. Titcomb,	5	William Coloney,	1		
Caleb Burnham,	5	Richard Webber,	2		
Isaac Colby,	3	Joseph Barnard,	30		
David Allen,	3	Adonijah Tylor,	10		
Mark Allen,	2.50	John Stanley,	3		
John Tewksbury,	2	John L. Palfrey,	1		
Aaron Kimball,	2	Simeon Tylor,	1		
Nath'l Greene,	1				

We the Subscribers agree to pay the several sums affixed to our names for to purchase a Bell to be erected on the Eastwardly meeting house in Hopkinton; said money to be Paid out by a Committee chosen by the Subscribers.

Hopkinton, April 25th, 1809.

Daniel Chase.

Dol.
4.

NOTE.—The above subscription list appears to be No. 1, in a number of copies distributed among a Committee to further solicit contributions for the purpose described. Capt. Jonathan Chase, using list No. 1, succeeded in obtaining one additional subscription.

LYDIA GILE.

BY ALONZO J. FOGG.

On the morning of Aug. 29, 1708, the French and Indians made a deadly attack on Haverhill, Mass. One party made an attack on the house of Lieut. John Johnson, near the river. On that fatal morning his family consisted of himself, 76 years of age, his wife 70, Ruth Johnson, wife of Thomas Johnson, 2d, aged 20, and her babe, Lydia, one year and six days old. When the enemy made their appearance the whole family were standing in the doorway, Ruth with her babe in her arms. The Indians discharged their guns at once, and shot down old Mr. and Mrs. Johnson where they stood. Ruth with her babe fled through the house into the garden, where she was overtaken by one of the fiends, who deeply buried a tomahawk in her brains. When she fell by the murderous stroke she was careful to shield her child, and not injure it, and one would be led to think her last thoughts were centred on the safety of her babe. After the massacre was over and the savages had left, the babe Lydia was found alive and well, nestling at the breast of her dead mother.

Lydia Johnson, who so miraculously escaped the fate which befell her mother, lived and grew to womanhood and married Ebenezer Gile, of Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 6, 1732. In time, Gile, with his wife Lydia, moved to Hampstead, and thence to Hopkinton, where he died prior to the Revolution.

Johnson Gile, a son of Ebenezer and Lydia, was born, we think, in Hopkinton, in 1752, where he lived till 1779, when he removed, together with his young family and widowed mother, to Enfield. Lydia, the mother of Johnson Gile, died in Enfield in 1781, aged 74. Her son, Johnson Gile, died March 14, 1790, aged 38.

Lydia Gile was a woman of much activity and intelligence, comely features, a sweet temper, and, in her day, reflected credit on any society she moved in. Her descendants are of some of the best and most influential families in New Hampshire and the adjoining states. This brief historic drama of human life shows on what a brittle thread or slight incident the existence or non-existence of a family race depends.

Ruth Johnson, the young mother who was so inhumanly murdered in 1708, belonged to a fated family. She was the eldest child of Daniel Bradley, Jr., and his wife, Hannah Dow Bradley, who were married at Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 5, 1677-'78.

On the 5th of March, 1697, both of Ruth's parents, her sister Mary, born May 6, 1693, and her other sister, Hannah, born June 6, 1696, being only nine months old, were murdered by the cruel savages before her eyes, and she taken captive and carried away, but after a while was redeemed, when a few years later a worse fate awaited her.

On the same morning of this massacre at Haverhill, Mass., Mrs. Hannah Dustin was taken captive and hurried away up the Merrimack river. Mrs. Dustin made her escape on the morning of the 31st of the same month by killing ten Indians with a tomahawk on an island at the mouth of the Contoocook river, in the adjoining town of Boscawen. A beautiful granite monument now points to the spot where Mrs. Dustin made her heroic strike for liberty, and which partly revenged the cruel murder of her infant child and the Bradley family.

After the capture of the inmates of Woodwell's fort, April 22, 1746, the assembly was convened at Portsmouth the following May 6th, and it voted to raise fifty men for five months' service, and they be encouraged by giving a bounty for each Indian they shall kill within said time of service that the war has been declared by the government. For Indians upwards of twelve years of age, killed and scalp produced, the sum of seventy pounds, and captives seventy-eight pounds and fifteen shillings. Females and other Indians under twelve years of age killed and scalp produced, thirty-seven pounds and ten shillings, and captives, thirty-nine pounds five shillings.

A FAMOUS PRIZE.

BY ALONZO J. FOGG.

About 1820, there were living in Hopkinton village two men, by the respective names of Phillips and Brown. One day Phillips purchased a ticket in a lottery scheme either to be drawn in Havana or New York, paying \$8 for it. Before the day of drawing, Phillips began to grow sick-hearted of his investment, and offered to sell his ticket to Brown for \$4. Brown accepted the offer, but soon began to lose faith as to ultimate success, and a few days before the drawing offered the ticket to a farmer for a small load of meadow hay, which the farmer refused, although he would have been pleased to have sold the load for \$2 in money.

The drawing of the lottery prizes took place on the day appointed, and in a few weeks the news came by mail to Phillips that the number on the ticket credited to him had drawn a prize of \$25,000, and by signing a paper enclosed and returning it by mail, together with original ticket, to show he was the actual possessor of the prize, the money would be remitted agreeably to his order. But while poor Phillips had the credit of the ticket, another possessed it in rightful ownership. For a little consideration Phillips was induced to make over the papers to Brown, and they were sent according to instructions. In due time, the money by draft was sent to the bank in Concord, which Brown received, less certain per cent., in United States bank notes.

In those days \$25,000 was considered a large sum of money, especially if it belonged to a person residing in a small country town in New Hampshire, and it nearly upset the mental faculties of the possessor of this mushroom fortune. Mr. Brown brought the money home and deposited it in his bureau drawer, but when darkness began to cast its gloomy shade across the earth he began to grow uneasy, and after retiring for the night he found he could not sleep, and imagined he could hear footsteps outside the house. In the dim visions of the night he could apparently see figures in human form approaching his door, but, while he looked, they appeared to remain stationary. He kept a constant watch throughout the night, and when morning came no sleep had closed his eyes.


Mr. Brown had confidence in the honesty of Judge Harvey, but if he let him have the money he would be equally accessible to the assassin's knife or bludgeon. Accordingly the third night he silently arose from the bed about midnight, and taking his prize with him, made a circuitous route to the woods, where, after considerable search in the dark, he placed his bank notes in the hollow of a large tree, and filled the outside cavity with pieces of bark and dried leaves. The next day he thought he would visit his new treasury department and see if everything was right and safe. But the woods in the daytime presented altogether a different appearance than what they did in the night, and, after a careful search till sundown, he was forced to return to his house without finding the tree where his funds had been deposited. The next morning Brown arose before the sun, and repaired to the forest on his secret expedition, and sunset found him in the same condition, viz., with his money so safely hid that he could not find it. Day followed day with no better success, and as a forlorn hope he arose in the night and followed the same route as nigh as he could on the night he hid the money, and in a short time the tree was found, with the money all safe. The foregoing is a legendary account of the \$25,000 lottery prize, and in the full details may not be correct.

Mr. Brown began to make investments in real estate, built farm buildings, and in time moved to Concord, where he died many years ago. Buildings are still standing in Hopkinton and Concord as the result of this \$25,000 lottery prize. Mr. Brown has very respectable descendants still living. His Christian name was Philip.

OUR FORESTS.

BY JOSEPH BARNARD.

I think it may be of interest to some of your readers to give an outline sketch of our forests, with their management and uses from one period to another, that they may understand what our forests were as compared with the present time. The forests of this state have been of great benefit, and a source of income, notwithstanding the amount of labor involved in clearing for tillage and pasturage.

Before American Independence, the King of Great Britain sent his agents through this state, who marked a large number of trees of sufficient size to make masts for seventy-four gunships of war, with the broad arrow, thus , cut deep into the bark, about four feet in length. No one was allowed to meddle with the marked trees under a heavy penalty. There were two in the Mast swamp in Boscawen, and one on the farm of the late Isaiah Webber, in this town. One of the former and the latter were cut before the Revolutionary war. It was said by old people that a pair of six feet cattle could be turned on the stump, without stepping off, of the one cut in the Mast swamp. It took twenty-five yoke of oxen to draw the mast to the river. The other one had the top broken off by the wind, and was hollow. It was about sixty feet high, and a fine specimen of the old pine. A few years ago it was cut by some coon hunters. It was about five feet in diameter, twelve feet from the ground, and was always known as the "King" tree.

During the early period of settlements, masts were taken from this section of the state to the seaport. Large numbers were taken from the Mast swamp above mentioned, and were drawn to the mast-yard on the bank of the Contoocook river, near the Mast Yard station on the Concord & Claremont Railroad: hence its name. A large number of men came up winters from the lower towns, and built log camps for themselves and ox teams. Within my remembrance the spot was plainly marked where these camps had rotted down, and the old pine stump was still there in the centre of the men's camp, with the top scooped out for the barrel of rum to set in.

Soon after this, saw-mills were erected on the small streams, in different parts of the town, to saw lumber to build farm buildings, and sell to the village people to build up the villages. These mills had the up and down saw, which would cut about 2,000 feet a day. I find, by my grandfather's old mill account, dating a hundred years back, that boards were sawed at his mill, and drawn by ox teams from here to Garvin's Falls. One of the first settlers drove mill logs for several years, from two miles above Contoocook to Newburyport, and gained a good property by the operation. The early

settlers employed more help than we do at the present time. After harvesting was over, the surplus help went to the woods and worked in the winter months, splitting and shaving short and long shingles and clapboards from pine trees; also, white oak, ash, and chestnut into barrel staves and headings; and red oak into shook staves. Others cut, split, and shaved hoop poles. Most of these men were experts in the business. Those who made shingles were called shingle weavers. They would frequently box into a tree and take out a large chip; if it proved cross-grained or windy it was rejected. I have cut many of these rejected trees, in lumbering. I once saw one of these shingle weavers at work, splitting his shingle so near the pattern that they needed but very little shaving. The shingles were bound together by split pieces of wood, called binders, nine hundred in a bunch. The clapboards were tied in bunches of twenty-five with withes. In this way they were transported to market by ox teams, and exchanged for such goods as were wanted by the farmers, sometimes receiving part money for pay. The white oak, ash, and chestnut staves were mostly worked into barrels by coopers in different parts of the town. The shook staves were shaved into shape and set up with truss hoops in the shape of a hogshead, and heated until they were bent into proper shape, then knocked down and each packed in a bundle, not unlike the clapboards. The barrels and shooks were carted by ox teams to the cities, the barrels to be filled with rum, beef, pork, etc., and the shooks were exported to the West Indies and other parts, set up, headed, and filled with molasses. Large quantities of hard pine were cut and burned into charcoal for blacksmiths' use, and other purposes. This brings us down to the second period of lumbering in this state. During these years was the flax-growing period among the farmers.

At the commencement of the second period of lumbering, our hills and valleys were covered with a growth of soft and hard wood timber trees, of great size, from two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty years old. The best of pine could be bought for \$2 or \$3 per thousand on the stump. In the latter part of the first quarter of the present century, the city of Lowell was commenced (about 1821), and a corporation established for the manufacturing of cotton cloth. Kirk Boot, an English expert in the business, was at the head of the concern. This enterprise gave new life to lumbering operations.

Not far from this time, Jonathan Eastman, of East Concord, invented the clapboard and shingle machines. The clapboard machine cut the clapboards from the round log by a circular saw, hammered from iron by the common blacksmith—a poor thing compared with our present steel saws. The first clapboard machine was bought by Dea. Philip Brown, of this town, and set up on the

brook between George W. Currier's and the main road, in the old carding mill building, and I think was run by Stephen Sibley. It was afterward moved to Contoocookville and sold to his brother, the late Hon. Abram Brown, and was run by Moses Palmer, Capt. John Burnham, and others. Shingles were sawed from bolts of old growth pine. Of course there was the usual prejudice against the machines, as against all new inventions at that time; but timber that would rift well had become scarce, and the increased demand compelled the shingle and clapboard splitters to quit the business. Saw-mills, clapboard, and shingle mills multiplied, and the number of lumbermen increased. In the winter season all of the spare help went to the forest. Timber was cut for all purposes, and drawn by jobbers and farmers to the different mills to be sawed and to the river bank to be run to the mills on the river. All of the mills were kept busy as long as the water held out. Also masts and bowsprits were cut, peeled, and drawn to the river, to be taken down by water in the spring to Charlestown and Newburyport, for vessels.

Early in the spring, as soon as the river was clear of ice, rafting of boards, plank, and timber was begun in earnest. This work required men of experience. The lumber was piled in cribs four feet wide, and high enough to make 1,000 feet, board measure, on two sticks of timber slanting towards the river. The cribs were bound together by two binders, made from small white oak trees, split in the middle, shaved round at each end, run under the crib, and turned up through a joist with a hole in each end, and the joist driven down as tight as possible and wedged. It was then shoved into the river. Eight cribs of 16 feet lumber made one shot the size that could be taken through the locks at one time. When a sufficient number of cribs were made for a raft, they were bound together in all directions as strongly as possible, and run down the river by experienced men, to market. The lumber was measured, or guessed at, at each set of locks. The lock-tenders would get the amount very near, every time. Samuel Kidder, at the guard locks in Manchester, is the only one left, to my knowledge, of all the lock-tenders. Pilots were employed to run the rafts from Amoskeag to Litchfield, that being the most difficult part of the river to run below Concord. The rafts were mostly top-loaded with clapboards, shingles, and laths, and sometimes with the best quality of other lumber. Factory beams were also hewed and run down in the same way. Oak plank for covering vessels, intermixed with pine to keep them from sinking, were run down the river, and through the Middlesex canal to Charlestown mill-pond. When the rafts reached the market they were sold to the lumber merchant, and taken out of the water and surveyed. If the lumberman cleared \$1 per thousand, above expense, he considered himself lucky.

During these years other manufacturing places were building up—Nashua, Manchester, and others of less note. Immense quantities

of timber were wanted during the first and second periods. If the people of New Hampshire could have foreseen the value of their timber earlier, millions might have been reserved to the present day of the old forests I have been describing. During the first two periods, as I have divided the time, but few kinds of trees were considered of any value except for wood, compared with the great variety now used. Railroad building now commenced, and dairying and sheep-farming, in New Hampshire.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN HOPKINTON, AUGUST 30, 1871.

BY REV. C. W. BURNHAM.

(Printed immediately after the Centennial.)

A goodly number of friends assembled from the churches of the Salisbury Association and from abroad, and completely filled the house, and listened with interest to the things new and old brought before them by the speakers. The morning was occupied with an historical discourse by the late pastor, Rev. C. W. Burnham, while the afternoon was spent in an interesting conference, participated in by Revs. E. E. Cummings, D. D., Joshua Clement, B. H. Lane, H. G. Safford, J. K. Young, D. D., and D. W. Faunce. Messages and letters were received from former pastors, the state of whose health prevented their presence. Pleasant and tender memories filled the day, and made it a season long to be remembered. The good people of Hopkinton met their numerous guests with that thoughtful and generous hospitality for which they are noted.

Some of the facts brought out in the address are worthy of remembrance. A branch church was gathered and attached to the First Baptist church in Haverhill, Mass., in 1769, by Dr. Hezekiah Smith, and two years later, May 8, 1771, was recognized as an independent Baptist church. In two years more it had more than doubled its membership, had elected John Currier deacon, on probation, and was in a promising state. But through some doctrinal difficulties and the disturbances occasioned by the Revolutionary war, the little flock was scattered and greatly weakened for a time. It arose again in 1789 and instituted regular meetings, and from thence has never ceased to witness for the Gospel. It shared in the great religious awakening of 1793, and welcomed many into the fold, both at home and abroad. It gathered a branch of forty-five members at Bow, which became independent two years after with a membership of fifty-four. This branch did good service for several years, but lost its visibility in 1819. A branch of about twenty

members was gathered at Goffstown. There were some good members in it, but it never seemed to prosper either as a branch or as an independent church. It became extinct in 1819. A branch church was gathered at Londonderry in 1795, which was bidden God-speed as an independent sister church in 1799, and which still holds on in the good way. This branch was constituted of brethren resident at Londonderry and the several adjoining towns of Merrimack, Bradford, Derryfield (now Manchester), and Nottingham West (now Hudson), in which places churches afterwards were formed, some of which still live and prosper.

Another result of the revival in 1793 was the building of a meeting-house and the calling of a pastor. The place of worship was enclosed and occupied in 1795, though it was not finished for at least twenty years afterwards. The first pastor, Elder Elisha Andrews, commenced his pastorate in 1795 and closed it in 1798, giving one half of his time to the church. With this exception, this church had no settled pastor during the first forty-four years of its history. It was, however, blessed with the occasional labors of such men as Elders John Peak, Job Seemans, Dr. Shepard, Thomas Paul, and Jasper Hazen, but for the most part dependent upon its own members. Its first deacon, John Currier, was, after twenty-three years probationary service, ordained to that office.

He was a man of prudence, loving spirit, and ready tongue, and often "improved his gift" for the edification of the church. Dea. Benj. B. Darling was raised up in the revival of 1793, and nobly seconded his labors. Benj. Sargent, another member of the church, was "approved," and preached both in Hopkinton and Bow. He went out with the Bow church, and was subsequently ordained as its pastor. He labored in the ministry some twenty-six years. Dea. Jonathan Fowler was baptized into the church in 1803, and acceptably alternated with his colleagues in preaching. He afterwards led a large party that seceded from the old church, and which formed a Freewill Baptist Church. One evil resulted from this method of sustaining the gospel. There was very little doctrinal preaching, and a part of the church failed to be well grounded in the faith; and when, in 1815, a pastor was settled, the Articles of Faith were not made a test of fitness. A Christian Baptist, Elder Abner Jones, was called on the ground of his earnestness as a preacher and his practice of immersion. A revival resulted from his labors, and naturally a large number were biassed by his views of doctrine and church order. A serious difficulty arose. He resigned, and the church found it impossible to agree upon a successor. Finally that portion of the church holding to the original Articles of Faith ordained Rev. Michael Carlton, and took a new lease of life. That part which was dissatisfied with this was quite as numerous, but a board of referees decided that the privileges and property of the church were rightly claimed by those who main-

tained the original Articles of Faith. From that time they and their successors have been in undisturbed possession.

For the last forty-nine years the church has not long been without a pastor. For several pastorates it was blessed with revivals. During Rev. M. Carlton's pastorate, four seasons of religious awakening were enjoyed. He welcomed one hundred and seven into the membership of the church. Twenty-eight were added during the pastorate of Rev. A. T. Foss. After Mr. Foss's dismissal, the church called and ordained Dr. L. B. Cole. His pastorate was short, and ended in trial and difficulty, but there were seventy-eight members added under his ministrations. The religious interest culminated during the labors of Rev. Samuel Cook. His pastorate commenced when the attention of all men was turned to Bible doctrines and the solemn things of an approaching judgment. His preaching was greatly blessed, divisions were healed, and one hundred and fifteen were added to the church as the fruit of his labor: very few adults attended church who did not profess conversion. But the time set for the end of the world passed by. Men who had sought religion from mere fear and selfishness lost their dread, and joined themselves to their idols. Rev. K. S. Hall, taking ordination vows upon him, faithfully encountered this reaction and did efficient work for Christ. The meeting-house was refitted and other needed improvements accomplished under his lead. Rev. Samuel J. Carr, of endeared memory, sought to "strengthen the things that remain," but removals to larger places and to the West constantly decreased the membership. He was followed by Rev. Jonathan E. Brown, who did a valuable controversial work. His lectures on Swedenborgianism were regarded as a masterly and unanswerable exposition of that evil. He advocated the causes of temperance and of patriotism with equal ardor and power. Rev. C. W. Burnham was called and ordained in 1863. His pastorate has been marked by material improvements. Horse-sheds and parsonage buildings have been erected, and the church remodelled and repaired. Over four thousand dollars have been thus expended upon these improvements, more than five thousand dollars paid for current expenses, and two thousand five hundred dollars raised for benevolence, and all this without incurring debt. While no general revival has been enjoyed, some professed Christ each year, and forty joined the church during the eight years of his pastorate.

The church has sent forth several laborers into the harvest during the latter half of its work. Their names are Timothy R. Cressey, Joshua Clement, Emery Smith, Harrison C. Page, and W. Harrison Eaton. It is no little credit to have been the spiritual mother of some of these.

This sketch, already too long, gives only a few of the interesting facts which crowded the history. Of the Baptist churches now existing in New Hampshire, only the Newton church was formed as

early as this. This church has gathered and fostered three branches, raised up nine preachers of the gospel, set apart eleven worthy deacons, and gathered a total membership of about eight hundred in the home church, and nearly a hundred more in the branches. The present membership is one hundred. The appointments of the church are in good condition, and the members are praying for an under shepherd. May the Lord send them a man full of the Holy Spirit.

A SACRED CONCERT.

BY MRS. CARLOS G. HAWTHORNE.

(Originally printed in *The Hopkinton Times*.)

A sacred concert was given in the Congregational church, Hopkinton, March 22—forty-one years ago. One of the programmes was found among the effects of the late Lydia Story, a copy of which may be of interest.

Concert of Sacred Music given by the Singing-School under the instruction of Isaac Story, at the Congregational Meeting-House in Hopkinton, Tuesday evening, March 22, 1842.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Hymn.
2. Prayer.
3. Hymn, "Daughter of Zion."
4. Anthem, "One Thing have I desired of the Lord."
5. Sentence, "Let the words of my mouth."
6. Psalm, "Spirit of Peace."
7. Trio, "The Sabbath Bell."
8. Motet, "Blessed are those who keep God's Word."
9. Motet, "Holy is the Lord."
10. Anthem, "I was glad when They said unto Me."
11. Hymn, "The Lord our God is clothed."
12. Motet, "Great is the Lord."

PART SECOND.

1. "As Israel's people in despair."
2. Sanctus.
3. Psalm, "High o'er the heavens."
4. Te Deum, "We praise Thee, O God."
5. Motet, "What though I may ne'er discover."
6. Chant, "Benedic Anima Mea."
7. Anthem, "I will extol Thee, O my God."
8. "O, how lovely is Zion."
9. Motet, "Worship and praise be unto our God."
10. Motet, "O, praise the Parent of all Good."
11. Hymn, "The Lord is risen indeed."
12. Anthem, "O Lord, our Governor."

There were sixty or more singers who occupied the gallery. The music consisted mostly of selections from the "Modern Psalmist," a very popular work published by Lowell Mason. The house was filled, and one who was present says, "There was good singing," which we can well believe. Among the sopranos were Mrs. Isaac Story; Miss Mary Colby, now Mrs. Alfred A. Rollins; Margaret Rollins, afterwards Mrs. Timothy Colby; Miss Sophronia Smart, now widow of J. Smith Story; Miss Mary Jane Bailey, and many others. Miss Elizabeth Smith, afterwards Mrs. J. Fred Gage, Miss Lucy Lerner, Miss Nancy Rollins, and Miss Emma Chandler, wife of Judge Joseph M. Cavis, of San Francisco, are remembered among the altos.

Jeremiah Runnels, Andrew S. Smith, Thomas Bailey, Moody B. Smith, and George Colby sang tenor.

For bass there were Jonathan Allen, H. Dewey White, Alfred A. Rollins, Parker M. Flanders, and C. G. Hawthorne. Last but not least, and perhaps the best singer of all, was Deacon Timothy Colby, who so lately has left the choir here to join the celestial choir above.

There was no organ, but Capt. Isaac Story played the violin, Alfred A. Rollins the bass viol, and Jonathan Allen the double bass viol. How grand those old anthems must have sounded! Rev. Moses Kimball was pastor of the church then, and gave the prayer and benediction.

Connected with the singing-school mentioned in the programme is the story that one of the young ladies wore on each evening a different dress. It is not known how many evenings were thus represented, but it is safe to suppose that there were a good many. We are saddened by the reflection that there is no singing-school at the present time where the young people can exhibit their clothes and perhaps learn a little music. Besides this school, Mr. Story kept the day-school in the village, a singing-school in Concord, and led the choir three services on Sundays.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, the following persons have acted as choristers in the Congregational choir: Deacon Isaac Long, Isaiah Webber, Dr. Luther J. Fitch, Luther J. Webber, Isaac Story, Lendon Smart, Jeremiah Runnels, Melvin Colby, J. F. Gage, Edward Runnels. In the "New Hampshire Collection of Church Music," published by Henry E. Moore, Concord, 1833, can be found four tunes composed by Isaiah Webber. They are Greenland and Woodstock, in long metre, Western, in common metre, and Rushville, 8s and 7s. A careful search in many of the old tune-books failed to reveal any other of his compositions, although it is said he composed a great many. He was considered quite a musical genius, and if he could have enjoyed the advantages of a musical education such as the present day affords, he would probably have taken a front seat in the ranks of musical composers.

REMINISCENCES OF HOPKINTON.

BY THE LATE F. P. KNOWLTON.

(Originally printed in the *Hopkinton Times*.)

LOWELL, March 20, 1883.

MR. EDITOR: Several numbers of the *Hopkinton Times* having fallen into my hands recently, in perusing which I have been much interested, and reminded of the newspaper, the people, and many incidents that occurred in the grand old town of Hopkinton sixty years ago or more.

I well remember the man on horseback, "Post," as he was called, a tall, dignified, ministerial appearing man, with saddle-bags well filled with newspapers, who always dropped one at my father's house. It was on Saturday; the paper was promptly delivered in the south part of the town about midday. It was called the *Farmers' Cabinet*, and printed at Amherst. Quite a sensation in the neighborhood on its arrival. About this time was the close of the war. 1815. There were but two subscribers, I think, in the district, and for some years later it was rare to see any other newspaper. Books were not plenty; even school-books were few, although much was done by many of the people to foster the schools. It was wood-ashes hauled on sleds in winter to the village store by the boys that paid for books and writing material.

About this time, say 1820, the trade in the village was quite extensive. There were five stores,—Thomas Williams, Curtis, Colby, Way, and Ballard. The latter afterwards opened a private boarding-school, for which he was well adapted. Scores throughout the country who were under his instruction have made themselves conspicuous. We have often thought of a remark made by an iron-clad man, while at work with him in a field north-east of the village, when a youngster passed down the road, with books under his arm, on his way to Mr. Ballard's school. He said to me, calling me by name,—“There goes a lazy fellow who is trying to get a living without work.” That young man was John A. Knowles, now eighty-three years old, partially blind, and a respected citizen of Lowell. He came here in 1828, opened a writing-school, studied law, and was in practice here for fifty years, second to none in elevating and encouraging young men in education and improvement as well as work. Hopkinton in years past has furnished us with one able editor, J. S. C. Knowlton, who was editor and publisher of the *Chelmsford Phenix*, afterwards *Lowell Journal*, from 1825 to 1831, died at Worcester twelve years ago; also his brother Daniel was here as printer and publisher for ten years, until he died in 1838; three lawyers and three doctors, two of the latter, Drs. Savory and Fisk, having a successful practice. Dr. Call,

an early resident here, was not in practice, engaged in the lumber business, real estate, etc., was an energetic business man, died some years ago. Of the traders above mentioned, Messrs. Curtis and Way were residents, and did business here for some years. The latter died not many years ago.

Strong drink was a great curse to the people of Hopkinton sixty years ago. All of the grocery stores sold Medford rum, and nearly all, young and old, drank it. The trader in all towns throughout New England could do no business if he did not sell rum; not so now, I hope. Many a farm and house changed hands in consequence of the rum drinking. We remember of seeing a barrel of rum standing in the yard of a farmer on the South road, surrounded by a score of men and boys testing the quality. This had just arrived to do its work while the haying was being done. Also of being one of fifteen or twenty boys who had organized a military company,—wooden guns of course; but we had mounted a piece of a gun barrel on wheels, and therefore were gunners.

On a Saturday afternoon, the school being closed, the company was out on parade in flying colors. An old gentleman who was on his way home from the village, having been in the army of the Revolution, was much pleased with the boy company, and invited them to his house a mile away. After consulting awhile, it was decided to accept his invitation. On arriving at his house, or near it, we fired a salute from our mounted gun. Major Weeks—for he had that title by right—ushered us into the house, where was spread a table with a variety of inviting food, ornamented with tumblers and decanters filled with Medford rum. We were urged to partake of what was set before us, and none probably refused, as it was thought unmanly to do so. Several on their way home were unable to act their part. A peculiar ringing in my head, whether caused by the strong drink or the concussion of the gun, I have never been able to determine. The major was of fine address, good looking, and it was said he graduated at Cambridge; he was very generous and hospitable, as was also his estimable wife. She, I think, was not about the house; if she had been, the boys would have had a pan of rich milk set before them instead of the strong drink.

In 1825, Major Weeks was an invited guest at the reception of Lafayette at Concord. It was reported he said to some neighbors, who were at work on the road, on his return, that he had been down to the dinner, and had sat at the right hand of Lafayette; that it was not only an honor to them, but an honor to the town to have such a man in it as he was. The writer saw the good display at Concord. The procession was headed by General Benjamin Pierce, with his cocked hat and Continental uniform.

Benjamin Pierce, father of President Pierce, was born in 1757, in what is now Lowell, then Chelmsford. In 1775, he was plough-

ing in a field near Powell street; hearing guns, and learning from a messenger of the fight at Lexington, he chained his oxen to a tree, and, taking his uncle's gun, started for Concord, followed the British to Boston, where he enlisted; was at the battle of Bunker Hill. Returned to the farm after nine years' service; soon after settled in Hillsborough. He was elected governor of New Hampshire in 1827 and 1829. He visited Lowell while governor, and looked over the land where he left his team.

In addition to the merchants of the village mentioned above, there were three lawyers and one judge. Baruch Chase, who had the finest residence in town, Judge Harris, Matthew Harvey, afterwards governor, all of high standing. Baruch Chase was a man of culture, past activity at this time, but fond of trout fishing. We remember of being at the brook north of the village, and the old gentleman, with pole in hand, had caught his hook under a log. Being barefooted, I jumped into the deep hole and freed his hook. He was much pleased, handed me some coppers, and asked my name.

The doctors were Lerner, Jones, and Stark. Colby was the new doctor. Dr. Stark was oftener seen riding in his sulky than any other at that time. He was a matter-of-fact man, and did good service, as we had occasion to know.

The minister was Priest Smith, and about this time Priest Hatch was settled in his place, in 1821, we think. Priest Harris, of Dunbarton, was often seen riding horseback up the South road to exchange with these gentlemen. He had a faculty of discoursing in the pulpit that we have rarely seen since.

The upper village, Contoocook, was a very busy place, as now, I suppose, a sight-seeing place for the boy of curiosity. We were often there with a bag of corn to be ground or wool to be carded. The saw-mill was first on the south side of the river, the grist-mill next, then the carding-mill, and in the next building was the first clapboard machine that was ever seen by the oldest inhabitants. It may have been the first in the state. It attracted many from a distance, and was thought to be a wonder, as indeed it was at that time. Philip Brown was the proprietor and a genius, although he was not the inventor. The carding-machine also was a curiosity. The rolls that were carded by it were spun and made into cloth at the home where the wool was grown. Our first and best suit was from this manufacture. There was much to interest in these works. Nothing has interested us more in the old country or in the states than was to be seen at Contoocook sixty years ago. The dam and the bridge that spanned the river were closely inspected. While on the bridge we dropped a Spanish quarter, and it went through an opening in the planking into the river. It was a great loss, being perhaps the first one we ever had, as it was on our first visit at those great and wondrous works.

Among the most vivid memories of my childhood is that of the time when, on a bright, autumnal day, my father took down his hat from the peg where it was his custom to hang it, and said to me,—“Come, my son, would you like to take a walk?” In less than two minutes I had washed my face, and we were on our way toward school district No. 1 in Hopkinton. About one mile from the village, on the Concord road, we came to a guide-board on which was neatly painted, “Turnpike—Boston, 65 miles; Salem, 60; Newburyport, 51; Hooksett, 11.” On the west side of the turnpike, and opposite the guide-board, stood the manse of Rev. Elijah Fletcher. He was the second minister of Hopkinton, and died in 1786. His daughter Grace was the wife of Daniel Webster, the great American statesman.

After Philip Brown, who was a silversmith in this village, came into possession of twenty-five thousand dollars, which he drew in a lottery, he bought this place of Webster Kelly, who married another of Parson Fletcher’s daughters. About 1816, Brown built the elegant mansion on the high ground next beyond the manse. He was an active business man, built mills, and dealt largely in real estate. He sold out here and went to Concord, where he died a number of years ago. This place is now owned by Mr. Spencer. After walking a short distance, we came to where the turnpike crossed the Jewett road. Here, turning to the right, we soon came to the house which my father said was built by Enoch Long, and in which he for many years carried on the book-binding business. His son Isaac Long had had a book-store and bindery in the village many years, and died about twenty years ago. This place is now owned by George Tilton.

The next house, on the east side of the road, is an old-fashioned cottage house, with L adjoining, and a blacksmith’s shop near it, which was built by Daniel Knowlton about 1792, who with his wife lived in it over fifty years. When he was eighteen years old, he rode from Manchester, Mass., on horseback, behind his grandfather, Jonathan Herrick. He learned his trade of his brother Robert Knowlton, who had a shop a few rods south of his house. Robert went to Concord and lived on the main road, at the foot of Dimond’s hill. They were descendants of William Knowlton, who came from Chiswick, England, and who was in Ipswich, Mass., in 1641. Daniel Knowlton married Mary, daughter of Samuel Stocker of Hopkinton, who was a native of Newbury, Mass., where he enlisted into the service of his country at the commencement of the Revolutionary war. My father said he was a small man, and on inspection was rejected on account of his size. He enlisted again, and when the men were drawn out for inspection, he scraped up a mound of dirt and stood upon it in order to bring himself up to the regulation height. The inspector, after looking at him a moment, said, “If you have patriotism enough to do that, you may go,” and he served

as drummer to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged. Daniel Knowlton died in 1842. He was a quiet man, whose outward life never wore the semblance of extreme sanctity, or whose voice was loud in songs of praise. But he was an honest man, and walked in his unobtrusive way as gently as the rivulet which flows through the quiet vale, and leaving in its course the marks of fertility and beauty.

A few rods south stands a house originally owned by Gen. Judkins, and afterwards by Robert Knowlton, who had a blacksmith's shop on the opposite side of the road.

I asked my father how so many blacksmiths could get a living in those days. He told me that much of the iron work which is now done by machinery was at that time worked out by hand. When a person proposed putting up a building, he gave the blacksmith an order for all the nails, door-hinges, handles and all the iron work which would be needed. Most of the farming tools were made by hand, and the iron was not of the convenient size and shape of the present time. This house was afterwards occupied by Benjamin Fellows as a dwelling and wheelwright shop. About fifty years ago, the place came into the hands of its present proprietor, John M. Bailey, Esq. He was a son of Thomas Bailey, who came to Hopkinton from Haverhill West Parish, Mass., and settled in the western part of the town. He married for his second wife the widow of Matthew Harvey, of Sutton. They had one child, John Milton Bailey, who, over fifty years ago, married Lucy P., daughter of Daniel Knowlton.

Nehemiah Colby, one of the early settlers of the town, bought the place next south. At his decease it passed into the hands of his son, Richard Colby, who for many years was sexton of the village cemetery. He was a devout man, and always took an active part in the conference meetings which were held regularly in this or an adjoining district. This place is now owned by George H. Bailey, son of John M. Bailey.

As we walked up the hill, my father told me that Samuel Stanley once owned the next place, and that he had a tan-yard there. Stanley built the house and sold it to Samuel Jewett, of Rowley, Mass. Mr. Jewett, popularly known as Cousin Sam, died some sixty years ago. The family resided on the place many years after his death. A new house has been built, which is now occupied by Augustus Hadley. Joseph Jewett, son of Samuel, built the spacious mansion on the east side of the road.

As we were walking along, my father was telling me of the hardships and deprivations of the early settlers. I said to him that it looked strange to me how a person could accumulate property and build such large buildings when money was so scarce and hard to get. He told me that in those days people were industrious and economical, that they bought but little. All the cloth worn by or

used in the family, was manufactured in the house from wool and flax raised on the farm. A butcher's wagon was never seen among them. They killed their own meat, and in hot weather would lend to a neighbor a quarter of veal or lamb, to be repaid when the next man killed his creature. The hides were tanned, and the shoemaker came to the house and made shoes for the family.

He told me an incident in the life of one of the most wealthy and substantial men of the town, Daniel Chase, Esq., who told my father that the year he was married he worked all one stormy winter day and made a bushel basket. He sold it for two shillings, and with the money he bought a pound of coffee, which lasted his family a year, and that he had never since seen the time that he could buy a year's stock of coffee for one day's work. In those days the whole family worked to obtain the necessaries of life. The children early learned habits of industry, and their deprivations taught them the value of time and money, which was the great secret of their success in after life. Mr. George Symonds is the present owner of this place.

The next house stands on the west side of the road, and was built by Enoch Long, who came from West Newbury, Mass. He was a cooper, and there is now in the possession of Joshua Morse, Esq., a vessel which was made over one hundred years ago by Mr. Long, holding three or four quarts, and shaped somewhat like a tankard, with cover and wooden hinges. The handle, upon one side, was carved out of one of the staves, and two hoops put through it before they were locked and driven down. The propriety of presenting this article to the Antiquarian Society in Contoocook for preservation was suggested to Mr. Morse.

Enoch Long was father of Enoch Long, book-binder, of whom I have previously spoken. This place was owned many years by Dea. Isaac Long, and is now in the possession of Mr. Alfred Rollins.

Among the early settlers of the town was Eliphalet Colby, who settled on the next farm. His three sons went to Henniker. This place has been owned by Philip Brown, Isaac Smith, Nicholas Quimby, and is now in the possession of Dea. John B. Sargent.

We now come to the "school-house in the lane." This house formerly stood at the northerly terminus of the Jewett road, near its junction with the main road to Concord, and was moved to its present location in 1808. Many of the most pleasant memories of my early years cluster around this house, where we as artless children played. Those scenes of by-gone years often come back and yield to me joys both bright and fair.

Up the lane a few rods is the farm which was early settled by Timothy Jewett. My father told me that while Jewett was at work in the field he killed a very large and fat cat. He dressed it nicely and sold it to a neighbor as a raccoon, saying his family were

not fond of wild meat. From that circumstance this lane has since been called Cat street. The next owner of this farm was Francis Proctor, and has since been owned by Wally Smith, Richard Hackett, from Salisbury, Mass., Philip Brown, Dea. Isaac Smith, and George B. Hilan, whose widow and son now reside upon it.

Back again, down the lane and opposite the school-house stood an old, dilapidated building used as a cider-mill, which, with five or six others, were kept groaning through the autumn to supply the people of that neighborhood with what was then considered one of the necessities of life. At that time it was not uncommon for a man to put into his cellar from ten to twenty barrels of cider for family use. A change has come over the spirit of people. Instead of using cider as a common beverage, it is now evaporated by steam into transparent, bright, and wholesome jelly for culinary and table use. The past season one mill in Massachusetts made about 200 barrels per day into cider, which was evaporated into jelly and sent to the Boston market. This process will, in a short time, increase the value of cider apples, and put them to a good use. As we were descending the hill towards Dunbarton, my father told me that the place on the right was first occupied by Green French, who for some time carried his corn to be ground, on his back, through the woods four miles, to a mill near where the St. Paul's school-buildings now stand. He built the first framed house in the neighborhood, which was frequently visited by friendly Indians, who were sumptuously fed on bread and milk. His son Benjamin succeeded him, and he built the house which was for many years occupied by Luther J. Fitch, a popular school-teacher and singing-master. This place is now owned by Samuel Spofford. A house and blacksmith's shop once stood on the east side of the road, opposite Mr. Spofford's house, occupied by Robert Knowlton. After a long descent down the hill, we came to a farm which was first owned by Parker Flanders, of South Hampton. He built a dwelling-house in 1776, which is now standing as an out-building on the farm. He sold it to his brother, Merrill Flanders, about 1803. He lived there to the age of 96 years. It then passed into the hands of Philip, father of Parker M. Flanders, who now lives upon the farm.

As we walked down the hill, we next came to the farm which my father said was owned by Josiah Smith, of Newbury, Mass., who built the house now standing. It afterwards passed into the possession of his son Moody, and from him to his son Josiah, then down to Gilman Smith, since owned by E. H. Edmunds, and lastly by Alfred Spofford. Near the brook was a house built by Richard Hoit, which has been moved away. William Page, one of the early settlers of Dunbarton, built a saw-mill near the lines of Bow and Dunbarton, which site has been occupied for a mill to the present time. Mr. Page's son owned mills and kept a tavern at Contoocook some

sixty years ago. We walked past the Dickerman house till we came to the old road leading back to Hopkinton, which was discontinued many years ago. On this old road was once a farm and buildings owned by Moses Trussell, some of whose descendants are now living in New London. Isaac Bailey, from Newbury, Mass., had a farm and buildings opposite Mr. Trussell's. As we look upon the place where once stood the dwelling-houses of the early settlers of the town, and see that nothing now remains to mark the spot, except an old cellar hole, grown over with thorns and briars, a few scattered pieces of broken bricks, and the remains of apple-trees which have stood the blasts of a hundred winters, a feeling of sadness comes over us, as we think of the family which once lived here, of the sturdy manhood which cultivated the soil, and the graceful womanhood which presided over household matters. Here families were raised, children played their merry games, and the household experienced joys and sorrows as we now experience them. Naturally, sad feelings come over us as we look upon these desolate places and contemplate the many changes which time works upon all things.

On this old road, at its junction with the highway leading from Jewett road to Farrington's Corner, stands a house originally owned by a Mr. Gould, and next by Andrew Sherburne, a worthy man. After his decease, it passed to his son-in-law, Aaron Smith, and is now owned by John Brockway. The next place towards the village was originally owned by Robert Rogers, afterwards by Major William Weeks, of Revolutionary note. A number of years ago, the house was burned, and two new houses built there, one occupied by Mr. Boutwell, the other by Mr. Goodwin. Major Weeks reared a large family of children; one of whom, Dea. Thomas J. Weeks, built a house on the Turnpike in 1830 and still lives upon the place, a worthy man who honors the office of deacon of the Baptist church in the village. Another house was built on the turnpike about 1816, and was occupied many years by Moses Eaton. As we walked along towards the village from the Major Weeks place, my father pointed out to me the place where was once a farm and buildings owned by a Mr. Collins. The house has long since gone to decay and the land joined to other farms. John Jewett, an early settler of the town, owned the next farm north. He built a house which has stood upon the farm as an out-building till it was burned a few years ago, together with the dwelling-house. Ezekiel Knowlton, of Manchester, Mass., next owned the place. About 1809 his son, Hon. Nathaniel Knowlton, built a house, such as an Englishman said all Yankees built, a great house to look at and a little one out behind to live in. He was a man of influence in town and state, and had the confidence of all who knew him. His widow and her son Martin Crowell now live upon the place. If you look across the broad fields of this farm towards the west, you will see a little

red cottage house which belongs to this district. It was built about 1819 by Dr. Steven Currier, an eminent physician of Hopkinton village. My tour through this district has now reached its conclusion. I have undoubtedly made mistakes, but I have endeavored to give a true record of men and things as they were told to me, without doing injustice to any one, and to relate such facts as, to my informer, appeared to be most prominent at that time. My object is accomplished if I have succeeded in awakening an interest in the history of the town, and an attachment, which ought never to die out. for the memories of generations who have gone before us,—memories of the men who cultivated these farms as we now cultivate them, and over whose ashes the green grass now springs, the summer flowers bloom, and the autumn leaves fall,—men who, struggling with adversity, reared churches and school-houses and gave money from their scanty means for their support ;—these men, with their families, went up to the sanctuary as we now go, and listened to the earnest eloquence of Scales, Fletcher, and a long line of successive gospel ministers, and have followed them to that bright land beyond the river, where they are now progressing to a higher and a better life.

NOTE.—Mr. Knowlton's story of Samuel Stocker's enlistment is also told of Michael Stocker.

REVOLUTIONARY PAPERS.

(The following Revolutionary papers are so identically distinct in character that we insert them in full in this part of our work. They are copied from Volume XII of New Hampshire Town Papers, compiled by Hon. Isaac W. Hammond.)

Enlistment Papers, 1776.

Hopkinton Septem^r 17, 1776.

We the Subscribers do volintarily inlis into the Continall army to sarve at new york till the first Day of December next insuing to Sarve as Solders under the Command of Such Captain and See Boltens as Shall Be appointed By the Field Officers of this Rige-ment as witness our Hands

William Darling
Timothy Darling
William Godfree
Elias gould

Ezekiel Straw
Nathaniel Kimball
Sargent Currier
Gideon Gould

Jacob Hoyt
Benj Bach^{dr} Darling

Depositions Relative to Service in the Army.

Then Jacob Tucker of Warner Thomas Story William Clement Joseph Standley Thomas Bigsford Abner Colby Joseph Putney

Ebenezer Eaton of Hopkinton all in the State of New Hampshire and County of Hillsborough yeomen Parsonally appeared and Being Duly Examined and Corshened maid Solem Oath that thay Sarved as Soldiers in Cap^t William Stilsons Company and Colo Isaac Wymans Rigement at mount independence in the year 1776 and that thay Never Receivd any Saus money for the whole of the time that thay were in Said Wymans Rigement and that for the month of November thay Never Received any wages nor travil money Hom Direct nor inderect.

Examined and Sworn before

Joshua Bayley Jus^t Peac

Hopkinton Novemb. 7 : 1777.

Certificate of Soldiers Mustered, 1781.

This May Certify that Tim^y Farnham Abraham Currier John Eaton has this 5 Day of April pas^d Muster for the Town of Hopkinton for three years & Benj^a Cresey the 6 april pas^d Muster for three years for the town of Hopkinton & that Ephrim Hildreth, Sam^l French, Michael Stocker, John Robinson has pas^d Muster for the Town of Hopkinton Dureing war with great brittain all Mustered at Amherst ye 5, &, 6, of April 1781.

Moses Nichols M Master

To whom it may concern

Enlistments, 1781.

Hopkinton September 20 : 1781.

S^r agreeable to your orders I have inlisted Seven Men to Serve three months theare names as follows

Moses Colby	Stephen Putney	Samuel Eastman
Richard Smith	Moody Clement	Daniel Stickney Jur.

of Hopkinton and David Stickney of Concord
the men have marched this day

• Joshua Bayley

To Col Thomas Stickney of Concord

Petition of Joseph Marsh, Soldier, 1787.

Your Petitioner Humbly Sheweth that he Inlisted into Cap^t Daniel Runnels Company and Cor^l Nathaniel Peabodys Rigement in the years Service in the Expedition at Rhode Island in the year 1778 and when he received his wages it was of but Very little value to what the same was when he Inlisted

Hopkinton June 13, 1787

Joseph Marsh

Petition of Samuel French, Soldier: addressed to the General Court, 1787.

Humbly shews Samuel French of Hopkinton in the County of Hillsborough and State aforesaid, that he your Petitioner in the year 1781 Inlisted into the Continental Service in Cap^t Moses Dustins Company and proceeding on his march to White plains, from thence I was ordered to March to Mohawk River and was there taken by the Indians and carried beyond Canada and has remained a prisoner ever since June 1782 until March last, when he returned Home—for all which he has received no compensation Wherefore your Petitioner Humbly prays that this Hon^{bl} Court would take his case under their wise consideration and make him such compensation as they in their wisdom shall think fit

Concord June 14th 1787.

Samuel French.

March y^e 17 1783

I due here by certify at Samuel French Hath fully payed for His Redemsian from the Indians

John Cambill

Hopkinton June 20th 1787

This may Sartify that Samuel French of Hopkinton was taken by the Indians Sum Time in June in the year 1782 at the Little falls in Moohook River according to the best Integence we had Being Soulders Stationed at Saratoge the same year

Timothy Farnham

John S. Farnham

Meredith September the 1 1787

this is to Certify that Samuel french was taken By the indens at the Little falls of the mohock River he Belongin to Cap^t Bells Company in the 2 N H Rigment with me

Oliver Smith

Pursuant to a vote of the General Court passed Feb^y 1st 1788, I have entered Samuel French in the Depreciation Books for four years wages, commencing June 1782, amounting to Ninety Six pounds. Interest to be paid annually.

Attest J. Gilman

Exeter Feb^y 15th 1788—

Petition of Elijah Smart, Soldier, 1791.

State of New Hampshire

To the Hon^{bl} General Court now setting at Concord

The Petition of Elijah Smart Humbly sheweth, that in the year 1777 he enlisted for three years in Cap^t Nat. Hutchen's Company

in Col^o Cilleys Rig^{mt} and in the year 1778 was taken sick in the Camp, of the Yellow fever and Carried to the Hospital at Valley forge and from thence was removed to the Hospital at the Yellow-Springs, where he had the mortification in one of his feet which Occationed the loss of several of his toes

Elijah Smart

Hopkinton Jan. 19 : 1791

Hopkinton Men in the First New Hampshire Regiment.

Daniel Cressy, entered April 10, 1777 ; discharged April 10, 1779.

Moses Colby, entered April 4, 1777 ; discharged April 4, 1780.

Ephraim Cross, entered April 16, 1777 ; discharged 1780.

John Chadwick, entered April 6, 1777 ; discharged April 5, 1780.

John T. Connor, entered April 8, 1777 ; discharged April 5, 1780.

Ebenezer Collins, entered April 6, 1777 ; discharged October, 1777.

Benjamin Cressey, entered April 6, 1781 ; discharged March 17, 1782.

Alva Currier, entered April 5, 1781 ; discharged December, 1781.

Joseph Eastman, entered April 10, 1777 ; discharged October 30, 1777.

John Eastman, entered April 10, 1777 ; discharged July 8, 1777.

John Eastman, Jr., entered May 6, 1779 ; discharged ———

John Eaton, entered April 5, 1781 ; discharged December, 1781.

John S. Farnham, entered May 5, 1779 ; discharged December, 1781.

Timothy Farnham, entered April 5, 1781 ; discharged ———

Enoch Hoit, entered July 3, 1777 ; discharged July 2, 1780.

Ephraim Hildreth, entered April 5, 1781 ; discharged December, 1781.

Jona Judkins, entered April 10, 1777 ; discharged April 10, 1780.

James Lamb, entered March 10, 1777 ; discharged March, 1780.

Samuel Stocker, entered April 10, 1777 ; discharged March 7, 1780.

David Smith, entered April 10, 1777 ; discharged August 4, 1778.

Elijah Smart, entered April 7, 1777 ; discharged April 10, 1780.

Caleb Smart, entered April 7, 1777 ; discharged April 10, 1780.

Jona. Sawyer, entered April 4, 1777 ; discharged April 5, 1780.

(In his personal notes upon the foregoing papers, Mr. Hammond observes that Stephen Hoyt, of Hopkinton, made oath before Joshua Bayley that he served in Capt. William Stilson's company at "mount independent" in 1776. Reuben Trussel, who was wounded at Bennington, was allowed £23, 12, 4, for doctors' bills, etc., on the 31st of October, 1778, being also placed on half-pay from September 19, 1777. Some of the soldiers of the First Regiment were in it again in 1782 and 1783.)

EUPHONIOUS NAMES.

AMESBURY River, another name for Warner river, which enters Hopkinton to become a tributary of the Contoocook river, is so called because the early name of the town of Warner was New Amesbury, on account of the settlers in that town from Amesbury, Mass.

BACK ROAD, the ancient road running from the Putney Hill school-house to Gould's hill, so called possibly in contradistinction from the main road to Contoocook on the other side of the hill.

BASSET MILL Road is the highway originally running from Contoocook to Basset's mill in Weare, and thence to Goffstown.

BEECH Hill in the east part of the town is supposed to be named for the beech tree.

BLACKWATER River enters Hopkinton from Webster to become a tributary of the Contoocook river. The name *Blackwater* is an old one of rivers. There is at least one Blackwater river in England and one in Ireland. Blackwater district in Hopkinton lies along the course of the Blackwater river.

BOUND TREE, a white oak marking the spot where the division of lines between Hopkinton and Henniker occurs on the southern boundary of Warner. This tree is specified in the incorporating charter of Hopkinton as a "white oak tree with stones about it, spotted on four sides, and marked with the figure 6 on the westerly side, and the numerical letter V on the easterly side." This tree was struck by lightning a few years ago and somewhat damaged.

BRIER Hill is a small eminence about a mile north of Hopkinton village on the Webster road. It is so called from the local abundance of brambles.

BUSWELL'S CORNER is a district in the north-east part of the town, named from the Buswell family.

BUSWELLVILLE is another name for Buswell's Corner.

CAMP MEADOW is mentioned in the early records of Hopkinton, and is of uncertain location, but is presumed to have been an early camping-place of settlers.

CHESSEMORE Bog is the old name of the morass near the village of Davisville on the road from Contoocook to that village. A Mr. Chessemore once lived near this spot.

CLEMENT'S Brook is the outlet of Clement's pond into Contoocook river.

CLEMENT'S Hill is a ridge of land in the north-west part of Hopkinton, named for the Clement family.

CLEMENT'S Pond, in the north-west part of Hopkinton, named for the Clement family, is the same as Clough's pond.

CLOUGH'S Pond, in the north-west part of Hopkinton, named for the Clough family, is the same as Clement's pond.

CLOUGHVILLE, a frequent place of resort in the north-west part of the town, is named for being the home of the Clough family.

COLD SPRING, a picnic-ground at West Hopkinton, is so called on account of the cold waters of a local spring.

COMMON MEADOWS, a name mentioned in the early records of Hopkinton, is supposed to refer to the Great Meadows.

CONTOOCCOOK, the name of Hopkinton's river and of its north village, is an Indian name, said to mean crow-place.

CURRIER'S District lies between Putney's hill and Beech hill, and is so called from the former residence there of George W. Currier. It was once a school-district.

DAVISVILLE ROAD was the former name of a school-district between Contoocook and Davisville in Warner.

DIMOND'S Hill is partly in Hopkinton and partly in Concord, and is named for the family of Dimond.

DOLLOFF'S Brook is a large tributary of the Contoocook, and is named for Joseph Dolloff, who once lived on its bank in the Buswell's Corner district.

DOLLY'S Cove is an enclosure of water close to a bend in the Contoocook river, about a mile and a half above the village of Contoocook. It would seem that the cove was once a sharp bend in the river, which has since cut a new and shorter channel.

DOW'S Brook is a small tributary of the Contoocook river, and is named for the family name of Dow. It skirts Contoocook village on the east, and is latterly called Hardy's brook, from running near the house of the late George B. Hardy.

DUSTIN'S Brook is a small tributary of the Contoocook river, and is named for the Dustin family. It is about a mile and a half above Contoocook village, flowing into the river on the south side.

EMERSON'S Hill is between Contoocook and West Hopkinton, and is named for the family of Emerson.

FARRINGTON'S Brook is in the south-east part of Hopkinton, and is named for the Farrington family.

FARRINGTON'S Corner is a district in the south-east part of Hopkinton, and is named for the Farrington family.

FLETCHER HOUSE is the ancient house about a mile east from Hopkinton village towards Concord, and once the home of Rev. Elijah Fletcher, second minister of Hopkinton.

FROG POND is the name of a natural morass in Hopkinton village, once abounding with frogs, but now drained and cultivated.

GAGE'S Hill, or district, is situated at the southern extremity of Putney's hill, and is named for the Gage family.

GRASSY Pond, in the north-west part of Hopkinton, is so called because of the large quantity of aquatic grass once growing in it.

GREAT MEADOWS is the name of the extensive range of low-lands in Sugar hill and Stumpfield in the westerly part of Hopkinton.

GOULD'S Hill is the northern brow of Putney's hill, and is named for the Gould family.

HARDY'S CORNER is a district in the extreme north-west part of Hopkinton, and is named for the Hardy family.

HARDY'S SPRINGS is the name of a collection of mineral springs in the north-west part of Hopkinton, and once upon the land of Isaac Hardy.

HATFIELD is a district in the south-west part of Hopkinton, and is supposed to be named from Hatfield, Mass., from which some of the early residents of the district came.

HAWTHORNE'S Hill is a slight elevation just east of Hopkinton village, and is named for the Hawthorne family.

HENNIKER New Bridge, the most westerly bridge over the Contoocook river in Hopkinton, so called for being on the more recent and shorter highway between Hopkinton and Henniker.

HILL'S Bridge was the same in location as the present highway bridge across the Contoocook river at the village of Contoocook. It was named for Moses Hill, an early resident and mill-owner, whose name is often spelled Hills in the town records.

HILL'S BRIDGE was an early name of Contoocook village, and is derived from the bridge named for the family of Hill.

HOYT'S Hill is about a mile from Hopkinton village on the South road, and is named for the family of Hoyt.

INDIAN CAMP was on the brook leading from the present Chase's tannery in Hopkinton village, and a few rods below the highway in the field now owned by Horace Edmunds. Till a few years ago, a large rock cleft in such a way as to aid in providing shelter marked the place of Indian Camp.

IRISH Hill is the elevation at the terminus of the Tenny road, and is so named for the different Irish families that have lived on it.

JEWETT ROAD is a district in the south-east part of the town, and is named for the Jewett family.

KAST'S Hill is at West Hopkinton, and is named for the family of Kast: same as MacHard hill.

KIMBALL'S Cove is about a mile down the river from Contoocook village, and near the house of the late Hazen Kimball.

MACHARD Hill is the same as Kast's hill. It was named for James MacHard, an early resident of the locality, noted for his

exceptional wealth in his day, which was an early one in the history of Hopkinton.

MAIN ROAD is the main road from Hopkinton village to Concord.

MILLS' Pond once flowed the present Mills' meadow, and was named for the family of Mills. The outlet of this pond furnished power for the first grist-mill of Hopkinton, it being just east of the village, owned by Nathaniel Clement. Later, Philip Brown increased the supply of water by an artificial conduit from Smith's pond.

MT. LOOKOUT is a recent name for Gould's hill, the place of the Lookout.

MUD Pond is a muddy reservoir of water at Cloughville, and not far from Clough's or Clement's pond.

NEW ROAD is the name of a highway between Hopkinton and Dunbarton, and the same of one between Hopkinton and Concord, on account of their comparatively recent construction.

OLD MILL is the name of the ancient mill-site at the end of the path that runs continuously from the village lane. It has been a frequent resort of pleasure-seekers.

OLD MILL YARD is the space in front of the old works on the river at Contoocook on the south side of the stream.

OLD PARSONAGE is the name of the old unoccupied house on Putney's hill, built for the Rev. James Scales, the first minister of Hopkinton, and now owned by the descendants of Moses Rowell.

OLD ROAD, the track of a former highway from Stillman B. Gage's, on Putney's hill, to Horace Edmunds's, at Hopkinton village, once a leading thoroughfare.

PAIGE'S CORNER is the name sometimes given to the junction of roads near John W. Paige's, on the new road to Concord.

PAUL'S Brook is a large tributary of the Contoocook river in the westerly part of the town, and is probably named for a man or family.

POOR'S Bridge once crossed the Contoocook river near the present dam at Contoocook village. It was named for Eliphalet Poor, the first mill-owner at Contoocook.

PUTNEY'S Hill is a prominent one in the central part of Hopkinton, and is named for the Putney family.

ROLFE'S Pond is in the north-west part of Hopkinton, and is probably named for the Rolfe family.

ROWELL'S Bridge is the river bridge at West Hopkinton, and is named for the Rowell family.

ROWELL'S BRIDGE is the old name of the district of West Hopkinton ; it originated from the local residence of the Rowell family.

ROWELL'S Hill is sometimes the name of the southern brow of Putney's hill, because of the once local residence there of the Rowell family.

SIBLEY'S Brook runs along the eastern slope of Putney's hill and across land once owned by Stephen Sibley.

SMILEY'S Mill and district were once the grist-mill and district of West Hopkinton, and were named for the family of John Smiley.

SMITH'S Pond is located close to Hopkinton village on the south-west, and is named for James Smith, who once lived near it.

SOUTH ROAD is a road and district south of Hopkinton village and extending towards Weare.

SPOFFORD'S Brook is in the south-easterly part of Hopkinton, and once furnished power for Spofford's lumber mill.

STANLEY'S Cove is in the Contoocook river, about a half mile above Contoocook village, and is named for the Stanley family.

STORY'S Hill is an old name of Irish Hill, once the residence of the Story family.

STUMPFIELD is the name of a district in the westerly part of Hopkinton, and is supposed to have been derived from the former prevalence of stumps.

SUGAR HILL is not a hill properly speaking, but a district about two miles westerly from Hopkinton village. It was once noted for the fertility of its soil, which fact may have suggested its name, or it may have been named for the prevalence of the sugar maple.

TENNY Road runs from South road to Irish hill, and is named for the family of Tenny.

THE FORT is the name of the present residence of George W. Mills, in Hopkinton village, westerly. It was once the home of Moses Cross, who had charge of the guns of his military company when they were not in service. He also erected a cannon on the ledge where the house is located, and fired it on public occasions. For these reasons Moses Cross was popularly called Major.

THE GROVE is a small piece of woodland, just north of Hopkinton village, on land now owned by Horace G. Chase. It has long been a favorite resort for pleasure parties.

THE LOOKOUT is a wood on the northern brow of Putney's hill. Two origins of the name have been described. The most probable one ascribes the name to the early habit of using the brow of the hill as a lookout for distant Indians, whose location could be detected by the smoke of their fires. The other ascribes it to the supposed appearance of spectral phenomena there.

THE PLAIN is the old name of the site of the village of Hopkinton and of the village itself.

THE TURNPIKE is the later common name of the Londonderry Branch Turnpike, running from a point near Hopkinton village to Hooksett.

THE WOODCHUCK, a tract of land about a mile below Contoocook village on the south side of the river, so called, probably, from some association with the animal of the same name.

TRAINING FIELD is a field opposite the old cemetery on Putney's hill which was once the place of local military drill.

TYLER'S is a bridge and district in the northerly part of Hopkinton, and is named for the Tyler family. Since the introduction of the railroad it has been a station.

WAY'S Brook is a later name for Clement's brook, because William Way once lived on its bank near its outlet into Contoocook river.

WINTER Road is a name for a path running from near Albert Danforth's to Buswell's Corner. About thirty years ago there was a proposition to make this path a part of the highway from Hopkinton to Fisherville (now Penacook). It being frequently open in

winter for the use of teams, and consequently more or less used by sleighs, it received the foregoing name.

WHITTIER'S Pond, which furnishes power to Whittier's mill, is about two miles from Hopkinton village on the Concord road, and is named for the Whittier brothers who operate the mill.

WOLF MEADOW is now flowed by Whittier's pond, and was so named for the once local prevalence of wolves.

ERRATA.

Page 282. In the account of the August freshet, third line, for the word "quiet" substitute *wet*.

Page 285. In the narrative of Roger E. Perkins's wall, first line, for the date "1833" substitute *1823*.

Page 391. In the paragraph following John Hale's letter, third line, for the word "father" substitute *grandfather*.

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